The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1881—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INSURANCE.

1849. OLD AND TRIED. 1881.

GLENS FALLS

Insurance Co. of Glens Falls, N. Y.

31st ANNUAL STATEMENT,

JANUARY 1, 1881.

Cash Capital	$ 200,000.00
Unearned Premiums	273,384.69
Unpaid Losses and all other Liabilities	36,470.73
Net Surplus over Capital and all Liabilities	529,384.33
	$1,039,239.75

SUMMARY OF ASSETS.

United States Registered Bonds	$ 652,950.00
Stock First National Bank, Glens Falls	15,000.00
Loaned on Bond and Mortgage, first liens	278,413.85
Loans on Collateral	5,500.00
Real Estate	11,100.00
Premiums Uncollected	19,001.00
Cash Deposited in First National Bank, Glens Falls	56,947.21
Cash in Office	327.69
Total Available Cash Assets	$1,039,239.75

HENRY H. BROWN, Agent,

156 and 158 LaSalle-st., - - - - - - Chicago, Ills.

WOVEN WIRE BED LOUNGE.

Woven Wire Bed Lounge.



Upholstered in any style.

Gives a perfect Woven Wire Mattress Bed.

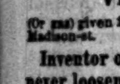
When closed has no appearance of a Bed Lounge.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO.,

5, 7 & 9 North Clark-st., Chicago.

DENTISTRY.



Dr. Day,

133 East Madison-st.

Best {RUBBER OR CELLULOID,} $5

Gold, $10. Filling, 1-4 Old Rates.

VITALIZED AIR

(Or gas) given free for painless extracting. 133 East Madison-st.

Inventor of Lower Suction Plate, which never loosens while talking or eating; 5 years' actual test without a failure.

Wm. Dunne, Dentist,

Has removed to 130 Dearborn-st.
The treatment, preservation, and filling of teeth a specialty.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000 to $7,000

To Loan at 6 Per Cent,

Without Commission,

On Rented Real Estate in Chicago. Apply by letter only to

GEO. C. CLARKE,

161 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

In amounts to suit on Improved Chicago Property, at 6 per cent interest. Special rates made for Large loans on Business Property. Apply to

WM. V. JACOBS,
100 Dearborn-st., basement.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved City Property at Current Rates.

MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

PIANOS.

KNABE

Upright Pianos

SOLD ONLY AT

Reed's Temple of Music,

136 State-st.

REAL ESTATE.

For Sale!

A full line of improved and unimproved business, dwelling house, and manufacturing property in all parts of the City and County, at foreclosure prices, by

Walter Mattocks
40 Dearborn St.

SELECT TAILORING.

20 PER CENT DISCOUNT

On all HEAVY WINTER goods during January, and

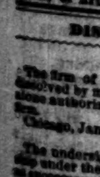
10 PER CENT DISCOUNT

On ALL OTHER goods during same month.

EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors.

FOLDING BEDS.

The Burr Patent Folding Parlor Bed



Saves Rent of One Room.

Best Steel Wire Spring Mattress.

The handsomest, most substantial & comfortable made.

Manufactured only by

A. H. Andrews & Co.

195 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

Mfrs of Artistic Furniture, Wood Mantels, etc.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of PENNOYER & BLANEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. CHAS. D. BLANEY is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

LE ROY PENNOYER,
Chicago, Jan. 12, 1881. CHAS. D. BLANEY.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BLANEY & WILLIAMS, as successors to Pennoyer & Blaney, for the manufacture and sale of Carriages, Buggies, and Harness, at the old stand, 330 to 336 Wabash-av.

CHAS. D. BLANEY,
Chicago, Jan. 12, 1881. L. M. WILLIAMS.

PICTURE FRAMES.

Gold PICTURE FRAMES

It will surely pay you to write for my Illustrated Catalogue (free) of Styles and Prices. S. H. MACELWAIN,
M'f'r., 25 and 24 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

Madison and Peoria-sts.

A CHANCE

Rarely Offered

To buy DRY GOODS so much below market prices that they are

"Incomparably Cheap!"

Our stock, full and complete in all departments, will be sold at figures that we hesitate to advertise. As is now well known, we shall move to

State and Madison-sts.

Our present object is therefore to dispose of our

ENTIRE STOCK

And not to carry any with us.

We assume that the public are familiar with our

"Leadership in Prices."

We add, that what we will now do,

Distances all past efforts

To people residing in the country this sale offers advantages that should not be neglected.

"AS USUAL,"

LEADERS

And Promoters of Popular Prices,

Madison & Peoria-sts.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

FIELD, LINDLEY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, AND BALTIMORE.

88 & 90 La Salle-st., Chicago.

EDWARD M. FIELD, JOHN P. TRUESDELL,
DANIEL A. LINDLEY, EDWARD S. WASHBURN,
POPE C. TEFFT. CYRUS W. FIELD, Special

McCORD & PHILLIPS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Only 3c. Margins on Wheat and 2c. on Corn required.

154 La Salle-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

American Union Telegraph Co.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 135 AND 137 BROADWAY, } NEW YORK, Jan. 19, 1881. }

A special meeting of the stockholders of the American Union Telegraph Co. will be held at the above address on Monday, Feb. 7, 1881, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of acting upon the terms of consolidation of the American Union Telegraph Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, Jan. 22, 1881, at 3 p. m., and reopened Thursday, Feb. 10, 1881, at 10 a. m.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THOMAS F. CLARK, Secretary.

HUCKINS' SOUPS.

Huckins' SOUPS

TOMATO, MOCK TURTLE, OX TAIL, JULIENNE, PEA, MACARONI, BEEF, VERMICELLI, SOUP AND BOUILLI, CHICKEN, MUTTON BROTH, CONSOMME, OKRA, MULLAGATAWNEY, GREEN TURTLE, TERRAPIN. Also, Irish Stew, Haricot of Mutton, Stewed Calves' Head, Tomato Sauce, etc. In quart cans, rich, perfectly seasoned, and require only to be heated. Prepared by J. H. W. HUCKINS, who was for over 15 years chef-de-cuisine of the leading hotel of Boston. Leading grocers sell them.

OPERA GLASSES, &c.



Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, etc.

DRUGGISTS.

H. A. HURLBUT & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

75 and 77 Randolph-st.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1881.

THREE cars and a sleeper of the night express-train on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, due in this city at 6:20 yesterday morning, were thrown from the track by a broken rail about two miles west of Tiskilwa, Bureau County, in this State, yesterday morning at 1 o'clock. The first coach took fire from an exploded lamp, and in a short time was completely enveloped in flames. About twenty-five passengers were in this coach, and one of them, Mrs. Kirby, was so badly burned that she died at 6 a. m. yesterday. Nearly all the others were more or less injured. Those who suffered most seriously are Matt Phillips, of Grinnell, Ia.; Mrs. J. E. Orr, of Winterset, Ia.; J. W. Hughett and Mr. Scott, of Chicago; and a Belgian whose name has not been ascertained. Conductor Wheeler and the other train hands acted with great bravery and presence of mind in rescuing the unfortunate passengers from the burning wreck.

THE St. Petersburg police made a rich haul yesterday. They found at the retreat of two men and two women, whom they arrested some days ago on suspicion, a full program of the extreme Nihilist faction, which recommends murder and incendiarism; also a quantity of revolvers, daggers, other instruments of death, machinery for forging passports, a portion of a printing-press, and a large quantity of revolutionary proclamations. One of the latter referred to the intended murder of a military officer, who will doubtless be more careful now that he has warning.

SENATOR BEN HILL has been untiring and unrelenting in his attempts to persecute Senator Kellogg. Hitherto he has not met with much success. His latest essay is his attempt to fasten on Senator Kellogg the charge of having been the cause of the premature publication of the recently-negotiated Chinese treaties. There does not seem to be the least foundation for the charge. It is certain, however, that Democratic Senators have not scrupled to do, on various occasions, what the Louisiana Senator is charged with.

TWO TRAINS stopped on a grade on the Illinois Central Road near Cobden, Ill., yesterday, in order that one of the brakemen might run forward to examine a bridge reported to be unsafe. A third train came along at considerable speed and dashed into the rear cars of the second train. The engine and some of the cars of the third train were badly smashed up, and a fireman named Sanderson and a brakeman named Markham were killed, and an engineer and two other brakemen were seriously hurt.

SENATOR LOGAN managed to get a favorable report on his bill to place Gen. Grant on the retired list yesterday. Two Democrats of the Military Committee, Maxey and Hampton, were absent, and Senator Logan was supported by Plumb, Burnside, and Cameron (Pa.). The three Democrats, Cockrell, Randolph, and Grover, voted the other way, but did not filibuster against the report. Gen. Logan intends to call up the bill for action at an early day.

THERE was considerable irregularity in the price of Central Pacific Railroad bonds in the New York stock market yesterday, owing to the rumor, and the denial of the rumor, that the Government Auditor had notified the Company that the 8 per cent dividend recently declared must be canceled, as the net earnings of the road barely covered the amount due the Government. The general market opened brisk, but rallied towards the close of business.

THE dead body of Mr. Backus, a young business-man of Independence, Ia., was found yesterday on the grave of his recently-buried wife in a cemetery near that city. Mr. Backus sold out his business last week, with the intention of leaving town. It appears that he changed his mind, however, bought a revolver last Friday, and nothing was heard of him since until he was found dead yesterday, shot by his own hand.

THE Chilian army inflicted two disastrous defeats on the Peruvians on the 17th and 18th of last month, at Chorillos and Miraflores. The latter victory gave the Chilians possession of Lima. Pierola, the Peruvian President, has fled, and Gen. Piedras, brother of the Peruvian Minister of War, was taken prisoner. The loss on both sides was very great. The Peruvians have sued for an armistice.

MR. CHARLES L. COLBY, an ex-member of the Wisconsin Legislature, and President of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company, was arrested yesterday at Milwaukee on a charge of perjury, preferred against him by George W. Reed. The trouble grows out of the fact that Reed lost his position as Director in the Wisconsin Railroad Company through the influence of Colby.

WILLIAM VAN BLARICUM, a farmer 52 years old, and who has been married twenty-eight years, yesterday shot his wife Aurelia dead at his house in Genoa Township, near Howell, Mich., and then shot himself. Van Blaricum was a man of intemperate habits, and frequently quarreled with his wife, from whom he separated several times.

FROM the report of Secretary Hemingway, of the Y. M. C. A., of this city, it appears that there were 314 noonday prayer-meetings, at which the total number in attendance was 56,088; that there were 337 prayer-meetings for railroad men, at which 10,978 persons attended; while 43,920 persons attended the railway reading-rooms.

PRETORIOUS, one of the Boer leaders, recently visited Mr. Brand, President of the Orange Free State, to solicit his mediation on the part of the Boers with England; also to obtain permission to procure arms and ammunition in the Free State. Mr. Brand refused to accede to the requests. They were not made in time.

ABOUT 100 of the most reputable "commission merchants, exporters, and dealers in dairy products" of this city have signed a pledge promising never to buy, sell, or manufacture adulterated butter of any kind whatever. They further promise to discountenance the sale or purchase of the vile stuff.

FATHER EDWARD PURCELL, brother to Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, died yesterday at the Ursuline Convent in Brown County, Ohio, in his 73d year. He was his brother's business manager, and it is owing to his lack of financial knowledge and business tact that the affairs of the Cincinnati Diocese are in such a muddled condition. The Archbishop was at his brother's bedside when he expired.

FREDRIC KESTER was hanged at Danville, in this State, yesterday for the murder of his wife, near Buckley, Iroquois County, on the 22d of August last. The murder was peculiarly revolting and brutal. The execution yesterday was witnessed by a large and curious crowd.

MR. ROCKWELL, of Cook, introduced a bill in the Lower House yesterday providing that no person shall be declared insane except on proper judicial investigation and upon medical and other competent testimony. It guarantees trial by jury to every person alleged to be insane.

MR. B. F. AYER, of this city, appeared before the House Committee on Public Lands yesterday, and made an argument against the passage of the Aldrich Lake-Front bill. It is not improbable that the Committee will recommend the passage of the bill in a slightly amended form.

EX-GOV. BAGLEY and Congressmen Hubbell and Newberry are Michigan's candidates for a place in Gen. Garfield's Cabinet. Mr. Hubbell's claims are being pushed with much vigor, and ex-Gov. Bagley has already received the indorsement of the Michigan Legislature.

OWING to the disabled condition of the telegraph wires leading from New York to Chicago—the result of the sleet-storm that has been prevailing over a wide extent of country—we are unable this morning to present our usual volume of telegraphic news.

PROF. HENRY S. HOLDEN, of the National Observatory at Washington, has accepted the Directorship of the Washburn University at Madison and the Professorship of Astronomy in the Wisconsin State University, rendered vacant by the death of the late Prof. Watson.

THE Senate passed the Indian Appropriation bill yesterday; also the bill to place Gen. Ord on the retired list with the rank and pay of Major-General. The latter bill only requires the signature of the President now to become law.

THE London *Daily Telegraph* characterizes Booth's rendition of *Iago* as brilliant, and adds that "its lightness and humor are in astonishing contrast to his overrated and ultra-accentuated *Othello*."

MILLIE T. WHITLOW, a white girl of Cumberland County, Virginia, was excluded from the district school because she resided with a colored family. She has sued the District School Board for damages.

SEVERAL ineffectual ballots were taken in the Tennessee Legislature yesterday for United States Senator. Mr. Maynard got forty-seven votes, the entire Republican strength, on two ballots.

THE Nebraska Legislature balloted five times for United States Senator yesterday without result. The legislators opposed to Paddock propose to hold a caucus to agree on some one candidate.

FANNY NEPHER, of Brownville, Neb., aged 17, bought her wedding-dress. Her lover refused to pay for it, and also refused to marry her. She committed suicide by taking a dose of strychnine.

CHARGES of bribery and corruption in connection with the Senatorial contest in the Nebraska Legislature are being freely made, and it is probable that there will be an investigation.

MAJ. NOLAN, the Home-Rule whip, has withdrawn his resignation of that office on condition that the Parnellites do not object to his sitting on the Liberal benches in the Commons.

THE champion scull race between Laycock and Hanlan, which was arranged to take place to-day, will have to be postponed again in consequence of the unfavorable weather.

AN earthquake shock, lasting about ten seconds, was felt in the vicinity of Bath, Me., Thursday night. The oscillations were felt distinctly. A loud report preceded the shock.

MR. CO LINS, of Cook, introduced a bill in the Lower House of the State Legislature yesterday for the consolidation of townships by a vote of the people of towns concerned.

MR. BOYLE, the editor of the *Irish-Canadian*, has collected $5,700 from his countrymen in the Dominion for the defense of Parnell and his fellow-traversers.

E. A. SOTHERN, the celebrated comedian, is dead. He was born in Liverpool, April 1, 1830. A sketch of his professional career will be found in another column.

A HEAVY snow-storm prevailed in Nebraska and Colorado yesterday and the day before. Railroad travel and traffic were much interrupted in consequence.

FIRE-MARSHAL SWENIE thinks it will take $660,854 to properly run his department during this year. He will ask the City Council to appropriate that sum.

A RESOLUTION was introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday favoring Congressional control of the telegraph lines of the country.

NOAH BOWLING, while drunk, assaulted George Barnett with a pistol at Delaware Bend, Tex., Thursday. Barnett killed Bowling.

FORTY-NINE Land-Leaguers belonging to the Listowel (Kerry) branch are to be prosecuted for entering into a seditious conspiracy.

O'NEILL, a Cork Land-Leaguer, arrested on the charge of sending threatening letters, has been discharged for want of evidence.

THEODORE D'ROLLEAU, a French priest, who gained some reputation on account of his theological writings, is dead.

GREECE continues to make preparations for hostilities with Turkey. The people are enthusiastically for war.

FRANKLIN MANN, a wealthy farmer living west of Elgin, in this State, died yesterday in his 64th year.

THE Saloonkeepers' Union of this city has a membership of 400.

FACING DEATH.

Horrifying Accident on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road.

A Train Derailed Near the C., B. & Q. Crossing, in Bureau County, Ill.

Three Passenger Coaches Rolled into the Ditch and Set on Fire.

Terrible Experiences of the Twenty-five Persons Cooped in the First Car.

The Heroic Conductor Seizes a Burning Woman and Drags Her from the Fire.

Her Death in Great Agony—Severe Injury Inflicted upon Seven Others.

Experiences of Conductor Wheeler, Thomas Gorman, and Others.

A Whole Chapter from Anna, Ill., Libertyville, Ill., Clayton, Mich., and La Crescent, Minn.

THE ACCIDENT.

AT 1 O'CLOCK A. M., JAN. 21.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 21.—One of the most disastrous and horrifying accidents that has occurred on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway for years took place two miles west of Tiskilwa, Bureau County, at 1 o'clock this morning. The night express, going east, due in Chicago at 6:20 a. m., was approaching the above-named station at a speed of twenty miles an hour, being behind time about one hour, when the locomotive struck a broken rail. The engine, baggage-car, express-car, and smoker, all passed in safety, but

THE FIRST COACH

jumped the track and rolled into the ditch, followed by two others and the sleeper, one end of the latter, however, remaining upon the roadbed. The first coach mentioned took fire from an exploded lamp, and in less than two minutes was completely enveloped in flames, which were communicated to the next car in the rear. About twenty-five or thirty passengers were in the first, nearly all of whom were more or less injured by either the fire or the concussion. Mrs. Kirby, of Nevada, O., who was returning home from Iowa, had her clothing set on fire by the burning oil and was almost instantly enveloped in flames. Conductor Wheeler, of the train, threw an overcoat over her, carried her out, and endeavored to extinguish the flames; but, before this was accomplished, the woman was so badly burned that she died before 6 o'clock this morning at the village hotel, whither she, with the other injured passengers, had been carried.

THE SECOND COACH

was about half consumed before the fire could be extinguished. Fortunately the train was not crowded, and those of the passengers who were in the last coach and sleeper escaped with comparatively few injuries. Those most seriously hurt were:

Matt Phillips, of Grinnell, Ia., an attorney, who received serious if not fatal internal injuries and a dislocated shoulder.

Mrs. Holdon, of Patterson, Ia.; badly hurt.

Mrs. J. E. Orr, of Winterset, Ia.

J. W. Hugkett, of Chicago.

Mr. Scott, traveling agent for W. Blair & Co., of Chicago, and a Belgian, name unknown.

These were

ALL SERIOUSLY INJURED,

and were left at Tiskilwa under the care of the Company's surgeon. As soon as the accident was known a special engine and car were sent out from Bureau Junction, took the remaining passengers on board, and forwarded them to their destinations, passing this station at 6 o'clock this morning.

The conductor of the ill-fated train, Charley Wheeler, one of the oldest and best officials on the road, was severely burned about the hands in trying to save the burning woman, and was also the last to leave the car.

One man who suffered a fracture of the collar-bone made no complaint for an hour and a half, waiting until all others had been treated. Then he made known his injuries.

There were about a dozen children on board, but not one was hurt, although a grandchild of Mrs. Kirby sat in the lap of its mother, who was herself quite seriously injured.

To add to the danger of the passengers

A FREIGHT-TRAIN WAS APPROACHING

the scene from the west, but was fortunately signaled in time to save a collision.

The cause of the accident cannot be fully determined more than was first stated, except that a freight-train had passed over the track but a short time before, and it is supposed the rail was broken by that train.

ONE KILLED AND NINE WOUNDED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 21.—The following is a correct list of the killed and wounded in the accident on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad at a point on the road two miles east of Pond Creek, fifty miles from this city, early this morning. Those whose location is not designated were brought to this city this evening, and are being cared for by the Company's physicians at the Kimball House:

KILLED.

Mrs. Mary A. Kirby, of Wyandotte, O., late of Winterset, Ia. Her body was left at Tiskilwa.

INJURED.

Miss Emma Orr, 22 years of age; resides at Winterset, Ia.; general contusion; not dangerously hurt. Miss Orr is at Tiskilwa.

Matthew Phelps, an attorney of Grinnell, Ia.; dislocation of shoulder, with some internal injuries. Mr. Phelps' wounds are serious, but his chances of recovery are favorable.

John Huggett, of No. 122 Townsend street, Chicago, had his right collar-bone broken.

Mrs. Eliza Holton, of Patterson, Ia.; general contusions; no bones were broken.

J. W. Broman, of Syracuse, N. Y.; contusion of the chest and general nervous shock.

Miss Mattie Akens, of Superior, Neb.; scalp wound on forehead and light contusions.

Peter Weston, of Rock Island; scalp wound and contusion.

SLIGHTLY INJURED AND CONTINUED ON THEIR WAY.

Henry Eyers, of Anamosa, Ill.; slight bruise on right shoulder.

Byron Phelps, of Decatur, Ill.; traveling agent for Deere & Co., of Moline; slight cuts on right hand and hip.

EXPERIENCES.

CONDUCTOR WHEELER.

Mr. Charles Wheeler, the conductor, was also visited, being found at his residence, No. 2125 Prairie avenue. Mr. Wheeler presented himself with his left hand and wrist heavily swathed in bandages as evidence of the fact that he had figured in the general catastrophe. From the conductor's story—and he, of course, would be posted as to this particular—it appears that Mr. Thomas was mistaken as to the number of cars. He had not noticed the two mail-cars ahead of the baggage-car, nor had he noticed that there was an empty coach between the sleeper and the two coaches spoken of by him. There were eight cars in the train,—two mail, one baggage, one smoker, three coaches, and one sleeper. Conductor Wheeler was sitting in the smoking-car, when he felt the train come to almost a sudden standstill, this being in accordance with the action of the automatic brake, which works as soon as there is a disconnection of the cars of the train. Rushing to the rear platform of the smoker,

HE SAW THE THREE COACHES

lying on their side at the foot of the embankment, and about 150 feet distant, while the sleeper was standing at an acute angle across the track. The empty coach had somehow became uncoupled at each end, and was lying further away from the track than the other two, which were still coupled. Hurrying to the nearest coach, Mr. Wheeler crawled in through the door, and the first thing to attract his attention was

THE BURNING WOMAN.

She was completely enveloped in flame. He grabbed up a shawl and threw it about her, but this was not sufficient; then "some noble-hearted fellow" pulled off his overcoat and wrapped it also about the unfortunate woman. Mr. Wheeler next caught her about the waist and pulled her toward the door, and in doing this his foot broke through one of the windows across which he was walking. Some little delay was caused in consequence, and when the fire of the sufferer's clothing was finally completely extinguished with snow she had already become delirious and nearly unconscious. She was at once carried to the smoker and given as comfortable a position as there was to be had there. Two other other ladies were

UNABLE TO WALK,

although they were not burned any, and four of the men were also suffering from fractured bones and groaning with pain. After the wounded had been carried to the smoker, the attention of the others was directed to saving the overturned coaches from being burned; and, by heaping up a lot of snow between the two coupled coaches, they managed to prevent the flames from extending beyond the one where the fire started. This one, though, was entirely ruined. The thirteen passengers who were in the sleeper escaped without injury. They, with all the others, were taken on to Tiskilwa, where an additional coach and sleeper were procured, the train being then started on again.

OF THOSE LEFT AT TISKILWA

only seven appeared to be seriously injured. These were the burned woman, two other ladies who were badly bruised and possibly injured internally, and four men, two of whom had a dislocated or broken shoulder. Mr. Wheeler's left hand was frightfully burned, the third and little fingers being fairly browned, and the palm being one huge blister. He received these burns while carrying the woman from the coach. He also inhaled some very hot air, which affected his lungs and voice. The train was going at a speed of about twenty miles an hour, the conductor states.

THOMAS GORMAN'S STORY.

Thomas Gorman and wife, of Dallas, Ia., were in the car which first left the rails. Mr. Gorman is a man of 50 years, but his nerves have not been affected by age. He says the car bumped about a dozen times on the sleepers of the track, slid a distance of perhaps fifty feet in the sand, and toppled over on its side. The passengers fell one upon another, and the stoves scattered burning brands in every direction. The miscellaneous traps in the car were at once set on fire, and the clothing of a lady whom Mr. Gorman afterwards learned was Mrs. Kirby, ignited at the same time. The stampede of the terrified passengers was heartrending. The doors had been sprung in the overturning of the coach, and could not be opened. The only escape was through the windows. Mr. Gorman climbed to the seats, which, of course, were above him, as the car lay on its side, and made an opening with his fist. The pieces of glass cut his hand to the bone, but he was not conscious of pain till after the excitement was over. He lifted his wife through the aperture as best he could, and was himself rescued by the conductor and party, who were on the outside. Several other passengers followed his example, and in twenty minutes they were all safe. Over six of the number were burned about the limbs, and especially the hands. When he left the scene the car was still burning, and it is his opinion that it was completely destroyed. His wife lost her bonnet, shawl, cloak, and hand-bag. Mr. Gorman lost his overcoat, satchel, and hat. He left yesterday morning for his destination, Laporte, Ind.

WILLIAM C. THOMPSON'S STORY.

William C. Thompson, of Des Moines, Ia., was in the same car with Mr. Gorman, but he remembers very little of the accident. When the coach left the rails he was asleep. He awoke to find himself wedged in under a seat, and when he freed himself from that position, he fell to the other side of the car and received a deep and severe cut on the left side of the face by striking his head against the window. He was pulled out by somebody, but who it was, or whether it was through a window or through a door, Mr. Thompson does not know. He thinks his fall made him insensible, and considers his escape from the flames as something remarkable, for the car was in a blaze.

MR. G. F. THOMAS,

of this city, who was in the accident, but fortunate enough to escape serious injury, was visited yesterday afternoon at his place of business, No. 68 Madison, by a TRIBUNE reporter, to whom he related his experience, in substance as follows: "I boarded the train at Moline shortly before 11 o'clock, taking a seat near the rear end of the first coach, and on the right-hand side. There were about twenty people in all in the car, the ladies and gentlemen being pretty evenly divided. In front of us were the engine, baggage-car, and smoking-car, while behind us were a coach and sleeper. The train was about an hour and a half behind time, as it should have left Moline at 9:15, and it is my impression that when the accident occurred we were going at an unusually fast rate of speed to make up for lost time.

THERE WAS A SUDDEN JAR,

a heaving of the coach to the right, and then the terrible shock occasioned by the coach landing violently at the foot of the embankment, which was probably ten feet in hight. The coach was lying on its right side, and the passengers were all tumbled together, with the floor on one side of them and the top of the car on the other. Of course there was a terrific screaming set up by the women, and the clothing of one of them was discovered to be on fire. I think that one of the lamps must have broken and scattered burning oil over her dress, for the fire and the shock seemed to have occured simultaneously. The wood-work at either end of the car was also blazing a little, although the stoves had not loosened from the floor, for they stood right out straight above our heads.

WE SCRAMBLED TOWARD THE DOOR

and at the same time passengers from the other car commenced cutting openings for us with axes. Probably not more than three minutes elapsed after the first shock before we were all out of the car. Three of the women—the one who was burned and two others who were so weak from injury and fright that they could not move—had to be carried out, but the men managed to help themselves. We were all more or less injured, however, and two or three of the men had bones broken. The burned woman's face presented a horrible sight, the flames having apparently been the worst about her head and breast. Conductor Wheeler, in his efforts to extinguish the fire in her clothing, was himself severely burned, but he stood it like a man, and afterward worked heroically to prevent the flames from spreading to the other cars. We succeeded in doing this by using snow, but the car where the fire started was totally destroyed. We found, upon getting out of our car, that the front coupling had broken and left the smoking-car, baggage-car, and engine still on the track. The trucks of our car had also remained on the track. The car behind us was in the same position as ours, but the sleeper had simply been turned so as to stand diagonally across the track, and was not upset. So none of the passengers were hurt, except those who were in the two coaches, and our coach—the one burned—had probably twice as many as the other. Within about three-quarters of an hour the well and wounded were

CROWDED INTO THE SMOKING-CAR,

some forty or more, all told, and taken to Tiskilwa, some five miles further on, where those who had been seriously injured were left. There came near being a collision immediately after the disaster caused by the broken rail, for there was a freight-train only a mile or two behind us, which was signaled barely in time."

Mr. Thomas lost some very valuable papers and his overcoat, and fears that he sustained internal injuries.

MR. ALLEN MANVEL,

Assistant General Superintendent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, gave the following account of the accident. "Train No. 4 left Council Bluffs at 7:30 a. m., the regular time. Near Pond Creek Station, 125 miles west of Chicago, it encountered a broken rail. The engine, mail, baggage, and smoking-car passed over in safety, but the two following coaches and one truck of the sleeper were derailed. The coach immediately following the smoking-car, occupied by about twenty passengers, caught fire. Mrs. Kirby, of Nevada, O., was burned so seriously that from this and other injuries she died shortly after being removed to the hotel at Tiskilwa. The others seriously injured were Mat Phelps, of Grinnell, Ia., Solicitor of the Chicago & Rock Island Road, who had his shoulder dislocated; Mrs. Holton, of Patterson, Ia.; and J. D. Orr, of Winterset, Ia.; and Mr. J. W. Hughett, in the employ of Sprague, Warner & Co. This comprises all who received injuries of a more serious nature.

THE OTHERS

escaped with slight bruises and cuts. The total number of wounded does not exceed ten. The Company did all in its power to make the wounded as comfortable as possible at the hotel at Tiskilwa, to which place they were removed, and they are under the care of the Company's surgeons from Tiskilwa and Geneseo, and the Surgeon-in-Chief of the Company from Davenport, Ia. It is Mr. Manvel's opinion that the rail snapped in two while the train was passing over it, and that it is one of those accidents which no skill or foresight could have prevented.

OTHER HORRORS.

LIBERTYVILLE, ILL.

LIBERTYVILLE, Ill., Jan. 21.—This whole community is greatly shocked at the fearful railroad accident to our Libertyville passenger train last Wednesday evening at Oak Glen, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road. Mrs. Helen Cook, of Chicago, wife of the Hon. A. B. Cook, a former resident here, died yesterday at noon. She will probably be buried here. Miss Bertha Seavy narrowly escaped being scalded to death, as Mrs. Cook was, by dropping to the car floor to breathe, and helped another girl to do so. She is badly cut by glass, and is in a critical condition, but hopeful this morning. Mrs. J. A. Singer had three ribs broken. Mr. Charles Bolinski and his father, A. Bolinski, were also slightly injured, but all are doing well. The Hon. A. B. Cook and John Pryo, Jr., were out on the hind platform and escaped by instantly jumping.

A WHOLE CHAPTER FROM ANNA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANNA, Ill., Jan. 21.—In a smash-up this morning on the Illinois Central, a few miles north of Cobden, a fireman named Sanderson and a brakeman named Markham were killed, and an engineer seriously injured. Two brakemen were badly hurt, having bones broken. The accident was caused by two trains stopping on a grade to examine a bridge which had been reported as unsafe, when a third train dashed into the rear of the second train, completely wrecking engine and cars.

An unknown man was run over and killed at Wetang last night by a freight-train.

Conductor Morse, of a freight-train, fell between two cars yesterday and had his left leg broken. He saved his life by clinging to an axle and revolving with it.

LA CRESCENT, MINN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Jan. 21.—A collision occurred at La Crescent, a small town on the Minnesota side, nearly opposit this place, early this morning, in which two locomotives were badly wrecked. They were on freight trains going on the Dubuque & Southern Minnesota Divisions of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Accidents are occurring here daily, and the Southern Minnesota Road is again blockaded with snow, and trains are only run to Fountain, sixty-five miles west. The wind has been blowing hard west all day. All trains are delayed from six to twelve hours.

A DANCE OF DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 21.—This morning a light-hearted young man named James French met his death while dancing a jig. It seems that he was standing on the top of a freight train. He saw some ladies of his acquaintance standing near the road, and began dancing a jig and striking his hand to them, as the train was moving. He did not notice a bridge ahead, and it struck him, knocking him off. He fell under the wheels, and was mangled to death.

CLAYTON, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Jan. 21.—The Coroner's jury at Clayton last evening returned a verdict that William Pettit, of Elkhart, the Lake Shore fireman killed at the collision there yesterday morning, met his death by jumping from an engine, and that the said Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company are chargeable with gross negligence.

FATAL LEAP.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 21.—Alonzo Bond, an

engineer on the Wabash Express train, when approaching Cecil, Ind., last night, saw a freight-train taking the siding, and expecting a collision jumped off. He was thrown under the cars and cut to pieces. His fireman remained on the engine and escaped injury.

CANADA.

JOSEPH KEELER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Jan. 21.—Mr. Joseph Keeler, the Representative of East Northumberland in the House of Commons, died this morning at the Russell House, where he has been lying seriously ill for some days past. Mr. Keeler's illness had caused some anxiety to his friends, but no immediate fatal result was apprehended, and Mrs. Keeler was actually at breakfast when her husband passed away. Mr. Keeler was first elected to the House of Commons in 1867. In 1879 he commenced a crusade against the Supreme Court of this Dominion, contending for its abolition, and he renewed the attack in the following year, but with less show of success. He was a steadfast and consistent member of the Conservative party, and a pronounced supporter of the "National" policy. Mr. Keeler's ancestry belonged to New England, his grandfather having emigrated thence in 1796 to the Township of Cramahe, in which he was the first settler.

A RANCH IN THE ROCKIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Jan. 21.—Mr. Allan P. Patrick, Dominion Topographical Surveyor, of Bow River, Rocky Mountains, has left town for his far-distant Western home. Mr. Patrick is the stock-raising pioneer upon the eastern slope of the Rockies. He has located a small ranche between the forks of the Bow and Ghost Rivers, within ten or fifteen miles of the foot of the Rockies, where the grazing is luxuriant, the climate temperate, owing to the Chenook warm winds of the winter; and the soil of the richest quality, producing simultaneously and plentifully the wild peas so fattening for stock of all kinds. There is also an abundance of coal for fuel. He has on the ranche at present over 100 cows and 85 brood mares, and intends adding a 200-herd of yearling heifers, which he purchases in Montana at $8 per head, and are duty free. He has made substantial improvements, such as corrals, etc., and has now made application to the Department of the Interior for permission to lease his ranche for grazing purposes.

CREDIT FONCIER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 21.—The annual meeting of the Credit Foncier du Bas Canada was held in the office of the company here. The result of the year's transactions was, after the payment of expenses, to write off the organization account in full, to pay a dividend of 4 per cent to the shareholders, and to place $7,000 to the reserve fund, thus increasing it to $12,500. The Hon. J. A. Chapleau addressed the meeting, congratulating the company on the good result shown during the past year, and predicting a still brighter career for the future.

ILLNESS OF LADY M'CLINTOCK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Jan. 21.—A private letter received in this city from the flag-ship Northampton, at Bermuda, conveys the information that Lady McClintock, wife of Admiral McClintock, while the ship was lying at Bermuda, was taken ill at the Government-House, Prospect, with typhoid fever, and the ship retained there several weeks. She had to be taken on board the ship, as the defective drainage of the Government-House caused her illness.

INDIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Jan. 21.—The Indians composing the reservation at the Desert on the Gatineau intend to ask the Government to remove them farther into the interior, in exchange for their present reservation. They claim that the deaths among them last summer were due to the importation of small-pox among the tribe by a white man, and therefore desire to get removed altogether from the usual haunts of the latter.

CRIM.-CON. CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 21.—The famous crim.-con. case of Higgins vs. Bower is before the courts here. The defendant, who is a wealthy contractor, is accused of having, on the 12th of August last, committed adultery with the wife of the plaintiff. The damages claimed are $10,000. A great many witnesses are to be examined, and the case excited a good deal of interest.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 21.—The suit of Mrs. Fisher against the Georgian Bay Transportation Company for $20,000 damages for the loss of her husband, who was lost on the Waubuno in November, 1879, was concluded to-day and given to the jury. After a seven hours' deliberation they late to-night returned into Court and said they could not agree. The Judge discharged them.

TRENT VALLEY CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 21.—The City Corporation has been applied to by the promoters of the Trent Valley Canal for its assistance in urging upon the Government the necessity of making a survey of the route to connect the waters of the Georgian Bay with those of the St. Lawrence.

FOR IRELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Jan. 21.—Mr. Patrick Boyle, of the *Irish-Canadian* newspaper, has collected $370 as a contribution towards the defense of the Irish traverses.

ATMOSPHERIC EXPLOSION.

Bursting of an Air-Chamber.

By the bursting of an hydraulic air-chamber attached to a water supply-pipe in the large building at the northeast corner of Wabash avenue and Monroe street, the Chicago Carpet Company, who occupy the building, lose several thousands by water damage to wall-paper, carpets, and other goods stored in large quantities on the basement floor. There are two basements, strictly speaking, and the air-chamber is placed against the inside wall in the southwest corner of the north basement. At 11:45 the chamber exploded with a loud report, and about one-third of the chamber was blown some fourteen feet away, and firmly imbedded in a pile of wall-paper. The water rushed in at once, and the employés of the store, after vainly trying in various ways to shut off or stop the water, finally turned in a fire-alarm from Box 44. There was by this time about six inches of water in the basement. Some of Superintendent Bullwinkle's men, by holding up a door against the great force of water coming from the opening, succeeded in getting one of their number through a small door, into an apartment under the sidewalk, where the water was easily turned off by a crank. The damage is estimated at from $10,000 to $15,000, but there will be a considerable salvage on all goods injured, and the actual loss will likely be in the neighborhood of $5,000. The building is the property of E. H. Haddock. The cause of the bursting of the chamber is unknown. It was never subject to the frost, and, from the looks of the broken edge, oxidation and flaws in the iron appear to have been the cause.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 21.—E. B. Backus, a prominent young attorney of Independence, has been missing some days, and a search failed to discover his whereabouts. To-day his dead body was discovered on his wife's grave. In his hand he held a revolver, one barrel being empty and a large bullet-hole in his forehead showed where the missing ball was. Some weeks ago his newly-wedded wife died, and he became downhearted, and, to end his misery, he took his own life at her grave.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 21.—Fanny Nepher, a young lady aged 17, suicided by strychnine at Brownville, Neb., Tuesday. She had been jilted by her lover, who refused to pay dry-goods bills she contracted with the expectation of marrying him.

WASHINGTON.

The Senators of the Inquisition Preparing to Crucify the Scribes.

Impression that the Democrats Thought Kellogg Gave the Treaties Away.

Their Subsequent Apprehension of a Republican Trick to Catch Bourbons.

Reminiscences of the Workings of an Oligarchical and Unrepublican System.

Passage by the Senate of the Appropriation for the Support of the Indians.

The Senate Bill to Retire Ord as a Major-General Passed by the House.

Long Season of Obstruction in the House Over the Bisbee Election Case.

Logan Smuggles the Grant Bill Through the Senate Committee, and It Is Reported Favorably.

Lake-Front Argument by Ayers Before the Land Committee—Mr. Davis Not Notified.

THE INQUISITION.

HEATING THE IRONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held a meeting to-day. They requested their clerk to leave the room, and then gave authority to Chairman Saulsbury to look up the papers which had published the Chinese treaties and accompanying documents and issue subpœnas for their Washington correspondents. Mr. Saulsbury has taken the subject in earnest consideration, and it is understood he will do his duty faithfully.

SENATOR LOGAN

says the Senate had better "go slow" in this investigation. He recalls the fact that when THE TRIBUNE correspondents were under arrest for the publication of the Treaty of Washington those Senators who stood up to their bargain and tried to carry the investigation through to a successful end were roundly abused by the papers everywhere, while those who backed out were treated more kindly. He does not wish to enter upon this business unless the Senators will carry it through to the end. Senator Hill, of Georgia, says he does not care a continental what the newspapers say of him, and he is in favor of pushing matters to the bitter end.

THERE ARE SOME CURIOUS STORIES

told in connection with the contemplated investigation of the publication of the Chinese treaties. One story is that Senator Ben Hill and one or two with him have had an idea that they might catch a Republican and expel him, and so insure a Democratic majority for the organization of the next session. Hill and Saulsbury, who have failed so completely in their efforts to rally their party vote against Kellogg, are reported to have been informed that Kellogg gave away his copy of the treaty. If they can prove this, they think they can

EXPEL KELLOGG

and thus indirectly accomplish their purpose, but it is now suggested that it may be possible that the copies of the treaties used were the copies of Democratic Senators; that, possibly, one of these Senators may have been from a State where the Legislature or Governor is now Republican, and that action in this matter may lead to expulsions which would inevitably give the Senate to the Republicans after the 4th of March. Thus (if this is the true theory) has the Democratic side been caught with a bare hook by that noted and skillful trout-fisherman, Senator Edmunds. If the Democrats had thought twice before they were carried off their feet by the assumed indignation of the Republican side over the regular press reports of the executive session, they would have realized what fools the Republicans were making of them.

AS A MATTER OF FACT,

for three years back the reports of executive sessions have become so much a matter of press routine that they have been left by correspondents almost entirely to the Associated Press, unless something of an unusually exciting or partisan character occurred. Of course these reports must have come directly from Senators, and a large minority of the members of the body have from time to time given out points of executive-session business, and there is scarcely a Senator that the members of the press could not involve in a disregard of the Senate rule if they should do what it is now proposed to oblige them to do under oath,—namely, divulge the sources of their information.

AS A MATTER OF PUBLIC POLICY,

it is easily seen that these executive sessions are not in accord with the present spirit of our institutions. The idea is that seventy-eight men should shut themselves up in a room and assume that they have a right to say that when it comes to acting upon treaties which may involve all the commercial interests of the country the American people shall know nothing about the matter, and shall have no opportunity of discussing the subject until it is finally settled. As to the law of this case the Senate can do little. It has, by a decision of the Supreme Court of this District, no power to imprison for contempt, as was proposed in yesterday's executive session, in the jail.

THE NEW LAW

specifies another punishment, in case of failure to answer before a Committee, and a man cannot be punished twice for the same offense. The last time this was attempted Judge Cartter, the Chief Justice, discharged a prisoner upon a habeas corpus whom the House of Representatives had imprisoned, and the Democratic House, after a long debate, yielded to the superior power of the Court and obeyed the writ. The law in regard to the examination of witnesses is one that will never stand the revision of the Courts. This and every treaty of any consequence, with the exception of the Burlingame treaty, since the foundation of the Government, has been published

IN DEFIANCE OF THE OLIGARCHICAL AND UNREPUBLICAN RULE

established by the Senate. The first important work of the Republic after the adoption of the Constitution was the conclusion of a treaty with England. This was negotiated by John Jay, and, upon presentation of the treaty to the Senate, it was given out by Senator Mason, of Virginia, as was afterwards shown, and the excitement which followed was very great. James Buchanan gave to a representative of the New York *Herald* the Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty was also prematurely made public, and the history of the publication of the Washington Treaty in advance of the action of the Senate is a matter of recent history. The treaty of Reciprocity with the Sandwich Islands was prematurely published.

THE BURLINGAME TREATY

was not published until after it was ratified, and, doubtless, the greater portion of the troubles which this country has had for the last few years on account of the Chinese question are due to the fact that this treaty was negotiated in the dark, and that the persons whose interests were the most affected by it were kept in ignorance of it. Californians say that, if they could have been made acquainted with the details of the treaty, there would have been such an outcry against it on the Pacific Coast that the Senate would never have ratified it, and that the agitation which has continued from that time to this, in consequence of it, would not have been possible.

FILIBUSTERING.

TO DEFEAT JUSTICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The Democrats in the House of Representatives have to-day, in all human probability, committed the greatest blunder of which even they are capable. This afternoon the House disposed of the contested case of Boynton against Loring, after devoting three or four hours since yesterday morning to its consideration. After the vote had been taken, Gen. Keifer called up the case of Bisbee against Hull, in which a unanimous report was made a few days ago in Col. Bisbee's favor. Immediately the Democrats began to filibuster to prevent the consideration of the case. Notwithstanding the unanimous report of the Committee in favor of Col. Bisbee, Chairman Springer, of the Elections Committee, who seems to have his heart set upon the chromo offered for a Democrat who would say that "he was proud of his party," aided and abetted to the extent of his ability

THE SIXTY OR SEVENTY DEMOCRATS

who, by various dilatory motions, sought to prevent action upon the case. The filibusters succeeded in preventing any vote to-day, although the case could have been disposed of in half an hour, for nobody wanted to make a speech on either side. As the matter is one of the highest privilege, it can be called up at any time, and another struggle over it will take place to-morrow morning. Probably enough Democrats who have some sense of justice will unite with the Republicans, so that the case will be disposed of to-morrow. But Mr. Springer and his friends have succeeded in prolonging Mr. Hull's political career at least one day, thus enabling that person to draw $13.70 more money on account of salary to which he is not entitled.

LAKE-FRONT.

ALDRICH AND DAVIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—Mr. B. F. Ayer this morning appeared before the House Committee on Public Lands and made an hour's argument in favor of the Aldrich Lake-Front bill. The essential points of his argument have already been stated in THE TRIBUNE dispatches. Mr. Ayer held that the United States simply held the naked legal title as a trustee for public use; that the City of Chicago, which is the only remaining party especially interested in its use, in view of the action of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, desires to change that use to the purpose of a depot building, as is contemplated by the unanimous resolution of the Common Council, and that it is proper that the Government should now concede its title, in order that the city may secure the buildings of which it greatly stands in need.

MR. DAVIS,

who had expected to have been notified when the hearing was held, in order that he might be present to support his own bill, received no notice. Some propositions of an adjustment of the difference between the Aldrich and the Davis bill are made which go to the striking out of the words "for railroad depots," in the Aldrich bill, and inserting "for public use." This Mr. Davis would probably accept. The position is that the bill ought not to state specifically to what particular public use the land may be devoted, and that it might be desirable to have an opera-house, or some public building of that sort located there. Mr. Davis, moreover, thinks it would be as well to provide that the land may be leased

FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS,—

say thirty,—instead of sold, for the reason that, with the growth of the city, it might be deemed desirable at the expiration of that period that the depot buildings should be removed as far north as Park row, and the land occupied by them be devoted to other uses.

GRANT.

LOGAN'S EFFORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—Gen. Logan succeeded in having his bill to place Gen. Grant upon the retired list reported to the Senate to-day with some amendments, under peculiar circumstances. It happens that the Republicans this morning were in a majority on the Senate Military Committee. The Democrats Maxey and Hampton were both absent, Hampton having been called home by the illness of his sister, and Maxey having gone to Texas to look after his reëlection. This left the Republicans in a majority,—the Committee standing, Randolph, Cockrell, and Grover, Democrats; Logan, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Burnside, and Plumb, Republicans. A motion being made to report the bill favorably was carried by

A PARTY VOTE

of 4 to 3, and Logan subsequently reported it to the Senate with some amendments. The Democrats were not disposed to filibuster against the bill. However, an objection was made to its immediate consideration, which, under the parliamentary rules, prevented the Senate from proceeding with it. Gen. Logan, however, has given notice that he will call it up at the next meeting of the Senate.

THE BILL

as amended in Committee is as follows:

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, in recognition of the eminent public services of Ulysses S. Grant, late General of the Army, the President be and he is hereby authorized to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint Ulysses S. Grant to the retired list of the Army, with the rank and full pay of General of the Army.

At any time when the President shall consider that an emergency has arisen requiring the services of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant on active duty, he is hereby authorized to assign him to any command commensurate with the rank of General, and in accordance with the date of his commission.

NOTES.

PURINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—Mr. Purington, President of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, arrived here to-day to investigate the municipal governments of other cities, and observe their methods of managing hospitals, asylums, and poor-houses. He called to-day upon District Commissioners Dent and Morgan, with whom he had a lengthy conference. He will visit the hospital at the Soldiers' Home, which is regarded as a model of its kind. He will also visit Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, returning to Chicago in about five weeks.

THE SENATE CONFIRMED

Horatio J. Wolf as Postmaster at Fostoria, O.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—Mr. Logan reported, with two amendments, the Senate bill to place Gen. Grant on the retired list, and asked for its immediate consideration. Laid over.

The Naval Appropriation bill was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The morning hour having expired, the Indian Land bill came up, as the regular order, but was laid aside informally, and the Indian Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Wallace stated the nature of the amendments made by the Senate Committee, which added $71,000 to the bill. In Committee of the Whole the amendments to the bill were agreed to. The bill was then reported to the Senate. The amendments were concurred in, and the bill passed.

After executive session adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

The Senate bill for the retirement of Gen. Ord with the rank and pay of Major-General passed.

The contested election case of Boynton against Loring came up, Mr. Boynton speaking in his own behalf.

After debate the majority resolution in favor of the sitting member, Loring, was agreed to without division.

Mr. Keifer then called up the contested election case of Bisbee vs. Hull, from the Second Congressional District of Florida, the report of the Committee on Elections being unanimously in favor of Bisbee, the contestant. Without action upon the case the House took a recess until the evening session.

SUPERSTITION.

A Remarkable Case of It Among Negroes in Virginia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FINCASTLE, Va., Jan. 21.—A remarkable case of negro superstition and belief in witchcraft has just come to light here. About two miles from this place lives a respectable colored man, Willis Wilson, with his wife and several children. He until now has led a happy wedded life, when he claims that Pleasant Walker, another negro, crossed his path and bewitched him. Wilson came in court to-day, and told a wonderful story after being sworn, and his statement was corroborated by many negro witnesses. The matter came in court upon a warrant sworn out by Pleasant Walker, who alleged that Wilson and his son were hunting for him with shotguns, and he appealed to the law for protection. It was proved that Wilson had been looking for Walker with a gun, and the Court asked Wilson to explain his actions, whereupon he stated his grievance.

He said that some months ago four persons came to his house and were kindly treated. One of them only, Sally Johnson, upon leaving shook hands with his (Wilson's) wife, and held her hand longer than is usual. The party left, and were scarcely out of sight before his wife's hand commenced to itch and swell. By night the ailment had reached her shoulder. Home-made remedies were used without effect, and by midnight it had reached her head, and she was nearly crazy with itching and burning, insisting further that she had a bullet in her eye. Several of the leading white physicians were called in, but could do nothing for her nor tell what caused her sufferings. They all affirm that she seemed to suffer greatly.

Her husband then brought Henry Henderson, of Roanoke, a noted colored conjurer. He at once pronounced the woman conjured. On the occasion of his visit Henderson was asked to sit down, and at the time several of the four persons present at the commencement of the trouble were in the room, but he declined, saying, "There are now too many devils around." At this the unwelcome visitors fled and Dr. Henderson knelt down and prayed. He then mixed and applied certain medicines, whereupon from her swollen arm and breast came lizards and ground puppies, the witness swearing that he saw them himself. From that time her recovery was rapid.

The outraged husband said he had ascertained that Walker gave Sally Johnson the power to conjure his wife, and for this reason he had determined to kill Walker. The Judge bound Wilson over to keep the peace. The negroes are greatly excited over the matter, and Walker is a social Pariah among them, and they flee from him whenever he approaches, fearing that he will conjure them. In fact, a number have moved into the adjoining county to get from the range of his power.

ST. LOUIS.

Jay Gould Reported to Have Purchased an Interest in the Keokuk Packet Line—Application for a Receiver for the Missouri River Packet Company—A Petition from the Woman's Suffrage Association—Personal.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21.—It is stated, on what is considered trustworthy authority, that Jay Gould has purchased a considerable interest in the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company.

Joseph Kinney filed an application in the Circuit Court this morning for the appointment of a Receiver for the Missouri River Packet Company. Kinney alleges that the Directors and officers of the Company grossly mismanaged its affairs, violated the charter and by-laws, and combined to defraud the corporation and depreciate its stock by appropriating the profits to their own use.

The Woman's Suffrage Association of this city, of which Mrs. Virginia L. Minor is President, and Miss Phœbe Couzins a prominent member, have appointed a committee to visit Jefferson City, and lay before the Legislature a petition asking that body to propose an amendment to the State Constitution striking out the word "male," and substituting therefor "citizen."

John C. Gault, General Manager of the Wabash Railroad, whose health has been much impaired for a few months past, left this morning for Florida, where he will spend several weeks. James F. How, Secretary of the Company, will perform the duties of General Manager during Mr. Gault's absence.

OVERCOAT STEALING.

The Board of Trade was pleased yesterday. Not because the capricious markets turned in favor of everybody, but because a thief was caught. For several weeks past overcoats have disappeared mysteriously from the hall, until, it is said, fully $1,000 worth have left "first hands," and no one has been able to report them as "stock in sight." The members have never thought any of their fellows would hook an overcoat when the thermometer was ranging far below zero, but they missed their over-garments whether the air was chilly or not, and asked for a watch. Yesterday a young man, who it appears has for some time past succeeded in getting into the hall, was discovered with a fine overcoat on just making his way to the elevator. A "proinent operator" identified the coat as his own, and called for assistance. Some say the Secretary was consulted, and decided the matter was outside the jurisdiction of the Board, and properly belonged to the City Police Department. The officer present was summoned and took the young man into custody. Of course the "prominent operator" chuckled over the recovery of his property, and the other prominent operators now hope to find their lost coats in the second-hand clothing stores.

GOOD-BY, POWERS.

The disreputable saloonkeepers of Chicago number one less. Detective Gary, of Pittsburg, came here looking for one Thomas Powers, who, until six months ago, kept a notorious dive of a concert-saloon in that city. The place became so offensive, and Powers achieved so villainous a reputation for enticing young girls into his den, whence they went torth as full-fledged strumpets into the slums of the city, that public indignation finally brought about his indictment. Fearing that his trial would result disastrously he gave bail, and almost immediately after skipped out for this city, where he was discovered by the detective in a saloon on Fourth avenue, which he was closely modeling after the filthy hole he conducted in Pittsburg.

Lady Burdett-Coutts' Marriage.

Concerning the marriage of Lady Burdett-Coutts, M. Labouchere is anxious to know whether the usual nuptial shawl from the looms of India will be sent by her Majesty on this interesting occasion. Should there be issue, the eldest son will inherit the title of the mother, but he, as well as the younger children, will bear the family name of the father.

THE STORM.

A Tempest Like unto the European Calamity Visits the East.

No Greater Damage Ever Inflicted upon the Telegraphic Interest.

The Air Almost Filled with Ice, and the Wind Terrible in Force.

Sister Blizzards Blowing Sweetly Over the Regular Courses in Dakota and Minnesota.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The storm that set in last night and has continued all to-day has been one of the most disastrous experienced in this section for many years. The rain turned into sleet at an early hour, and the result was that everything became covered with ice, and wires were broken down, telegraph poles broken, the wire thrown to the ground, and the wind aided in playing general havoc with property of all kinds. The storm caused damage to the wires of the telegraph companies which

CANNOT BE ESTIMATED

for days to come. The manager of the operators' room of the Western Union Telegraph Company said that the wires were broken everywhere, but the greatest damage was within a radius of ten miles of New York. Communication with Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and other points in the country was destroyed early in the day, and nothing has yet been done to reëstablish the same. The Western Union and the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph companies had but few men at work to-night. There are 2,000 wires in this city, which are all mixed up. Telephone and private wires are all twisted up with those of the telegraph company, and this

ADDS TO THE CONFUSION.

To-night they are doing little but cut away poles which have fallen. "So far as out-of-town dispatches are concerned," said Mr. Dolan, Night Manager of the Western Union, "as soon as we can establish communication between Jersey City and Elizabeth we shall be all right. We have sixty wires in this office, which do not touch until they reach Jersey City, and they are all right. The trouble is between the points named." The Atlantic & Pacific Company are sending dispatches to Philadelphia by train, and thence south by wire. At the American Union office all communication with the outside world is cut off. Advices from Long Island, New Jersey, Coney Island, and other near-by points are to the effect that the storm is

RAGING WITH GREAT SEVERITY.

Miles and miles of telegraph wire is down, and great damage was done to vessels in the harbor and rivers. No accurate estimate of the loss can be given, but it can not be less than $1,000,000. It will cost the telephone and telegraph companies at least $500,000 to replace the wires destroyed. A great many accidents have occurred, the most disastrous and fatal resulting from falling telegraph poles, which have caused death in several instances. Among the telegraph wires which are now used in connection with the American Union lines are those owned by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

FIRE.

The storm played havoc among vessels lying in the North and East Rivers. The damage is heavy. A heavy squall threw the ship Sachem on her side, when she took fire and was partially destroyed. She was valued at $50,000.

SNOW.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—11:30 p. m.—The rain has turned to snow, which is now general in this vicinity. At Port Jervis, N. Y., the snow is fifteen inches deep, and still falling.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The storm of sleet and rain which overspread a vast area of territory to-day was one of the most disastrous known in the history of the telegraph companies of this country. Communication by wire with the interior of the country, except in a few instances, has been practically broken up since early this forenoon, involving serious losses to the business community and different telegraph companies, and leaving the newspapers for the first time in many years without their usual supply of telegraphic matter from National and State Capitals, and elsewhere. In this city the ice embargo has fallen with a disastrous effect, breaking, by its weight, hundreds of miles of wire, and most completely stopping telegraphic communication between the stock and various other business exchanges, and the offices of the merchants and brokers, and leaving the offices of the fire department almost useless, and the city in jeopardy in case of conflagration. The Western Union, the American Union, and the Atlantic & Pacific Companies have each sent out a large force of men to replace the broken wires and to reëstablish broken communication in this city and along the lines of their plants; but, from present indications, it is doubtful if the wires can be placed in complete and satisfactory working order before two or three days. In New Jersey the storm worked terrible havoc with the telegraph wires. In Jersey City and Newark the wires of the Western Union, Continental, and American Union Telegraph Companies, and the wires of the telephone companies, were blown down and carried along the streets. Many telegraph poles were also blown down. Untold damage was done in Brooklyn. Up to noon twenty-one telegraph poles had fallen. Trees are falling all over the city, and it is absolutely dangerous to be out of doors. Telegraph wires are lying helter skelter all over the streets; and the thoroughfares are in a generally dilapidated condition. Early in the day one of the stanchions supporting the City-Hall tower gave way, and, a little later, the west window fell with a crash to the sidewalk. The damage is said to be in the neighborhood of $75,000.

BLIZZARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 21.—No trains have arrived or departed over the Nebraska Division of the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha Railroad since yesterday morning, owing to a terrific wind-storm, which has drifted the cuts all full of snow and packed it tight. The storm was very severe all day to-day along the line of the road. The train due here last night is stuck a few miles north, and the passengers had to take wagons to get into the city. Another train is fast just west of Takamah, and another at Middle Creek. Relief parties were sent out this morning through the blinding snow, which compelled them to go on foot, as horses could not stand it.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 21.—A strong northwest wind and snow since daylight. Temperature 20 above. All trains late. Track to St. Paul blockaded. Trains not running on the Black Hills or Milwaukee & St. Paul Roads.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The most severe storm of the season has been raging since noon. Snow fell for four hours, accompanied by a high wind, and then came sleet, which bore down telegraph-wires everywhere, so that the city was almost isolated. The Western Union lines to the north, south, and west were badly crossed and broken, and the fire-alarm telegraph was damaged so that three-quarters of the boxes are useless to-night. Rain is falling heavily at midnight, and a gale is blowing from the northeast. Horse or steam road travel has been delayed during the day, but, as due notice was given of the storm, shipping has probably escaped damage. The steamer Minnesota sailed for Liverpool in the teeth of the gale.

PITTSBURG, PA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 21.—The snow and rain storm of to-day was the severest of the season. Not a line of Eastern telegraphic news was received by any of the evening papers. All the rivers are swelling rapidly. Rivermen predict a flood equal to that of 1833. A part of Dam No. 3 on the Monongahela was washed away at 2 o'clock this afternoon. River craft have steam up, ready for emergencies. The crisis will reach here by to-morrow. Great excitement prevails on the landing.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Jan. 21.—The most severe storm of the season set in early this morning. Snow has fallen all day, with a strong northeast wind, and the streets of the city are almost impassable. Reports received to-night from all over the Province report the storm as being the most severe for years. Traffic on the railways has, however, not suffered as seriously as was to be expected. Towards midnight the thermometer took an upward turn, and rain is now reported from several districts.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 21.—The general storm now prevalent and central at Erie, Pa., extends into this region, and about four inches of snow have fallen from 5 o'clock this afternoon until this hour (midnight). Sleighing is excellent throughout Wisconsin, and the snow bids fair to last.

HURRICANE.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 21.—The mammoth hotel in course of erection was demolished by the gale this afternoon, the wind blowing eighty miles an hour. A partially-completed cottage was blown to pieces. The storm has done immense damage all along the Jersey coast.

UNSHORN SHEEP.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 21.—A terrific snow-storm is reported at Kearney and points west. There must be considerable loss of stock. Six hundred sheep were lost by one man.

OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21—10:18 p. m.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.598	31	89	N. E....	16	......	Fair.
7 a. m....	29.613	31	89	N. E....	16	......	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	29.636	32	94	N.......	12	......	Cloudy.
2:18 p. m.	29.673	33.5	95	N.......	10	......	Cloudy.
9 p. m....	29.750	30	94	N. W....	10	......	Lt.snow
10:18 p. m.	29.752	29	96	N. W....	9	—*	Lt.snow

Maximum temperature, 40; minimum, 26.

* Melted snow. Too small to measure.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n.	W'th'r
Albany	32	27	N....	Fresh..	.05	Cl'dy.
Alpena	27	24	N....	Brisk...	.05	Lt.snw
Boice City	..	25	S. E..	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Moorhead	14	2	N....	Brisk...	....	Clear.
Buffalo	25	24	N. E.	Fresh..	.06	Lt.snw
Cairo	35	31	W....	Fresh..	....	Cl'dy.
Cheyenne	13	13	N....	Brisk...	.01	Cl'dy.
Chicago	33	29	N.W.	Fresh..	....	Lt.snw
Cincinnati	36	36	N.W.	Fresh..	....	Cl'dy.
Cleveland	31	26	N.W.	Light...	.25	Cl'dy.
Davenport	29	25	W....	Gentle.	.01	Lt.snw
Denver	22	19	W....	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Des Moines	24	23	N.E..	Gentle.	.16	Lt.snw
Detroit	29	28	N....	Gentle.	.08	Lt.snw
Dodge City	26	20	N.W.	Brisk...	....	Clear.
Dubuque	30	..	......	....	....	......
Duluth	23	19	N.W.	Brisk...	.02	Lt.snw
Erie	31	28	N....	Fresh..	.02	Lt.snw
Escanaba	27	22	N....	Brisk...	.02	Lt.snw
Fort Garry, Man	..	-5	N....	Fresh..	....	Clear.
Fort Gibson	32	28	N....	Fresh..	....	Cl'dy.
Grand Haven	31	28	N....	Gentle.	.40	H.snw
Indianapolis	34	30	W....	Fresh..	....	Cl'dy.
Keokuk	33	29	N.W.	Fresh..	....	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	27	18	N....	Fresh..	.03	Lt.snw
Leavenworth	24	19	N....	Fresh..	.01	Clear.
Louisville	41	35	S.W.	Fresh..	....	Cl'dy.
Madison	29	24	N.W.	Fresh..	.23	Lt.snw
Marquette	26	22	N.E.	Brisk...	.12	Lt.snw
Memphis	50	39	N.W.	Fresh..	....	Cl'dy.
Milwaukee	32	30	N....	Fresh..	.10	H.snw
Nashville	45	38	W....	Fresh..	....	Lt.snw
New Orleans	65	48	N.W.	Fresh..	....	Cl'dy.
North Platte	20	19	N.W.	Brisk...	....	Cl'dy.
Omaha	18	14	N.W.	Brisk...	....	Lt.snw
Oswego	25	24	N.E.	Fresh..	.35	Lt.snw
Vincent	..	4	N.W.	Brisk...	....	Clear.
Pioche	32	20	N....	Fresh..	....	Clear.
Pittsburg	38	37	W....	Brisk...	.05	Cl'dy.
Port Huron	28	27	N....	Fresh..	.27	Lt.snw
Rochester	26	26	E....	Fresh..	.30	Lt.snw
Salt Lake City	33	26	N.W.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Sandusky	30	29	S.W.	Fresh..	.05	Th'ng.
San Francisco	58	57	N.W.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Shreveport	60	46	N.W.	Fresh..	....	Clear.
Springfield	29	30	N.W.	Fresh..	....	Lt.snw
St. Louis	39	36	N.W.	Fresh..	....	Th'ng.
St. Paul	16	21	N.W.	Fresh..	.18	Cl'ring
Toledo	29	28	W....	Fresh..	....	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	44	40	N.W.	Gentle.	....	Cl'dy.
Winnemucca	30	28	N.E.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Yankton	..	..	N....	High...	.20	H.snw

RUSSIAN POLISH JEWS.

The Action of the Grand Lodge of B'nai B'rith in Refusing Them a Charter Severely Criticised.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 21.—The recent action taken at Chicago by the Grand Lodge of the Northwest, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, which voted not to grant a charter to Russian-Polish Jews in Division No. 6 for the organization of a lodge in that city, is strongly condemned by the 1,800 members of the Order in Philadelphia. The Russian-Polish Jews, it is stated, based their application for a special charter on the ground that they were formed into a religious association distinctive from the Bavarian, Prussian-Polish, or Austrian-Polish Jews, and their claim has been carefully considered by the leading officers of the Order in the East. In conversing upon the subject with a representative of THE TRIBUNE yesterday, a prominent member of the Order of B'nai B'rith in this city remarked: "This is the first time that such a question has ever been raised in the Order thoughout the world, and I speak the sentiment of every member of the Order in Philadelphia when I heartily denounce the action of the Grand Lodge in the Northwest in refusing the charter. We know no distinction here, for it is a well-known fact that the eleven lodges in this city are composed of Russian, Polish, and German Jews, all united together in one harmonious body. The refusal of the charter is the result of the strong antipathy on the part of the German Jews against the Russian-Polish Jews. This antipathy originated in Europe, where the Russian and Polish Jews are, as a rule, in consequence of the abject condition in which they are kept, among the lowest classes, both socially and mentally. On the Continent in Europe, therefore, the German Jews look upon them as inferior beings, and refuse to associate with them. This enmity, however, should not be displayed in this land of liberty, where all are freemen and citizens on an equal footing. The Order has, as a part of its mission, 'to develop and elevate the mental and moral character of our race by a liberal support of science and art.' The action taken by our Western brothers was a great mistake, for, by refusing the charter, they openly encourage the strong prejudice brought from abroad."

"SPRING-HEEL DICK."

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 21.—Goodwin, the prize-fighter, known as "Spring-Heel Dick," says Hollywood's decision to fight only at feather weight, 112 pounds, is a virtual declination to meet him, as he cannot get below 116, and this was known to Hollywood all the time. He says Hollywood never meant to fight him.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

BREMEN, Jan. 21.—Arrived, the Neckar, from New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Arrived, the Mosel, from Bremen.

Edison on Lighting New York City.

New York Herald, Jan. 19.

Edison was asked when he would be ready to light New York.

"I'm ready to begin now," he said, "but we have no permit. I have mapped out the lower part of the city and its eastern side, and have every detail for starting a central generating house that, with twelve dynamos, will light 2,000 houses by night and furnish power all day. I find it hard to get the requisit Aldermanic condition. The Company laid an application before the late Board, and I invited the Aldermen down to see the light for themselves. The application was referred to the Law Committee and was reported back saddled with conditions which [illegible] of a body of gasmen rather than public servants. They wanted in the first place the Company to pay 10 cents per lineal foot for all wire laid down. That would be 20 cents for every foot of street, for we would run our wires on both sides. That is over $1,000 a mile, and would be [illegible] for the first district we propose to open. [illegible] too, when the gas companies pay [illegible]. The second clause was that we should light the streets at 10 per cent above the actual cost of the light. If this means that we are to furnish the light to the city at 10 per cent over what it would cost, including interest for plant, it might be done—for the city ought to be supplied more cheaply than private parties—but it is vaguely put. The third clause is that after five years 3 per cent of the gross receipts should go to the city. Now, inasmuch as competition will put the price down to the lowest possible rates for [illegible], dividend it would be madness to set about operations saddled by such conditions. An alternative permit was offered for the first district, making it conditional that on the order of the Board the wires should be torn up and the streets replaced as we found them within thirty days. The matter is now ready to be placed before the new Board, and we hope that a fair view will be taken by it. If we drive prices down as we expect, the benefit to the community will be so great that putting obstacles in our way will be seen to be a great sin against civilization. The holding back of a permit of course keeps us back. We ask the public whether, looking at all sides of the question, we should not be helped rather than hindered?"

"Are you doing anything in New York now?"

"I have fifteen 'wire runners' at work, who are furnished with the materials for running the wire through houses, so as to be ready to put in the light when the streets are wired. They have put them into many houses covering the proposed scene of our first operations. Mr. Vanderbilt, for instance, has had them put in his new houses, and will be ready to light up when the station in his district is set up. Let them give us the permit, and we will work rapidly. I have contracts out in every direction."

GOLD AND SILVER.

Some Lively Stories of Accidental "Finds" of the Precious Metals.

Correspondence Omaha (Neb.) Republican.

That rich mines are often discovered by accident, history, both ancient and modern, verifies. Numerous instances of this kind have come under my own observation. This is said to be luck, but it matters not whether it is luck or science, so long as the "find" is a good one. In such cases it would seem that it is even better to be born lucky than industrious. Only last spring a prospector, not twenty miles from here, after hunting many days for a quartz ledge, tired in the search and threw down his pick and shovel in disgust and took up his rifle and went forth for game. Fortune favored him; his luck came suddenly to him, as it were. He shot a deer, which, in its death-struggle, fell over the rocks and rolled down the mountain-side. When the hunter reached his game he found it lying on the outcrop of an immense galena ledge, which he soon after sold for a good round sum,—figures not stated.

In the early days of California, a poor prospector, sadly out of luck, was returning to his camp after night, when he was assailed by a vicious dog. Having no weapon with which to stand off his enemy, he felt around in the dark and laid hold of the first thing he could catch, which was a hefty rock. The dog had sloped, of course, and the man kept the stone in his hand until he was safe in his own cabin. In the morning he saw something bright on the missile of war, and on closer examination he found that the rock was full of gold. He returned and found the ledge from which the quartz bowlder had floated, sold it for a large amount of money, returned to the States, bought a farm, married, and raised a large family of children.

About four years ago a poor but industrious prospector in this county had the misfortune (or good fortune) to lose his horse. It was an old bay horse, and, like his master, was a wandering prospector, only that he prospected for grass, while the owner prospected for quartz. This particular day the old bay wandered further than he was wont to do, probably because the bunch-grass was few and far between. At any rate, the prospector desired to move camp, but could not do so without the assistance of his bay companion. He must needs find him. He was at last successful, and while returning with the truant he noticed the head of a mountain ram sticking in the rocks. Stopping to examine it, he saw rich-looking quartz scattered about, and, following it up, he hit upon what is now the noted Ramshorn Mine,—the longest and richest silver lode that we know of. The district was named Bay Horse, as it should have been, and is the richest silver district in the Salmon River country.

I knew a man once who followed mining and prospecting for a period of forty years. He had been all through California, Colorado, and Montana, and had prospected twenty-five years in Georgia before coming West. He was not much on digging deep holes, but he would go round hunting for shallow diggings so long as the boys would "stake him." He was getting worn out prospecting, out of luck, and when, on the 24th day of July, 1864, he camped on a tributary of Prickly Pear Creek, in Northern Montana, he said to his three companions, "Let's sink a hole on this bar; it's the last chance; if we can't find it here I don't know where next to prospect." The younger members of the party put the hole to bedrock, the diggings were named Last Chance, and two years later the old man threw away his tools and went home to Georgia with a joyful heart and [illegible] in clean gold dust, but not until after he had seen the City of Helena, the metropolis of Montana, spring up about him.

Only last August a prospector in the Lower Wood River country met with an unexpected streak of luck that astonished him. While on his way across from Bellvue to Croy Cañon the pack on the horse he was leading became loose, and in order to adjust it he dismounted. While rearranging it he saw something at his feet that resembled rich silver "float." He traced it up to the ledge, which was only a short distance away, and found that he had one of the best "prospects" in Wood River. He located the original and two extensions, and the best ore in the vein assays up into the thousands. Recently he sold out for a snug little fortune.

On a mountain trail in California there used to be a big bowlder which furnished a favorit resting place for tired [illegible]. Thousands of men had sat on that stone and rested their weary limbs. In fact it was of so peculiar shape that it seemed to fit every one who tried it. With long usage it had worn as smooth as ivory, and was greasy with frequent contact with miners' clothing. One day an old prospector squatted himself upon this favorite resting-stone, and while getting his wind he carelessly and unconsciously pecked away at the bowlder with his pick. A piece of the rock flew off and revealed to him the surprising truth that he was sitting on a rich chunk of quartz. He at once proceeded up the hill and found the ledge, and it was full of gold and brought him much wealth.

The man who first found gold in California was working in a mill-race at the time at very small wages, and didn't expect any pay until the mill got to sawing.

Thus I might go on and give many more instances of rich mines being discovered by accident, but it will not aid the prospector. He will soon learn that it takes a close observer and a persistent digger to make a good prospector. The new beginner is not long in noticing that accidental mines are rare. Experience teaches all of us that mines do not walk around over the country asking somebody to find them. On the contrary, they seem to hide themselves in the mountains and appear to dread the approach of a man with the pick and shovel.

We are told that once upon a time a young man left the home of his childhood, bid farewell to his weeping mother, kissed away the tears of his little sweetheart, and went out into the wilds of the West to become a miner. The tradition goes that he at last struck a mining camp, and being inexperienced, he sighted a veteran for advice as to the best place to dig. Seeing his visitor was a "tenderfoot" dressed in store clothes, the old man, in the kindness of his big heart, answered: "Young man, go up on the hillside, in the shade of yonder green tree, and dig, and fortune will smile." The youth did not "tumble" to the sarcasm of the man of experience, but went forth with joy to the shade of the green tree as directed, dug, and found a fortune in less than an hour. I have [illegible] this is a lie—every word of it. I have heard the same old story told as having occurred in the lead mines of Wisconsin, in the gold mines of California, Montana, Colorado, Black Hills, and Nevada, and now I am waiting to have some fellow spin it to me and locate the scene in Idaho, and [illegible] will then and there cease.

A Cautious Farmer.

A frightened farmer at Corydon, Ind., [illegible] $2,000 at the time of the Morgan [illegible]. The treasure was in gold and [illegible] and was placed in an iron kettle [illegible] dug down to it repeatedly to see [illegible] but until quite recently could not [illegible] age to take it out and deposit it [illegible] lost seventeen years' interest [illegible]

NEW YORK.

A Day Which Will Be Long Remembered in the Big City.

The Thoroughfares Filled with Derricks and Telegraph Poles.

Wires Sprawling Through the Air in Every Direction—Travel Unsafe.

The Damage to the Telegraph Companies Estimated at $500,000.

Injury of All Kinds Inflicted to the Extent of About $1,000,000.

Communication with the World Carried on All Day by Couriers.

Aspect of Share Speculation as It Flourished Without "Tickers"—Camphene's Act.

SLEET AND WIND.

AN AWFUL DAY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The storm of hail and rain which broke over this city this morning originated in the northwest, and has moved eastward across the country. The officer in charge of the signal-service station said this forenoon that the storm would probably pass over this city sometime this afternoon, and be followed this evening by clearing, cooler weather. Up to noon to-day the total amount of water which had fallen was one inch and a few fractions. Sergeant Gaienett said he could not give the exact figures, because the ice had formed so heavily at the sides of the gauge that no definit figures could be given.

THE ICE

had also formed so heavily upon the wires connected with the wind-gauge that they broke under the weight. Up to 7 o'clock this morning the greatest velocity of the wind was about thirty miles an hour, but the wind continued to increase in force, and at noon it was blowing at the rate of more than forty miles an hour. The storm-signal displayed from the flagstaff of the Equitable Life Building was torn to shreds by the fierce wind, and it became necessary to substitute a new one. The flag-pole swayed to and fro, and while the reporter was in the office of the Weather Bureau the ice which had formed upon the flagstaff fell upon the roof with a startling crash. The storm has caused an entire suspension of telegraphic communication throughout the country. The wires of the Gold & Stock Telegraph Company were interrupted everywhere.

ALONG CANAL STREET

a great many poles have been prostrated by the weight of ice forming upon the wires, and about 10 o'clock this morning an officer of the First Precinct reported that a number of poles along South street had been blown down. At the office of the Manager of this system of telegraph, 61 Broadway, it was stated that the wires were out of order everywhere, and very few of the wires were in working order. Up to 9 o'clock this morning the wires were in working condition in all parts of the city, but at that hour the accumulation of ice upon them became so heavy that they began to break, and from that time up to 2 o'clock this afternoon continuous reports of broken wires and interrupted circuits were received at the office of the Superintendent. Soon after 9 o'clock this morning

ONE OF THE DERRICKS

upon the new Stock Exchange was blown over by the wind and fell into Broad street, carrying away in its fall about twenty-five wires of the Stock Exchange system of telegraphy. At the office of the Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company it was said that very few of the wires of the Company had been broken, but that the greatest trouble was caused by the wires of other Companies falling across their wires, thus interrupting communication. In the upper part of the city, however, many of the telegraph poles had fallen under the weight of the ice and the heavy wind, and communication with stations outside of the city is almost entirely shut off. The Superintendent said that no attempt would be made to repair the damages until the storm ceased, as the wires are broken and interrupted everywhere. Great loss to telegraph companies will be caused by the interruption of business. At the office of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company it was said that

BUSINESS WAS COMPLETELY SUSPENDED.

None of the wires outside of the city were in working order, and it was impossible to say how soon they could be put in operation. The same report was furnished at the office of the Superintendent of the American Union Telegraph Company. A large crowd of spectators were gathered in front of a store-house at noonday watching the wires of telephones suspended from the roof of the Post-Office building. The frames to which these wires are attached hung out in a very dangerous manner over Broadway, but had not fallen at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

A large number of sign-boards, telegraph poles and wires were blown down all over the city, but, up to noon to-day, no serious calamity had been reported.

THE STREETS

are in a most deplorable condition. The sidewalks on both sides of Boliver street, from Broadway to William street, are covered with water, measuring in depth from an inch to a foot. Many of the culverts were blocked with ice and snow, and at many of the crossings it was impossible to cross the street without wading nearly knee deep. The hands of the clocks on the churches and other public buildings were stopped by the accumulation of ice. The storm was accompanied by an unusually high tide, which backed up into the cellars of the buildings on the river front.

WALL STREET.

YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The stock market was heavier and lower in the early dealings, and prices declined ⅛ to 2 in the general list, while Central Pacific dropped to 86, against 95 at the close yesterday. Subsequently Central Pacific recovered to 98, and reacted to 90⅞, while the rest of the market became strong, and advanced ⅛ to 2½. The strongest stocks were St. Paul & Omaha, and Ontario & Western railroad bonds were active and irregular.

THE FEATURE OF THE MARKET

was again the large purchasing movement, and a sharp advance in the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville bonds, the incomes rising from 78¼ to 79½, and the Evansville Division bonds from 73⅜ to 75½. Kansas & Texas seconds fluctuated between 78¾ and 79½. Erie new seconds declined to 101; Texas Pacific incomes fell off to 76, and rallied to 76½. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central incomes advanced 1 to 24; Hannibal & St. Joseph 8s to 113¾; Central Pacific firsts to 113½; San Francisco, Class A, to 103; Pittsburg sinking-funds to 123; St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba firsts to 122; New York & Ohio incomes to 63¾; Indianapolis, Danville & Springfield C. & I. 6s to 97. Iron Mountain first incomes declined to 96, and Northwestern consols to 134.

THE STREET GENERALLY BELIEVES

that the proceedings begun by Rufus Hatch yesterday in the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining the telegraph consolidation will be dropped at the latest moment,—just before the stockholders meet to ratify the agreement. There is a suspicion that the legal action already taken is really in the interest of the consolidation movement, and was begun simply for the purpose of preventing other parties from commencing proceedings in the same direction.

THE SHARE SPECULATION

continued strong to the close of the day, and, under a steady buying movement, a general advance in prices was established. The improvement from the lowest point ranged from ⅛ to 6 per cent, the latter in Central Pacific, which sold up to 92. The Granger shares were especially strong.

PETER CAMPHENE.

SETTING A DRUNKEN WOMAN ON FIRE, "BECAUSE SHE WAS NO GOOD AT ALL!"

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—About 3 o'clock Wednesday morning some of the occupants of the tenement back of No. 82 King street heard screams in the court-yard, and saw the reflection of fire on the window glasses of their rooms. Running to their windows, to learn the whereabouts of the fire, they saw a woman lying on the ice in the court-yard, at the foot of the stoop. Her clothing was on fire, and smoke was seen coming out of one of the front rooms on the first floor. Peter Camphene, a harnessmaker, the occupant of the room, stood a few feet away from the burning woman, and looked upon her with apparent satisfaction. The woman was trying, vainly, to tear off her burning clothes, and Camphene was swearing at her, and exclaiming. "Burn, ——— you; it serves you right, you wretch!"

A DOZEN VOICES FROM THE WINDOWS

sternly ordered him to help the woman, and people began to run down stairs. Reluctantly he tore away a portion of her clothing, which was blazing most furiously, and then thoroughly extinguished the flames by drenching her with two pails of water.

A crowd had by this time gathered from the neighboring tenements; some of them attended the woman and others assisted Camphene in extinguishing the fire in his room. The woman lay moaning on the ice for some minutes, and was finally assisted into Camphene's room. She was badly burned about the abdomen and thighs, and it was thought best to send to the New York Hospital for an ambulance.

Before the ambulance arrived, she accused Camphene of having set fire to her clothing when she was asleep, and of having dragged her across his room, through the hallway, and thrown her down the steps into the court-yard, where she was found on fire. Camphene did not attempt to deny the accusation, but said she had

DESERVED ALL SHE GOT.

The burned woman is Anne Cunningham, an acquaintance of Mrs. Camphene.

When Camphene was arrested, as he promptly was, he said, "I wonder what for."

"For burning a woman," answered Policeman Gilligan, who had arrested him.

"Oh! is it for that? Why, that's nothing. I only just set the match to her, Gilligan," says Camphene.

He was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court.

A certificate from the New York Hospital said that Mrs. Cunningham's burns were serious, if not dangerous.

"How did you come to do this, Camphene?" asked Justice Petterson.

"I JUST TOUCHED HER OFF,

your Honor. Shure she's been lying dhrunk in the room for three or four days, and would not move. I intended to wake her a trifle, sir."

"But you knew she was being severely burned?"

"I did, your Honor."

"Then why didn't you put out the flames instead of dragging her into the yard?"

"Oh, sure, she's no good at all, niver a bit, and I thought she was none too good for burning, and let her go. When my room took fire I pulled her into the yard to save it."

Camphene was committed to await the result of the woman's injuries.

A LONG CHASE.

A GERMAN LADY WHO WILL NEVER DESERT MR. MICAWBER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—A German woman applied to the Commissioner of Emigration the other day with a request that her husband, Mr. Lauter, who, she said, was living somewhere in this city with another woman, be found and compelled to support her. She said that her home was in Berlin, and that until eight months ago she had lived happily with her husband, who owned a small hotel in that city. Last summer he disappeared. She learned that he had eloped to America with the wife of one of his neighbors named Hermann.

The latter, she said, had parted voluntarily with his wife, having received 4,000 marks in payment for her from Lauter. Mrs. Lauter had come to this city after her husband and was without any means of support. The case was put into the hands of the police, who succeeded in finding Lauter and his companion at a restaurant, at No. 24 Lispenard street, which they had recently bought. The runaway husband was arrested and yesterday he was required by Justice Smith, at the Jefferson Market Court, to allow his wife $8 a week.

TALMAGE.

DR. SPEAR REPLIES TO DR. VANDYKE ON TALMAGE'S POSITION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage refused to-day to make any statement in reply to the letter to Dr. Vandyke, which was published in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

A TRIBUNE reporter then called to see Dr. Spear, when the following conversation took place:

"Have you read the letter of Dr. Vandyke?"

"Yes. I suppose it was called out by the article I published in the *Independent* Jan. 13. My single object in that article was to inquire whether the testimony of Dr. Talmage, as given on his trial, to which Dr. Vandyke referred in his letter to Dr. Talmage, when compared with the contract of Oct. 14, 1876, with C. H. Howard & Co., to whom Dr. Vandyke also referred in his letter to Dr. Talmage, was so inconsistent with that contract as to show that Dr. Talmage had been guilty of false swearing. I answered this question in the negative. My first reason for the answer was that, if there were discrepancies between Dr. Talmage's testimony and the contract, which he had not seen for three years and a half, a reasonable charity

could easily account for even graver discrepancies without assuming any intentional false swearing. My second reason, that upon comparing the testimony of Dr. Talmage with the contract there was no discrepancy. My third reason was that the affidavit of Gen. Howard, who was the other party to the contract which was read before the Presbytery, entirely corroborates Dr. Talmage's understanding of the contract as he testified to it.

"My sole object, in the light of these reasons, was to furnish an answer to the public mind in respect to the recent clamor against the good name of Dr. Talmage. Dr. Vandyke, in his letter which appeared in the New York papers this morning, makes no reply whatever to his argument. As to the other matters that appear in his letter, I see no occasion for saying anything."

"Is it true that you have stated that it was Mr. Corwin to whom Mr. Talmage showed his valedictory, Oct. 9, 1876?"

"DR. VANDYKE IS MISTAKEN

in saying that I said, in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, that Mr. Corwin is the man to whom Dr. Talmage is alleged to have read his valedictory on the morning of Oct. 9, 1876. I have said no such thing anywhere. I don't know that Dr. Talmage read such a valedictory to any man on that morning, and no evidence of any kind has yet been furnished to the public that he did so.

"Maj. B. R. Corwin has written a letter denying that he saw the contents of the contract of Dr. Talmage with C. H. Howard & Co. He only witnessed the signature, and did not know a single sentence contained in the contract. He also stated that he never was Dr. Talmage's business manager, and that he testified at the trial that the paper was not in his possession and never had been."

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO LINES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—It is stated the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph plant includes no less than 10,000 miles of single wire,—sufficient, at least, to do a general telegraph business between Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and all points on the line of the railroad. The passage in Congress of a General Telegraph bill would enable the Baltimore to carry on an independent telegraphic business regardless of the American Union or any other company.

Messrs. Gould and Vanderbilt were called upon a few days ago by an agent of the Baltimore & Ohio people, and it is said that a prolonged consultation in the matter was held.

THE NEW CABLE COMPANY.

A prominent cable manager said to-day: "I am told on good authority that the stock of the new company, whose articles were only filed four days ago, is already held by private operators at 30 per cent above par, and that the stock can only be found with difficulty, even at that price. Their intentions are evident enough from their capital. While I do not know that they intend to lay more than a single cable of thes econtracted for across the Atlantic, I know that they can run two cables at present prices across the Atlantic for something less than one-half the sum named, or, say, $8,000,000, which would leave them an abundance for laying the other projected line. I am not at liberty to tell you who are the gentlemen interested."

Apparently the new line will be in competition with the old ones, with which all the consolidated companies have contracts.

INGERSOLL.

CORRECTION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The rumor that Col. Robert G. Ingersoll had purchased the mansion and grounds occupied by the Americus Club, at Greenwich, Conn., during Tweed's time, for the purpose of turning the property into a private country seat, turns out, upon investigation, to be incorrect. The lease has changed hands, but Col. Ingersoll has nothing to do with the matter.

THE ROTHSCHILDS.

Another Wedding Announced in the Famous Family—The Bride and the Groom.

New York Sun.

Two of the most remarkable contemporary events in London are occurrences which, although they are strictly private, attain almost public importance from the social position of the parties concerned. The first is the marriage of Leopold, the youngest son of the late Boron Lionel de Rothschild, with Miss Perugia, of Trieste; the other is what we may call the confirmation of Master Walter, the son of Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, M. P. The latter event took place on Sunday, the former was solemnized yesterday.

Marriages in the Rothschild family have usually been surrounded by peculiar circumstances, which render them unusually interesting. Intermarriage with very near relatives has always been a Hebrew custom, but perhaps it has seldom been so strictly observed as in this family. Anselm, the founder of the Frankfort house, married a niece, the eldest daughter of Nathan, the founder of the London branch; James, the head of the Paris branch, married a daughter of his own brother Solomon. Nathan himself had married outside of the family. Although he had been only a few years established in England, so large were his transactions that one of the Jewish grandees of London, Levi Cohen, selected him as an eligible candidate for the hand of one of his daughters. After the union, the apparently desperate speculations of the young man greatly alarmed the old banker. He believed that Nathan would soon be ruined, and that his daughter would find herself in distress. The father's apprehensions were calmed, however, by the young Rothschild saying: "You have given me but one of your daughters; it would have been an excellent stroke of business to have given me them all. Then they would all have died a great deal richer than they will now." Nathan was perhaps the greatest miser of the family. He so far hated to see a penny of his fortune go out of the family that he conceived the idea of perpetuating the power of the house by means of consanguineous alliances. With this view, in 1836, he called a family congress together at Frankfort to consider the proposition. They all favored it, and as a pledge of this policy his son Lionel was married to Charlotte, the daughter of Charles, then the head of the Naples house. Nathan was overjoyed at the adoption of his matrimonial system, but fell sick on the day of the wedding and died in six weeks, June 15, 1836.

To select one of the marriages between the members of this family, we may point to that of Ferdinand de Rothschild, the second son of Baron Anselm of Vienna, and Evelina, the second daughter of Baron Lionel, sister to the present bridegroom. This marriage occurred in 1865, at the mansion of the bride's father in Piccadilly, which, in splendor of internal decoration, has few equals in Europe. It would be superfluous to enter into any description of the house for the occasion. Perhaps no bride, not even Stephanie of Belgium, will wear a bridal veil of such marvelous lace as Evelina wore on her wedding-day. She was attended by fourteen bridesmaids, at the head of which was Lady Diana Beauclerc, the daughter of the Duchess of St. Albans. It may be truly said that only the Prince and Princess of Wales were absent from the brilliant gathering. The Duke of Cambridge opened the ball that followed the ceremony; Benjamin Disraeli, who had already been Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposed the health of the happy pair, and the Lord Chief Justice of England led off and timed the cheers. "So the common humanity of *Shylock*," a writer remarked at the time, "and of the haughtiest aristocracy of the world is established. So *Isaac of York* is avenged."

Baron Alphonse Rothschild, of the Paris branch, married the eldest daughter of Sir Lionel Rothschild, a sister of the present bridegroom. The Duke of Persigny, then Ambassador of France to the Court of St. James', proposed the health of the pair, saying: "I wish that the romance of this wedding will always be marked by that happiness which is the conclusion of all fairy tales." Baron Alphonse and his bride took up their residence in a hotel in the Rue Saint George, which had formerly been the property of another arch-millionaire, Monsieur Pescatore, and in which Emile de Girardin had twenty years previous founded his great first journal, *La Presse*. The house bore the number 13. Baron Alphonse, being as superstitious as the most of his family, feared that the ominous figures would have a great influence upon his future happiness. He applied to the Council of the City of Paris for permission to change the number, offering $5,000 to the poor of the district if his petition should be voted favorably. The Council accepted the proposition, and that is why the Baron's mansion is marked by No. 11 *bis*. The toast of the Duke of Persigny was fulfilled. Perhaps there has not been in Paris a happier couple than the Baron Alphonse and his wife.

The present bridegroom, Leopold de Rothschild is a brother of Sir Nathaniel and Alfred, and, as we have intimated, a son of the late Sir Lionel de Rothschild, the first Jew who sat in the British Parliament. He is, of course, a member of the firm in St. Swithin's lane. He has made an exception to the system established by Baron Nathan. The house of Rothschild will, however, lose nothing by the change, for the bride's family, the Perugias of Trieste, stand quite as high in the East as the Rothschilds in the West of Europe. Miss Perugia is a sister of Mrs. Arthur Sasson, whose beauty can only be compared to the wealth of her husband's family. Mr. Arthur Sasson's father, if we mistake him not with some one else of his name, has just erected a magnificent residence near Alberta Gate, which has the stables on the top story, an idea well befitting the Eastern imagination of the Bombay millionaire. The wedding ceremony, in which all these financial magnates are concerned, will not be inferior in splendor to that of Ferdinand and Evelina, that has already been mentioned.

We have described as a confirmation the other ceremony in which Master Walter de Rothschild is the leading performer. The education of the Jewish youth is conducted with great care. At four or five years of age the Jewish child begins to learn the Aleph Beth. As soon as he can read the Hebrew text, with the points, the work of translation begins. There is no learning of grammar, no study of roots or forms. The Melammed, or instructor, teaches the translation at once. He pronounces the Hebrew words, explains their meaning, and repeats a given portion in this way until the child knows it. Thus, without lexicon or grammar, the descendant of Abraham learns the language of his forefathers. It is surprising to see the progress they make in the course of a single year. When the child can translate tolerably well, he commences to read over the Pentateuch, with the commentary of the famous Rabbi, Solomon Jarchi. The Melammed repeats the words, giving the sense as before, and the child, in like manner, repeats after him till his task is learned. When he has mastered the Rashi he begins the Talmud. At first the oral method is used, as before, but very soon the pupil is left to shift for himself, and usually at ten years of age he is able to make out the sense. At thirteen he becomes a Bar-mitzrah, or "Son of the Commandment," and is then responsible for his own sins, which up to that time the father has borne. He is expected to expound some difficult passage of the Talmud publicly in the synagogue. If a child cannot repeat the Kodesh in the synagogue, the soul of a deceased parent is supposed to remain in purgatory. There is no danger that this may be the case when Master Walter Rothschild is called upon to go through the performance. He is already considered an excellent Hebrew scholar.

To show how important is the event of the boy's becoming a "Son of the Commandment," his father will commemorate it by giving to every child in the Jewish free School, of which he is President, and of which his son was nominally a member, refreshments and theatrical entertainments. Ten tons of cakes and 60,000 oranges are said to have been ordered for distribution among the 2,500 pupils, boys and girls, of the institution. The importance of the *Bar-mitzrah* is derived from a prejudice in the Hebrew faith which places man far above woman. The Jewish prayer-book contains the words "Blessed art Thou, O Lord our God, King of the Universe, who hast not made me a woman." The Rothschilds fully share the belief in the superior blessing of male offspring. "Daughters," Anselm, the eldest son of the founder, who had been deprived by Providence of male issue, used to say, "daughters are dear to my heart, but they cannot be bankers, you know." There is an anecdote told of him to the effect that he offered his wife a million of florins if she would present him with an heir. "Liberal as the sum was," a writer remarks, "it does not seem to have been enough to produce the desired result." Anslem took his disappointment good-naturedly, remarking that the price of boy-babies must have advanced since his time, for he would have been willing to have been born for half the money. When he appointed his nephew, Mayer Charles, his successor at Frankfort, he took the young man in his arms, saying: "Much as I love you, I should have loved you better had you let me be your father."

Although two female members of the Rothschild family have married Christians, the Rothschilds have always been devoted to their theological faith, and are quite strict in observing the forms of the synagogue. They are not devoid of superstition in their creed, believing that much of their good fortune has come from their unswerving fidelity to Judaism. Heinrich Heine, when asked why he had become a convert to Christianity, replied that he did not like to belong to the same faith as Baron James Rothschild without being as rich as he; that he could not be as rich without being as stupid, and that that no other man could possibly be.

Last year Lord Rosebery was about marrying a Miss Rothschild. His Lordship's mother is married to the old-fashioned Duke of Cleveland. A friend congratulated his Grace on the intended marriage of his stepson with Miss Hanna de Rothschild, and highly praised the amiability and other accomplishments of the young lady. "Yes," said the old Lord of Barnard Castle, "a very good girl, I believe, a very good girl, and I am given to understand quite rich. Yes, I am told, quite rich." The Duke of Cleveland spoke in good faith. He is so wholly wrapped up in his aristocratic prejudices that the deeds of noblemen of recent creation or the wealth of financial kings are seldom alluded to in his presence. He hardly knew who the Rothschilds were!

MAURICE MAURIS.

AN APPEAL FOR WORK.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Will employers continue to be generous to the laboring classes? Will they retain those now in their employ and hasten the time when others shall be given work? Not less than 20,000 men in the city are interested in the answers to these questions. Scores of patient mothers with helpless children clamoring for the common-est of life's necessities will devoutly pray that affirmative responses may be given.

The present in many respects is an exceptional winter. Its advent a month earlier than usual abruptly closed navigation and put an untimely end to many public and private improvements. The continued severe weather has increased the price of fuel 50 per cent, and at least some articles of food and raiment are correspondingly high.

Since the panic of 1873 until perhaps about a year ago hard times were universally conceded, and employers recognized the necessity of giving work to the laborer, even though no money were to be made in the transaction. During those dark yoars employers often retained servants beyond the time their services could be made profitable, and if discharged at all it was with reluctance upon the part of the employers.

But within the past twelve months so much has been spoken and written upon the return of "good times," "high tide of prosperity," "business booms," etc., that every one is supposed to be self-supporting. Now, more than formerly, employers, when it best serves their interest, summarily dismiss their help, little thinking of the suffering and distress that may ensue. Now among the more fortunate classes the impression prevails that only sluggards, indolents, and profligates want in winter. Those whose poverty is traceable to what they have done wrong, and to what they have not and would not do at all, are the least likely to suffer. Such have no modesty to deter them from making their wants known to the Relief Society, the County Agent's office, or any and all other places where charity is dispensed. The industrious provident classes, ambitious and sensitive, will suffer every privation before making known their condition. There are to-day in our city hundreds of respectable families at whose door the wolf has already appeared who but for the want of work and wages would be independent and prosperous. Before the return of spring and spring work, this class will be increased,—God only knows how many fold. These people are not beggars, or even complainers, but patiently and heroically wait to resume their work interrupted by a long and tedious winter. As the citizens of Chicago have, perhaps, less sympathy for the misery occasioned by intemperance and debauchery, so more than any other people will they heartily respond to the cries of those unavoidably in need. In behalf of the thousands of the deserving unemployed I appeal for work.

J. M. HITCHCOCK,
Superintendent Y. M. C. A. Employment Bureau, 54 La Salle street.

HORSE CASUALTIES.

A horse and sleigh belonging to Edward Scheil, corner of Halsted and Forty-fifth streets, was stolen at 7 o'clock last evening from in front of No. 2451 Archer avenue, by some unknown thief, who drove to some point on Wabash avenue, where the horse ran away. In making the turn into Twenty-second street the cutter became detached, and in crossing the Michigan Southern Railroad tracks the horse was run over and killed by a passing engine.

James Weisman, of No. 507 Ogden avenue, employed as a driver on the Ogden-avenue street-car line, while changing his horses at the barns on Ogden avenue near Twelfth street, was kicked in the mouth by one of his horses. Both jaw-bones were broken and most of his teeth were knocked out, and Dr. Smith, who attended him, fears that his injuries may be still more serious.

ACE, KING, QUEEN, JACK!

The American Manufacture of Playing-Cards—"Triplicates" and "Indicators" for Poker-Players.

Boston Herald.

Not many French cards were ever sold in the American markets, comparatively speaking, although these manufactures were exceedingly fine—a linen card, thin, strong, and delicate, and nice to handle. The great bulk of imported cards were from English manufacturers, as they are to-day. The English cards excel in the beauty of their finish, geometrical designs for their backs being ornamented with fine colors and gilding to an extent never attempted with the American article. This elegance of ornamentation seems to have always been a specialty with the English makers, and alone, or in connection with the heavy duties, appears to warrant the price asked for them—about double that of American cards, the latter being even a better article.

But, as has been hinted, of late years great progress has been made in the manufacture of playing cards in this country, until at present no better goods can be found in any market than are afforded by United States makers. The modern, round-cornered card of the present makes is a vast improvement over the old-style square-cornered affair; and the manipulation of stock in their make-up results in an article possessing all the attributes considered desirable by card-players. The English manufacturers have been trying to copy the results attained in American round-cornered cards by "dieing out" the stock; but in this effort they failed signally, since the card cannot be cut in that way without fatally injuring its edges and quality. Consequently a couple of card-cutting machines have been sent to England from this country, and, by the use of Yankee (or Jewish) methods, no doubt our cousins will achieve better success.

Besides the improvement in the shape of cards above described, there have been other innovations in American card manufacture, which have also been ineffectually imitated abroad. There are now in the market "triplicate" and "indicator" playing-cards, both designed to shorten the process of reading a "hand," and as a guard against the confederate system in some kinds of gambling games. Thus the triplicate card has a miniature of the face of the card reproduced in its upper left-hand corner, as, for instance, the five-spot of clubs has a miniature five of clubs in the corner indicated, the size of the latter being only about half an inch the longest way. Exactly why this card should be called "triplicate," and not duplicate, the writer does not know. This device is to assist the holder to read his "hand" without opening it, he having only to shuffle his cards sufficiently to reveal the miniature on each to discover what he holds.

But a still better device for the purpose is found in the "indicator" card. In this case, instead of the miniature, there appears, on the same corner, a figure immediately over a copy of the suit, thus: For the eight of hearts, a figure 8, and immediately under is a heart, no larger than the figure. For the queen of diamonds a letter Q, with a diamond underneath. These figures and letters are made "lean," as the job printers would say, so that, while readily discernible by the holders of the cards, they would be deciphered with difficulty, if at all, by a looker-on. This is just what was required to frustrate the operations of confederates of gamblers in the game of poker or bluff, while at the same time it saves time and trouble for the player, considerations, to be sure, which may not receive due weight from the discarder of all games. The English makers endeavor to supply an "indicator" card by placing their figures in the spot; but this arrangement does not seem to be so satisfactory to card players, though the writer confesses that he has made no very extended canvass of the matter.

Reference has been made above to the fact that nearly all the playing card manufactories of the United States are to be found in the City of New York. As a matter of fact, there were several companies in the business, and there are at the present time, but the basis of the business has changed somewhat. Some time ago nearly all these companies came together in a union, called "The Consolidated Companies," and adopted rigorous regulations governing prices, etc., under which all in that union are now established. One principal company, however, remains outside this consolidation, for reasons not publicly stated, although in prices, qualities, etc., the latter is the counterpart of the consolidated companies. Meanwhile, as has been said, the business progresses, the English cards are left far behind, and the American article is finding large sales in ready markets on the other side of the Atlantic.

A QUEER CHINESE TALE.

A Story That Might Have Been Told in the Arabian Nights.

London Telegraph.

A correspondent forwards the following illustration of superstition amongst the Chinese with reference to a very ancient and widespread belief that the fox has the power of assuming the human form to lead mortals to their destruction. The same powers are also ascribed to the badger by the Japanese. In this case the story is given as a true one, and the facts are stated to be well known to every one living in the Great street outside the Chien Men (Front Gate) at Pekin, where the affair is supposed to have occurred:

"A certain Ningpo man kept a druggist's shop at Pekin. Having made a good deal of money by it he determined to commence a wholesale business as well as the retail one. He therefore bought a warehouse for storing drugs and put it in charge of a nephew. His venture proved eminently successful and he grew richer daily, principally for the extraordinary reason that the drugs stored in the warehouse were less liable to get damp or mold than anybody else's. As the nephew was at work in the warehouse he used constantly to notice the prettiest girl he had ever seen passing by the door. Though he sorely longed to try to make acquaintance with her, he was restrained by her modest and retiring demeanor. Time went by, and one day an old gentleman with a long beard and leaning on a staff called at the uncle's shop. In the course of conversation it appeared that he came from the borders of Snensi and Kansu and had originally fled to Pekin to escape from the Mahometan disturbances in the West. Finally he said that he had often remarked the nephew at work in the warehouse and had been struck by his steadiness and diligence, and he would like to marry his only daughter to him. He had sufficient money to make liberal arrangements with regard to the trousseau and wedding presents, and would not quarrel about terms. The young man, being so far from his home at Ningpo, was not betrothed to any one. His uncle therefore gladly accepted the proposal. As both parties were strangers in Pekin, everything was settled, and the marriage ceremony performed without any unnecessary fuss or formality. When the moment came for the bride to unveil, the bridegroom, who had never yet seen her, was most anxious to know what she was like. At the first glance, what was his joy to discover that she was the girl he used to see walking past the warehouse. The marriage was a happy one. He was the fondest of husbands and she the most loving and dutiful of wives. Before long the young man's father in Ningpo, wishing to see his new daughter-in-law, wrote and told his son to bring her home on a visit. The son accordingly made preparations to start off as soon as possible. For the last day or two before his departure the uncle, who had not been home for many years, was constantly coming to his house, as he had a thousand things to talk about,—reminiscences to recall, messages to be delivered, and the like. When the moment for them to commence the journey actually arrived the uncle went across for the last time to say good-by, but to his astonishment neither nephew nor niece were to be found. After a fruitless search, he went to the house of the girl's father to see if he could learn anything there. But there was no house standing, merely two or three wretched little rooms in ruins, without doors or windows. He made inquiries among the neighbors, but none of them knew anything of the old man or the house. Everything was then plain. The old man and his daughter were foxes, and had made away with the young husband. But stranger than anything else was the fact that, from that day forth, the drugs stored in the warehouse became just as subject to mold as those kept anywhere else."

CURLING.

The match at Lincoln Park yesterday afternoon between the Four Brothers Club of Toronto and the Chicago Club resulted in favor of the visitors by a score of 17 to 14, after a close and exciting contest. The teams were as follows:

Chicago—George Wilson, Hugh Ritchie, John Armour, James Hulton, skip.

Toronto—R. Malcolm, R. G. Alston, Andrew Fleming, James Malcolm, skip.

Quick Dispatch of News.

Boston Traveller.

A gentleman just from Santiago, Chili, informs us that returns from our Presidential election, showing the choice of Gen. Garfield, were made public there on the 4th of November, the second day after the election. The dispatch went via England to South America, thence across the Andes to Montevideo, and from there to Santiago. A steamship which sailed on the 6th brought to Gen. Garfield a letter of congratulation from the American residents at Santiago.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Next Week Next Week Next Week **Next Week** Next Week Next Week Next Week

RETURN VISIT OF The Great Success of the Present Season!

Crowded Houses in St. Louis! Packed Houses in Cincinnati!

SOL SMITH RUSSELL

MONDAY, Jan. 24,

Wednesday and Saturday Matinees *Wednesday and Saturday*

In the New American Comedy,

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Introducing all of Mr. Russell's great SONGS and SPECIALTIES.

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Jan. 25—NORTHERN ITALY.
Jan. 26—THE PASSION PLAY OF OBER-AMMERGAU.
Jan. 27—GEMS OF GERMAN TRAVEL.
Jan. 28—CONSTANTINOPLE.
Jan. 29—Matinee—THE PASSION PLAY.
Jan. 29—Evening—TRAVELS IN SUNNY SPAIN.

The Stoddard Lectures form a delicious combination of entertainment and information that appeals to the best intelligence of every community. Evenings at 8. Matinee at 3. Course Tickets, good for the six evenings, $1.25, $2.50, $4.00, with reserved seats. Boxes, $15 to $20 each. Single tickets, with reserved seats, 75c, 50c, 35c. Box Office now open for Single and Course Tickets.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

NOW OR NEVER! Those who have not yet seen THE MONSTER WHALE

Must come now or lose the opportunity. Do not miss letting the children see this Greatest of all Natural Curiosities! OPEN DAILY, SUNDAY INCLUDED, From 9 a. m. until 10 p. m. Admission, 25 cts.; Children, 15 cts.

EXTRA NOTICE. CHILDREN'S GALA DAY. A Chance for Poor and Rich.

In compliance with the wishes of many of the teachers of the Public Schools, the WHALE will be exhibited to them on Saturday, Jan. 22, at 10 cts. Each.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, West Side, Halsted-st., near Madison. WM. EMMETT.........Sole Proprietor.

Every Evening and Matinees this week, The BARLOW BROS., Miss NELLIE RICHARDS, WALLACE and BURTON, in Specialties. Mr. JOSEPH PROCTOR in his great drama, "Nick of the Woods," Supported by GEO. LEAROCK and the Stock Company. Admission—Evenings and Sunday Matinee, 15, 25, and 50c. Wed. and Sat. Matinees, 15, 25, and 35c. Seats can be secured by both Edison and Bell telephones.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. Clark-st., opposite New Court-House.

Every Night, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, last appearances this season of the MEADE & MAGINLEY COMBINATION in John Habberton's Idyllic Drama, DEACON CRANKETT! Every Act applauded! Enthusiastic recalls! Remember, last week this season! Every Evening and Saturday Matinee. Next week—Sol Smith Russell in "Edgewood Folks."

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

(OFFICIAL.) HAVERLY'S THEATRE (CHICAGO), FRIDAY, Jan. 21, 1881.

SALE OF SEASON TICKETS for Her Majesty's Opera will commence Monday, Jan. 24, 10 o'clock a. m., at Haverly's Theatre. This advance sale refers to SEASON TICKETS ONLY. HER MAJESTY'S OPERA will commence at Haverly's Theatre January 31, continuing two weeks. Col. Mapleson's repertoire and list of artists may be obtained with season tickets Monday, as above. Col. Mapleson's New York Opera Scenery has arrived.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST APPEARANCE OF Mlle. SARAH BERNHARDT. Matinee to-day at 2 o'clock. CAMILLE. Mlle. Bernhardt.........as.........Marguerite Gautier. No Performance To-night. Monday—Mr. M. B. Curtis in SAM'L OF POSEN.

SARAH BERNHARDT ART EXHIBITION. Positively Last Day. Will close at 5 p. m. O'Brien's Art Gallery, 208 Wabash-av. Tickets, 25 cents. For sale at the door.

DE LONG'S DANCING ACADEMY.

American Express Building, 75 Monroe-st. Private Classes and Private Instruction a specialty. Fine Waltzing or other new round dancing taught rapid, accurate, and graceful, with satisfaction guaranteed. Pupils received at any time. For particulars call from 11 to 2 o'clock. De Long's Patent Waltzing Chart, a perfect self-instructor, the learner to practice thereon, for sale at the Academy, or inclose stamp for circular.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Every Evening at 8, Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. Hyde & Behman's Novelty Combination, including BILLY BARRY and HUGH FAY, in MULDOON'S PICNIC. Jan. 24—Martine's Novelty Combination.

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Wei De Meyer's CATARRH CURE. One package is generally sufficient. A real cure of Catarrh for $1.00!

OYSTERS.

Oysters 20c a Dish! Fresh and elegantly served. Restaurant complete. BRAZELTON, 100 Madison-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

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GRAND SUCCESS. Matinee this Afternoon AT 2 O'CLOCK. TO-NIGHT, LAST PERFORMANCE. BENEFIT Newsboys' Home, Given under the auspices of the Managers of the Newsboys' Home. Attended everywhere by the Most Fashionable Audiences. Reserve Your Seats! No extra charge if reserved in advance.

HELEN POTTER'S PLEIADES! (The Queen of the Plectrum). In her world-wide artistic Character-Costume Impersonations of the following celebrities: John B. Gough, Anna Dickinson, Sara Bernhardt, Charlotte Cushman, Lawrence Barrett, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Ristori, Susan B. Anthony, Scott Siddons, etc., etc.

Everything Entirely New! Together with Eichberg's Ladies' Bijou Orchestra.

Miss Lillian Chandler, Violin and Viola.
Miss Lettie Lander, Violin and Viola.
Miss Lillian Shattuck, Violin and 'Cello.
Miss Emma Grebe, Violin and Viola.
Miss Harriet Earnest, Soprano.
Mr. J. Williams Macy, Buffo.
Miss Anna Ring Greene, Pianiste.
Mr. Harry St. Ormand, Director.

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J. H. HAVERLY.........Manager and Proprietor

THIS GREAT SATURDAY. THIS GLORIOUS SATURDAY. THIS SPLENDID SATURDAY MATINEE. AND GREAT BIG SATURDAY NIGHT. THOUSANDS OF ALL CLASSES. AND THOUSANDS OF ALL AGES, (Except children in arms, and they not admitted,) will attend this Saturday Matinee and Night.

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THE SALE OF SEATS INDICATE THIS, and the great number of people who will buy their tickets at the Box Office assures it. IT COULD HARDLY BE OTHERWISE. Considering the great amount of popular amusement at the little cost for its enjoyment. Every effort has been made to make this the best under all circumstances, so as to afford the greatest amount of amusement and satisfaction. Sunday Night—Another Great Minstrel Show.

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Grand Matinee to-day at 2 p. m. Evening Performance at 8 o'clock. Sunday, Last Appearance of RICE'S BIJOU OPERA COMPANY, IN THE SPECTRE KNIGHT, AND CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME. Monday, Jan. 24—MARTIN and HOMER'S BIG 4 MINSTRELS.

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RICORD'S VITAL RESTORATIVE

There is a well-known principle in animal physiology that no vital action can take place except through the agency of the nervous system. If the nerve power in any organ is weakened, then that organ is weak. There is a remedy in the reach of all, one that has stood the test for over half a century. Dr. Ricord's VITAL RESTORATIVE has been scrutinised and indorsed by the Academy of Medicine in Paris as an infallible specific for the above; contains no phosphorus, cantharides, or other poison; is purely VEGETABLE, producing no reaction, and is permanent in effect; is a sugar-coated pill, and can be had of Levasser & Co., 10 bis Rue Richelieu, Paris, France, or of Dr. S. Brown Sigesmond, Proprietor, Room 40 World Building, New York. Send for circular. Box of 100 pills, $3; box of 400, $10. Sent by mail on receipt of price. None genuine without the signature of S. B. Sigesmond on the side of each box.

CERTIFCATE.

PARIS, July 18, 1873.—19 Rue de la Paix.—Out of 38 patients treated 25 were cured within 30 days, 115 in six weeks, 150 between two and three months, 8 between five and six months, 1 in nine months.

DR. M. PERIGORD, Medicin de la Hopital Charity.

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Notice is hereby given that T. A. Smith, of St. Louis, and R. L. De Lisser, of New York, are no longer authorized to act as agents for Ricord's Vital Restorative, as their appointments as such have been revoked.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER JUNE 9, 1880.

DR. S. B. SIGESMOND:—You write that you will in future advertise for yourself. Do you mean in your own name, or in mine as agent? Do you propose to continue the agency or not? In case you do I shall, of course, go on and expend some money in advertising at my own expense. Will pay every 30 days for what I order. If, however, you do not want me to continue the agency inform me of the fact.

R. L. DE LISSER, 23 Beekman-st., New York.

The counterfeiter of Ricord's Vital Restorative, of which I am the sole owner and proprietor in the United States, tried to keep the agency and prepare himself with a spurious imitation, and change the name from Ricord's Vital Restorative to Dr. Ricord's Restorative to have a similarity. I have analyzed De Lisser's Pills, which contain ½ grain Damiana; the public can take the whole 50 pills at once, and will neither gain nor lose. He tried to analyze Ricord's Vital Restorative for nearly six months, but in vain.

S. BROWN SIGESMOND, M. D.

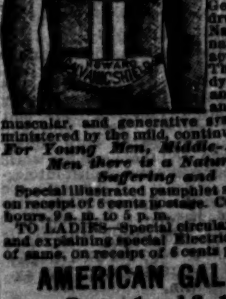
These are the Restorative advertised and sold by Morrison, Plummer & Co., Chicago. New York, Dec. 1, 1880.

The genuine is for sale by THOMAS BRAUN, 351 South Clark-st., T. & J. A. BRAUN, 129 East Madison-st., and GALE & BLOCKI, 81 South Clark-st. and Palmer House, Chicago.

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OUR ELECTRIC APPLIANCES are unequaled in their construction and efficacy, generating and diffusing a mild, continuous current, reaching at once the seat of disease, and by their electro-galvanic action upon the centres of the NERVOUS, MUSCULAR and GENERATING systems speedily restore the VITAL FORCES, LOST MANHOOD, and curing the worst cases of Seminal Weakness, Exhaustion, Impotency, and all diseases of the Urino-Genital Organs, without drugging the stomach. Nature merely wants natural aid, which our appliances promptly give. There is no known remedy that will so promptly and thoroughly reach and restore the nervous, muscular, and generative systems as electricity administered by the mild, continuous currents.

For Young Men, Middle-Aged Men, and Old Men there is a Natural Way out of Suffering and Trouble.

Special illustrated pamphlet sent in sealed envelope on receipt of 6 cents postage. Consultation free. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Minstrel entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Rice's Bijou Opera Company. "The Spectre Knight," and "Charity Begins at Home." Afternoon and evening.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Engagement of the Meade & Maginley Combination. "Deacon Crankett." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt. "Camille" at 8 p. m.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Engagement of the Hyde & Behman Comedy Company "Muldoon's Picnic." Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Engagement of Mr. Joseph Proctor. "Nick of the Woods." Afternoon and evening.

Central Music-Hall.
Corner of Randolph and State streets. Entertainment by Helen Potter's Pleiades for the Benefit of the Newsboys' Home. Afternoon and evening.

Exposition Building.
Lake front, opposite Adams street. Whale exhibition from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1881.

PROF. E. S. HOLDEN, of the Naval Observatory at Washington, who has accepted the position of Director of the Madison Observatory, left vacant by the death of Prof. Watson, is a young man, but has had plenty of experience. He has already a high standing among scientific men, is the author of an excellent text-book on astronomy, and has the esteem and confidence of Prof. Newcomb and other equally competent authorities. He will be a worthy successor to the lamented Prof. Watson.

NORTH CAROLINA is the leading State of the Union in point of illiteracy. It also has the least proportion of foreign population,—only 3,678 all told. Yet this is the State in which John Locke proposed to establish an aristocracy 175 years ago. It would be curious to trace out the effects of the settlement of North Carolina by the refuse of English prisons on its condition to-day. Georgia, which was a haven for debtors, has flourished amazingly, but its early settlers were at most unfortunate, not criminal.

IT is not surprising that Mr. Edmunds is the appointed champion of the Senate in the proposed crusade against the newspapers. He comes from a State that has but four daily papers within its borders, and he has been re-elected to the Senate for six years from the 4th of March next. Besides, it is impossible that the newspapers should bear Mr. Edmunds any ill-will. They know that he is able and honest; and these qualifications for high office are, in these days, so unusual that the press cannot afford, on personal grounds, to disregard them.

MR. HENRY HALL's article on "The Future of American Shipping" in the last number of the *Atlantic Monthly* is singular in this: that it does not propose a remedy. The writer leaves the whole subject in the air. He carefully proves what did not need demonstration, that American shipping is decaying, and then stops. It does not require a powerful imagination to see the marks of the editor's scissors below the last line of his copy. Evidently the *Atlantic Monthly* was not prepared to take the responsibility for the remedy which reason and experience alike suggest—namely: the removal of the restrictions now imposed upon Americans, and the granting of the right to buy ships where they can be got for the least money.

MR. CONGER, the Senator-elect from Michigan, is described by the Nashville *American*, edited by the present Secretary of the Senate, as "a sort of respectable Thersites, who is not required in the Senate." Admitting the appropriateness of the description for the sake of argument, it does not follow that the corollary is true. Thersites would not find his office a sinecure in the Senate. He might begin, for instance, by scourging the representatives of great corporations in that body, the railroad attorneys, Standard Oil men, and millionaires. Then he might proceed to consider the public scandals affecting the reputations of some half-dozen Senators. Before Thersites was done with these he would wish that he were back again in "Greece—but living Greece no more." And yet he would hardly have got below the surface of affairs.

SENATOR JOHNSTON, of Virginia, has written a letter on the subject of the indebtedness of that State and in opposition to the policy of the Readjuster party, in which he claims that the old State is able to meet her obligations and can afford to be honest to all her creditors. The means and ability of the State he claims are improving annually, and in due time she will be able to ask no favors in that respect. After an elaborate review of her affairs, he thus rebukes the Readjusters' defense of repudiation. He says:

> The Readjusters have coupled and continue to couple their clamor about the debt of Virginia with the most heartrending accounts of the poverty of the people and the State. According to them the State is only a vast poor-house and its citizens so many paupers. They profess to want immigrants to come to the State, and by way of inducing them tell them and the world that the taxes are oppressive and almost intolerable, that the people are poor, and they offer the invited immigrants the choice between repudiation and poverty and hardship. It is true that many were made bankrupt by the War and its consequences, and the people of the State have undergone much trouble. But they have made a brave and manly effort, and this day I believe the prospects of the State to be more promising and its future brighter than at any period of its history. There is more energy, more industry, more enterprise, more development and growth of business than could have been expected or even hoped for, and to prove and substantiate this opinion I have only to mention a few facts. Virginia in the last ten years has increased nearly 300,000 in her population. Her towns and cities have grown much in people and more in business. I give a statement from the census just completed of some of the towns and cities:

	1870.	1880.
Richmond	51,038	63,803
Lynchburg	6,825	15,959
Danville	3,463	7,526
Norfolk City and County	41,540	58,654

After detailing various statistics Senator Johnston concludes by saying:

> Lead, barytes, copper, iron, zinc, coal, salt, plaster, and manganese, all found in six contiguous counties in Virginia; the cotton trade of Norfolk increased 1,212 per cent, its exports more than 800 per cent; the population of the State swelled 24 per cent, some of its towns more than doubled; new railroads built and building; new lines of steamers established, and yet the Readjusters are continually whining about the poverty of Virginia, and declaring "that she is beggared in all her resources."

THE oddest criticism of the De Lesseps canal scheme that has come from any quarter is that of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, which has discovered in it the germs of a deadly Bonapartist conspiracy. The statement is as follows:

> The man who obtained the grant for the Panama Canal is a Bonaparte by birth; the Company for which he acted has for its President a man who married a Bonaparte; the grant was conveyed to De Lesseps, who is a cousin of the ex-Empress Eugénie's; and the Congress which approved the Panama scheme was packed with Bonapartists. These things seem to indicate with clearness that the enterprise is largely political in its purposes. It involves a renewal by the Bonapartists of the attempts of the late Emperor Napoleon to obtain a foothold for French influence upon this continent. It supplies a sufficient reason for the application of the Monroe doctrine to the scheme of De Lesseps.

It will be seen that all the materials are present for a Bonapartist conspiracy—except the Bonaparte. The *Bulletin* has apparently forgotten this little omission, or perhaps considers it trivial and unimportant.

MR. BELFORD, of Colorado, gave notice a few days ago that until Speaker Randall consents to give him the same privilege as other members, and recognizes him for the purpose of calling up a bill authorizing the erection of public buildings in Denver, he will insist on the "regular order" in each morning hour. The workings of this beautiful law of compensation are seen in a late number of the *Congressional Record*, as follows:

Thursday, Jan. 13.

Mr. Belford (Colorado)—I call for the regular order.

The Speaker—The regular order is the call of committees for reports.

Friday, Jan. 14.

Mr. Price (Iowa)—I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table——

Mr. Belford (Colorado)—I call for the regular order.

Mr. Hunton (Virginia)—Will the gentleman yield to me for a moment, that I may offer a resolution?

Mr. Belford (Colorado)—I insist on the regular order.

The Speaker—The regular order, this being Friday, is the call of committees for reports of a private nature.

Saturday, Jan. 15.

Mr. Upson (Texas)—I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill.

Mr. Belford (Colorado)—I call for the regular order.

The Speaker—The regular order is the call of committees for reports.

By adopting these tactics Mr. Belford is bringing a tremendous pressure to bear upon the Speaker. Every member who has a bill which he desires to have come up out of the regular order will wish to see Belford's grievance removed. It is evident the member from Colorado knows what he is about; and the boys out in the cañons and mines who have christened him "The Red-Headed Rooster" have a proper appreciation of his staying qualities.

THE FORGERIES AT HALIFAX.

The forgeries and falsifications which Prof. Hind discovered in the Canadian fishery statistics were of six kinds. (1) Subtractions from the value of the mackerel catch before the Treaty of Washington, and additions to the same in the treaty period, the intent being to show that the yield of the fisheries was constantly increasing. (2) Additions to the herring catch, as if to support an argument that the supplies of bait furnished American fishermen were abundant and cheap. (3) Enormous additions to the imports of fish-products from the United States into Canada, "skins, tails, and furs of animals" being for this purpose included among marine products. (4) Corresponding subtractions from the exports of fish products from Canada to the United States, the object of this and the previous item being to prove that the Dominion derived no benefit from the admission of fish-products free to the States. (5) Large additions to the value of Canadian exports of fish to foreign countries other than the United States, this falsification being required to maintain the reputation of the fisheries for an abundant yield while accounting for the alleged diminution of exports to the Union. (6) Gross and palpable blunders, due to the stupidity of Canadian officials, and not corrected by the managers of the British case.

Some of the absurdities contained in the statistics are pointed out by Prof. Hind. For example: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, all fishing provinces, are represented as importing large quantities of fresh codfish from the United States, and paying for the same 10 or 15 cents a pound, while they exported to the States quantities of the same fish at a shade over one cent a pound. Nova Scotia is credited with the extraordinary importation of 1,612,560 pounds (or 800 tons) of fresh mackerel from the United States, valued at $79,749, or five cents a pound, nearly, in 1874, when at the same time mackerel was sold in Nova Scotia for shipment to the United States at an average price of $10 per barrel, or about four cents per pound. Another falsification equally gross was the alleged exportation of large quantities of *fresh* fish to the West Indies, South America, Italy, and Portugal, at from 10 to 20 cents a pound, while the exports to the United States were entered at from one-half to one cent a pound. It is believed the former exports were wholly fictitious, as they correspond curiously with the amount of "furs, skins, and tails"—terrestrial products—imported into the Dominion, and the presumption is that these figures were boldly used to represent the exports of *fresh* fish from Nova Scotia to tropical countries and to Europe. The statisticians further helped out their case whenever necessary by transforming barrels into hogsheads, hundredweights into barrels, barrels into bushels, boxes, tins, cans, quintals, or single fish, and vice versa. None of these errors were discovered by the sapient counsel who managed the American case.

Apart from the question of national honor involved in the disclosures of Prof. Hind concerning these fishery statistics, it is worth observing that they reflect indirectly on the capacity and fidelity of our State Department. The errors and frauds are so gross that a child might have discovered them, yet they slipped by our representatives at Halifax without scrutiny or question. Secretary Fish was responsible for the first blunders in connection with the Halifax affair,—the choice of the partial Delfosse as umpire and of Halifax as the place for meeting,—but Secretary Evarts is chargeable with the subsequent negligence by which our case was permitted to go by default. The American representative on the Commission was a gentleman from Western Massachusetts, who knew nothing about the subject, and was no match for the shrewd Alexander T. Galt, the Canadian representative, who, with an experience of thirty years in public life, was able to carry every point he made. It is shown also by Prof. Hind that the British Government had two young diplomatists renowned for their shrewdness, and, perhaps, for their unscrupulousness—Mr. Ford and Mr. Bergne—working up the case for two years beforehand, and the success of the Canadian officials was almost entirely due to their efforts. The United States had no such work done in their behalf. The negligence was owing in part to the professional *amour propre* of Secretaries Fish and Evarts, both of whom seem to have taken it for granted that only lawyers could be of the least service in this important case. They sent to Halifax a number of respectable attorneys who split hairs learnedly about the construction of the treaty, and permitted their adversaries to overpower them with cooked-up statistics. A shrewd accountant and statistician would have been worth more to the case than all the American lawyers that invaded Halifax on that interesting occasion.

The truth seems to be that our diplomatic service is the least efficient in the world, largely because it has of late passed under the direction of professional Dryasdusts, who have no diplomatic experience themselves and do not understand the value of it. There are consequently no professional diplomats in the service of the United States, and on an occasion like that at Halifax our representatives are easily overreached. The experience of that case has been dearly bought. It is to be hoped it will be used to good advantage.

One word remains to be said of the supposition, commonly offered by charitably disposed persons, that the errors in the fishery statistics may have been innocently made. This idea must be at once and peremptorily dismissed. Prof. Hind avers in his letter to Sir A. T. Galt:

> When journeying from Ottawa to Halifax, early in June, 1877, one week before the Commission met, with Mr. Ford and Mr. Bergne, I furnished, at the request of these gentlemen, for their perusal then and there, so much of the manuscript of my paper on "The Effect of the Fishery Clauses of the Treaty of Washington on the Fisheries and Fishermen of British North America" as I had written. At this time I said to these gentlemen, "Your statistics are wrong," basing my criticism upon a large, separate sheet of statistics of the Canadian fisheries, which I afterward found to be identical with the table in the "Case" in all details as to the years 1869 to 1875. Both gentlemen instantly replied that they knew it, and that they were corrected, and at that time were being reprinted at Ottawa. Mr. Bergne was particularly excited, and descanted on the trouble he had had in "putting them right." Neither Mr. Ford nor Mr. Bergne asked me to point out the errors I had detected in this sheet of statistics, or made any further reference to the matter.

It further appears that many of the falsifications correspond figure for figure with certain other statements of imports; so that the changes could not have been accidental, and Prof. Hind has in his possession the original draft of a balance-sheet, showing the erasures of the true figures and the interlineations of false ones. This balance-sheet was furnished and used in testimony before the Halifax Commission, and has been printed in the United States official reports.

RUFUS HATCH'S INJUNCTION.

There is no doubt that the suit brought by Rufus Hatch in New York to enjoin the amalgamation of the Western Union and American Union Telegraph Companies is fully warranted by the nature of the proposed consolidation, inasmuch as this consolidation is contrary to good morals and public policy. Unfortunately, there is little reason to hope that this suit will place any permanent check upon the consummation of the project. Whatever Mr. Hatch's motives in bringing the suit may be, there is little reliance to be placed upon any individual effort or an intervention representing only 100 shares of stock for blocking a big game in which the stakes amount to millions. The same is true of any mere local effort to impede the work of consolidation, whether it be made in the Courts or in the Legislatures of any of the States. The promoters and beneficiaries of the new monopoly may be subjected to some annoyance, embarrassment, and even expense, but they control the means either to buy off or crush out all opposition of this kind. The only protection against gigantic monopolies of this kind must come from the General Government. There ought to be, but is not, some summary process for the Government to arrest contracts and combinations which are clearly in violation of public policy and injurious to the commercial interests of the country. In the absence of such authority, or the failure to exercise it on the part of the Government, the people will always be at the mercy of the monopolists.

The telegraph question, however, is one which may be successfully treated apart, without reference to the other classes of monopolies. It comprehends the transmission of information and the spread of intelligence. It is naturally a part of the postal system of the country. It is a proper function of the Government to furnish the people with facilities for intercommunication by telegraph as well as by letter. The very same reasons which prompted and authorized the Government to assume the business of carrying and distributing the mails warrant and demand that the transmission of telegraphic letters shall be undertaken by the Government in the interests of the people. Fortunately, the Government is in a position to provide this new benefit without delay. The surplus revenue of probably not more than three or four months would serve to establish a complete system of telegraphic communication in connection with the postal service. Such a Government project is not new nor experimental. It has already been demonstrated in other countries that the telegraph service, under the auspices and control of the Government, at once cheapens rates, affords absolute protection against private or corporate monopoly, and is self-sustaining. The Government has the power to avail itself of all the patents and appliances necessary to the successful management of the business. The *personnel* of the service is small as compared with that of the Post-Office, and there is no danger that it will become an aggressive political machine. Finally, it is the only way which affords a certain guarantee against extortion and oppression.

The resolution introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Springer should be urged to immediate passage. Congress should strike while the iron is hot. In view of the universal indignation against the proposed amalgamation and the popular apprehension of future extortion, Congress could do nothing at the present time that would secure so much approval from the masses of all parties and factions as to proceed energetically with the ascertainment of the cost of a new, permanent, and independent telegraph system, to be followed by the establishment thereof. Such an investigation, prosecuted honestly and vigorously, would undoubtedly reveal the folly of either permitting the people to be bled in order to pay a dividend on a fictitious stock of $80,000,000, or of buying the old material of the present telegraph monopoly at any such figure. It will also show that the cost of constructing a new Government telegraph system, in connection with the facilities now controlled by the Government, will be comparatively insignificant; will lead to the establishment of a cheap and uniform rate for messages to and from all parts of the United States, and at such a tariff as will yield the interest on the required investment.

In the present consolidation the stock-jobbers have overreached themselves. They have summoned the opportunity for Government action, which might have been postponed indefinitely under ordinary extortion. If Congress shall not now proceed to furnish the people with an enduring protection against the telegraph cormorants, it will be because the people's representatives in Congress betray them and their interests. The man or men in Congress who shall block the way to a proper investigation and exposition of this whole question will do it at their peril. They will thereby confess themselves to be the attorneys or agents of the monopolists, and there is not a constituency in the land which will not repudiate such traitors.

DID SHAKSPEARE WRITE BACON'S WORKS?

Among the notable papers in the current number of the *North American Review* is one by the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, with the above title. It will be observed that he has reversed the usual form of the question, and instead of asking whether the dry old philosopher wrote Shakspeare, addresses himself to the task of showing, without believing a word he himself says, that it is much more likely Shakspeare wrote Bacon's works, from the "Novum Organum" down, reminding one somewhat of Archbishop Whateley's ingenious use of Hume's argument against miracles to show that Napoleon Bonaparte could never have lived.

After giving the substance of the various arguments adduced by Delia Bacon, William Henry Smith, and Judge Holmes in favor of the Bacon authorship, Mr. Clarke states his point—namely: that if we are to believe that one man really wrote both Bacon and Shakspeare, then the odds are in favor of the latter, "for there is no evidence that Bacon was a poet as well as philosopher, but there is ample evidence that Shakspeare was a philosopher as well as poet." He attaches very little weight to Judge Holmes' argument that it was impossible for Shakspeare to have acquired the knowledge displayed in his plays, for in the period of the Renaissance every one studied everything, and Greek and Latin books were read by Prince and peasant, and, as study was the fashion in that day, there is every reason to believe that Shakspeare had the desire for knowledge, as he certainly had the means for satisfying it; besides, the same argument would show that Ben Jonson and other celebrated dramatists, who had no more opportunities than Shakspeare, could not have written their own plays.

After establishing that Shakspeare wrote the plays, he then addresses himself to the task of showing that it is very likely he wrote the philosophy which now passes for Bacon's. First, the assumption will explain at once that contradiction, which has always been apparent between Bacon's life and works, so aptly expressed in Pope's line, "The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind." Being ambitious to be known as a philosopher, this difficulty is removed at once, if we suppose that he induced Shakspeare to help him—not a harsh supposition, since Bacon himself has confessed in one of his letters that he sought the aid of dramatists, among them Ben Jonson. If Ben Jonson, why not Shakspeare? And more so, as the works of Bacon were produced at a time when he was engaged as Crown lawyer in crushing conspiracies, and had no leisure, while Shakspeare had finished his plays and was living near Ben Jonson, one of Bacon's assistants, and had ample time. Says Mr. Clarke: "We can easily conceive that Shakspeare, having produced in his prime the wonders and glories of the plays, should in his after leisure have developed the leading ideas of the Baconian philosophy. But it is difficult to imagine that Bacon, while devoting his main strength to politics, to law, and to philosophy, should have, as a mere pastime for his leisure, produced in his idle moments the greatest intellectual work ever done on earth."

Another point, most ingeniously made by Mr. Clarke, is the following: If Bacon really wrote the plays there is no way of accounting for his concealment of his authorship, for he was very vain and ambitious in this direction, always attached his name to his books and sent them round very widely as presents, and even took the trouble to put his name on a very inferior play written by him for representation in private. On the other hand, there is nothing surprising in Shakspeare's advancing no claim to the authorship of the philosophy. "Shakspeare was by nature as reticent and modest as Bacon was egotistical and ostentatious. What a veil is drawn over the poet's personality in his sonnets! We read in them his inmost sentiments, but they tell us absolutely nothing of the events of his life or the facts of his position." Even the portraits of the two men, as well as their writings, says Mr. Clarke, show which of the two minds was capable of containing the other. "The head of Shakspeare, according to all the busts and pictures which remain to us, belongs to the type which antiquity has transmitted to us in the portraits of Homer and Plato. In this vast dome of thought there was room for everything. The head of Bacon is also a grand one, but less ample, less complete."

We have barely outlined in the above sketch the salient points of Mr. Clarke's arguments, but they are sufficient to show what a powerful weapon in the hands of a master playful ridicule may be. And this weapon is used with such skill that, though Mr. Clarke believes not a word he is writing, it is hardly possible to rise from a perusal of his paper without the conviction not only that Bacon did not write Shakspeare, but that Shakspeare did actually write Bacon.

BERGH'S WIFE-BEATING BILL.

Mr. Henry Bergh, of New York, whom all animals rise up and call blessed, and who has done such a great work for suffering humans and beasts, both by his personal effort and by awaking public sympathy for suffering and indignation against cruelty, has now turned his attention to a representative class of brutes in human shape, whose cruelty has never yet met with adequate punishment in this country—namely: wife-beaters. His bill, which is now pending in the New York Legislature, provides for the castigation of any male person who "shall willfully beat, bruise, or mutilate his wife or any other female human being," and the magistrate before whom the wife-beater is convicted is to specify the number of strokes to be inflicted, "which shall not be less than twenty-five, to be sturdily laid on the bare back of said offender by means of a whip or lash of such proportions and strength as will insure the carrying out of the spirit and letter of this statute." The punishment is to be inflicted by the Sheriff or one of his deputies, within the inclosure of the county prison, "in as private a manner as may be," but "in the presence of a duly licensed physician or surgeon."

At first sight Mr. Bergh would appear to be guilty of an inconsistency in seeking to prevent cruelty by the practice of cruelty, but in reality his remedy is based on the counter-irritation theory in medicine, which has now become so generally recognized and adopted by the profession. A little, stinging, smarting plaster, spread upon the chest and producing an outward irritation, will sometimes prevent an internal inflammation or congestion which might prove fatal to a patient. So, by the application of a small amount of punishment in kind to the wife-beater, Mr. Bergh would prevent a great amount of cruelty, not only in the case of the wife-beater receiving the lashes, but in those of numerous other wife-beaters who might be deterred by this individual punishment. It is in one way the application of the Old Testament doctrine, "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," and it is the only doctrine which can prove salutary in the case of a wife-beater. The New Testament doctrine was enunciated for good people only. The poor, defenseless creature in the hands of an habitual and willful wife-beater would receive little comfort or solace by turning to the brute who has just smitten her on one cheek the other.

Mr. Bergh's bill will commend itself to the good sense of the public because there is no virtue in the present methods of punishment. Under existing laws, a wife-beater, convicted of his abhorrent crime, is fined, and, in case of failure to pay his fine, is put in jail. If he pays his fine, he takes just that amount of money away from the subsistence of his half-starved family, and only aggravates the original evil by adding another to it. If he cannot pay his fine, and is locked up for sixty or ninety days, he earns nothing during that time, and his family must suffer. The brute himself doesn't feel his punishment, and probably has no feeling of any sort except of indignation at his wife for putting him in jail and then making no effort to get him out. When he has served out his term he comes out of jail only to find that his family has been suffering during his absence for want of food, warmth, and clothing, and the man himself is not cured, while the wife is worse off than she was before, and society is not avenged for the horrible infraction of its laws. But, on the other hand, if a Deputy-Sheriff has the lashing of the brute, and if, best of all, that deputy happens to be a stalwart negro, who can administer the lashing with gusto and enthusiasm, and the wife-beater knows that the dose will be doubled whenever he repeats the offense, there can be no waste of time or money, the wife-beater will have something to think about, all the other wife-beaters in his vicinity will devote considerable time to meditation before they indulge in their peculiar amusement, and society will have the sweet solace of knowing that the brute has received his deserts and "knows how it is himself." The abused wife now has no champions but her own relatives. They may beat the brute in turn and get some satisfaction out of that, but in too many cases the wife has only an old father who cannot avenge her, or the brute may be armed and intimidate those who would protect her. Even divorce is no remedy. Some of these wife-beaters belong to the Catholic Church, which does not approve of divorce, and even suppose the wretched woman obtains a divorce, how is she to take care of herself and her family of children?

Mr. Bergh's bill is a good one, but it should be carefully revised before passage. At least the punishment by the lash should be left discretionary with the magistrate, for there are cases, especially in the lower classes, where women may be termagants and provoke a man of violent temper purposely to strike them that they may get him lashed, and then procure a divorce. All women are not angels, and there may be cases where a man might plead some shadow of excuse for a hasty blow which a shrewish, ungovernable, and irascible woman might purposely draw upon herself, and there are not wanting cases where the weaker vessel is an Amazon as compared with the husband, and may hand over the culprit *vi et armis* to the public whipper as a handy method of revenge. And, again, the bill should not be so drawn as to admit of lashing for small offenses other than wife-beating. But for cases of willful and habitual wife-beating, Mr. Bergh's remedy is none too severe, and, if thoroughly enforced, it will go far towards removing an evil which is manifestly on the increase in this country.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

The most promising sign of a return to political sanity at the South is furnished by the election of Gov. Brown to the United States Senate from Georgia. This gentleman has put himself in open hostility to that section of the Southern politicians led by Toombs and other impracticables, who cling to the delusion that the power of the South exists in its perpetual isolation from the rest of the country, so that when the opportunity comes it may strike for independence. Unfortunately, this faction has so far been able to control the politics of the Southern States. In answer to a question as to what was the first duty of the South, Gov. Brown promptly answered: "To get away from politics, and to give the time and attention of her people to practical matters." By "politics" he explained that he meant "sentimental abstractions," which have heretofore absorbed too much of public attention. Essential principles, he thought, will live without perpetual agitation, but the question of practical advancement is a pressing one.

Gov. Brown is right. The War left that section a prostrate and impoverished victim to her "sentimental abstractions." A more practical and less sentimental people would have addressed themselves first to the recovery of their material prosperity, instead of wasting, as the South has done, fifteen years for a miraculous reversal of the consequences of the War. How different in this respect would be the conduct of the Northern people if overtaken by a serious commercial, financial, and industrial calamity! The greater the destitution, the poverty, and the want, the greater would have been their effort to repair the losses, and the greater the energy to restore the waste places, and to again surround themselves with the comforts and means they formerly enjoyed.

The South has distinguished herself for the almost total neglect of her industrial resources. Her policy has been somewhat patriarchal, and always aiming at aristocracy. The ruling class has always sought to have but two ranks in society,—one the wealthy landholders, and these of the smallest possible number; and the other slaves, or as near the condition of slaves as could be.

In olden times it was said that the Democratic leaders in Massachusetts were always intensely pro-slavery, because they wanted the party in that State only just numerous enough to fill the Federal offices. So at the South. The ruling class wanted to have all the wealth, and all the power limited to a few, and to have the rest of the population mere serfs and laborers. They wanted no middle class; they wanted no wealthy shopkeepers or manufacturers; their opposition to trade was founded on the same theory that suggested Mr. Jefferson's regret that a codfish had been caught in the waters of Chesapeake Bay, and his hope that no more would be found there, lest the planters of Virginia might become fishermen and traders. To be a planter, with plantations worked by slaves, was the social ambition of the South. Hence, the iron, the coal, the timber, the stone, and the salt of the Southern States have been permitted to lie undisturbed for a century, while in the North these have been the great agents on which have been built the great wealth and prosperity of that section.

This old idea of confining production at the South to plantations, owned by planters, and to perpetuate the social degradation of labor by confining it to an inferior race, worked after the old patriarchal system, has been the reason of her comparative stagnation in a century of general advancement.

Yet the South has been rich in the possessions of an all-bountiful Nature. The mineral deposits of Virginia are as great and are more diversified than those of Pennsylvania. The comparatively barren hills of New England and her streams have for a century been utilized until that section is now the great money-lender of the country. In the meantime the genial climate and generous soil of Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee and the vast water-power of these States have been idle and unproductive under the palsied hand of slavery, and the governing principle that intelligent and educated labor was dangerous to the State.

Senator Brown brings to the National Congress wiser counsels than this. He is a practical man, with practical ideas. His advice is to abandon the unfortunate policies of the past. In short, he advises that industry become as universal at the South as it is in the other parts of the country. He advises that there be a general effort to develop the great means and resources of the Southern States. Labor ought to be made respectable. Immigration is to be invited; manufactories are to be established; the productions of the field and the forest and of the mines are to be increased. In fact, the hand of Industry should be recognized and felt everywhere. Senator Brown comes to Congress on this mission instead of coming there as an apostle of "sentimental abstractions."

Something has already been done in this way of industrial improvement, and we give, in his own words, the change accomplished of late years. He said:

> We want our people educated, their mines developed, and to these ends our representatives should work. The South is prospering, but there are certain agencies of development that must be employed to hasten and make easy her full development. Any man who rides through our section cannot fail to note the advancement. He will see better fences, better stock, better houses, better barns, new factories, thriving cities that were towns a few years ago, and towns that were villages. But the South is just now prepared for real development. We have just finished smoothing over the desolation of war, rehabilitating our farms, and paying our debts. The recuperation shown by the South is almost without parallel. Just look at her condition at the close of the War. She had lost by one sweep of a pen about $2,000,000,000 worth of slave property, there having been freed about 4,000,000 negroes worth $500 each. She had lost quite as much more by equipping and supporting her armies for four years, for everything was paid for in Confederate notes or bonds, which were valueless. She was made to contribute largely to the support of the armies of the North by seizure of her property wherever they needed it. She lost millions of dollars' worth of property destroyed by both armies—as houses, stock, fences, etc. At the close of the War her people found themselves stripped of almost everything except their lands, and much of that was sold for Federal taxes, their farms desolate, their homes dismantled, the heads of families and firms dead, the old order of things subverted, and the people heavily in debt. We were then not only given our proportion of the National debt to pay, but special taxes laid on our cotton and tobacco. Now, our people are almost out of debt. They have almost restocked and refitted their farms, they are using improved agricultural implements, have rebuilt their cities and towns, and are now ready for progress and development. The immense incomes from cotton and other crops that have been for the past ten or twelve years devoted to rehabilitation and settling up old scores will, for the next ten years, seek new investment, and it is the highest duty of statesmanship to encourage measures that will lead to a legitimate investment of this money. With this done, the South will, in a few years, be wealthy and independent, and this is the shortest road she can take to power and respect.

Had the South been represented in Congress during the last ten years by men entertaining the views of Gov. Brown, and not by mere demagogs of the opposit school, the prosperity and peace of the whole country would have been greater than it is.

THE subject of double taxation is being considered in the Massachusetts Legislature. On Monday the Committee on Taxation gave a hearing on the bill for the relief of mortgaged property from taxation. The Hon. A. W. Beard said he presented this idea ten years ago, and in the time that had elapsed it had grown in public favor, and the House had twice passed a bill to carry out the principle. He argued that a tax laid upon mortgages is in reality a double tax, and, as a payer of taxes on mortgaged property, he asked that he might be assessed, as corporations are, for what he is worth. He showed that a tax of 1 per cent, or 1¼ per cent, upon mortgages is a burden upon those who hold them, and said that this system of double taxation made mechanics tenants when they should be owners of property. Mrs. E. N. Brigham addressed the Committee, and gave an account of how she had suffered under the operation of the present law, and Mr. William Minot, Jr., stated a curious case in his experience, in which a woman pays 3 per cent on $20,000, of which she owns nothing, whereas when she owned $10,000 clear she paid only 1½ per cent on that amount. He knew personally of several estates which net only 2½ per cent rental, and thought that 4½ per cent would be a good average. He is in the habit of charging 6 per cent for money, but will offer it for 4½ per cent if the borrower can give good security, and will pay the taxes.

THE following table shows the wonderful increase in the construction of telegraph lines and the profits of the service: Statement showing the mileage of lines and wires, number of offices, and traffic of the Western Union Company for each year, from June 30, 1866, to June 30, 1880:

Year.	Miles of line.	Miles of wire.	No. of messages sent.	Profits.
1866	37,380	75,686		
1867	46,270	85,291	5,897,282	$2,624,919.73
1868	50,183	97,594	6,404,595	2,641,710.87
1869	52,099	104,584	7,934,933	2,748,801.45
1870	54,109	112,191	9,157,646	2,227,965.54
1871	56,032	121,151	10,646,077	2,532,661.66
1872	62,033	137,190	12,444,499	2,790,232.61
1873	65,757	154,472	14,456,832	2,757,962.69
1874	71,585	175,735	16,329,256	2,506,920.15
1875	72,833	179,496	17,153,710	3,229,157.83
1876	73,532	183,832	18,729,567	3,399,509.97
1877	76,955	194,323	21,158,941	3,140,127.67
1878	81,002	206,202	23,918,894	3,551,542.70
1879	82,987	211,566	25,070,106	4,800,440.09
1880	85,645	233,534	29,215,509	5,833,937.79

The number of offices between 1866 and 1880 increased from 2,250 to 9,077. The receipts in the former year were $6,568,925, and the expenses $3,944,005; in the latter year the receipts were $12,782,894, and the expenses $6,948,956.

IN his speech on the reception of Gen. Grant at Albany, Gov. Cornell said:

> My fellow-citizens, you have come here to-night to do honor to one who, more than Washington, was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," the illustrious soldier, statesman, and citizen.

Gov. Cornell would doubtless explain, if put to it, that Gen. Grant was *more* than Washington in the hearts of his countrymen, because there are so many more countrymen to be in the hearts of now than there were 100 years ago.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Can you state through THE TRIBUNE the amount of silver half and quarter dollars minted in 1879 and in 1880, to settle a dispute? J. T.

The silver coinage at the mints of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, is thus stated in the report of the Director of the Mint: Dollars, $27,933,750; half-dollars, $3,275; quarter-dollars, $3,837.50; dimes, $1,575. Total silver, 27,971,400 pieces, of the value of $27,942,437.50.

SENATOR BRUCE's bill to abolish the Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bank—there are three drawing salaries of $3,000 a year each—passed the Senate last session, and is now buried somewhere on the Speaker's table. It should be taken up and passed. The bill proposes to transfer the duties of the Commissioners to the Controller of the Currency, and increase his compensation by $1,000 per annum for doing the work.

MR. JOHN L. STODDARD, who is to deliver a series of illustrated lectures on scenes and studies in Europe in the Music-Hall in this city next week, is a cultivated scholar, a forcible and graceful writer, and an accomplished orator. His lectures have been highly successful in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and they will doubtless be well attended here.

SENATOR BLAINE hit it exactly when he said the Democrats in the House were "in a reckless mood." Many of them voted for the Funding bill, though they knew it was an impracticable measure, because they did not care what became of the credit of the Government.

MRS. WOODHULL's husband is not, as reported, "a cion of a noble house," but only K. C. B. *Sir Joseph Porter* is a K. C. B. In saying this, however, we do not intimate that he is about to marry Mrs. Woodhull.

CAMDEN, the new Democratic Senator from West Virginia, is a Standard-Oil monopolist.

PERSONALS.

We notice that "The Tipton Slasher," a celebrated English pugilist, is dead. This is a fine opening for Mr. Sparks.

"New Year's calling-cards are the same this year as usual. Nothing less than two pair is of any account.—*S. J. Tides.*

The bill-boards announce that there will be "One Hundred Wives" in Detroit next week. There are more than 100 wives here now.—[illegible] *Detroit Joke.*

Every telegraph wire in Albany, N. Y., is reported to be down, the result of a great storm. It is very gratifying to know that one Legislature cannot be heard from.

Another Ohio man has gone to the front. He left Cincinnati in the night and stood anxiously on the front end of a ferryboat as it crossed from Detroit to Windsor.

"Now, I understand," remarked Oldenburg, after trying to get a view of the stage over the bonnet in front of him; "now, I understand what they mean by the 'hight of fashion.'"

A witness in the Buford trial testified that the defendant was not in the habit of attending horse races. If any further evidence of insanity is needed in Kentucky, our Courts might as well be abolished.

"Oh, Love, Come Back!" is the title of a recently-published Boston poem. Don't let her fool you, young man. As soon as the sleighing is gone she will shake you again. This is an old racket in Chicago.

A New York Judge, in a recent speech, advised all young lawyers to start poor. The difference between lawyers and clients in this respect is simply one of position. The clients end their poverty at the end.

Journalism is looking up in Ohio. A Cleveland reporter was recently paid $1,000 by Mr. Chisholm, a wealthy resident of that city, in settlement of a thumping which he gave the newspaper-man a year ago.

"Life's Sadness," is the title of a poem sent to this office by Albert Williams, of Sangamon County. It looks as though some one had subscribed for a Detroit paper and ordered it sent to the gentleman's address.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* continues to press Senator Bruce for a place in Gen. Garfield's Cabinet. The Senator, although a colored man, is an Ohio man by marriage, his wife being a Cleveland negress of lightish complexion.

This sarcastic remark is from the Memphis *Appeal*: "Mr. Waddell, late of the Confederate States Navy, asks to have his political disabilities removed. Congress should grant the request, as he never did the United States any great harm."

The Paris *Figaro* draws an elaborate comparison between President Grévy and President Hayes. It says that President Grévy is stingy, that he saves more than half his salary, and does not entertain as he ought; in fact, has given only two public balls, and those of a modest description.

The New York papers state that at a recent wedding in that city "the bride's white satin gown was embroidered by the Royal School of Art Needlework, her veil being of antique Brussels." The name of the person who is to be appointed Receiver of her father's estate has not been made public.

They had been to see the tragedy of "Julius Cæsar," and, on their way home, thoughts of the death of the great Dictator seemed to affect her so much that she turned to Algernon and exclaimed, "Wasn't it sad to be cut up so horribly?" "Aw—yes," sympathetically responded Algernon; "and he probably had on his best clothes."

The publication in Albany of the undertakers' bills paid by the county has brought to light the fact that in numerous cases large amounts have been paid where all expenses were borne by the deceased person's friends or societies with which they had been connected. In some cases the undertakers never even saw the bodies for which they made the charges.

Joseph Snow, of Indiana, told his wife to shut her head. That was twenty-one years ago, and she has not spoken since, though constantly living together as man and wife.—*New York Times.* A Chicago man told his wife to shut her head. That was a week ago, but it is believed that the lump on his head will disappear for several days.

Lord Wentworth, grandson of Lord Byron, was married on the 30th ult. to Mary Caroline, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. James and the Hon. Mrs. Stuart Wortley, at the Church of St. Anne, Soho. While Lord and Lady Wentworth were spending their honeymoon at Crabbett Park House, Worth, burglars broke into the mansion and robbed them of a large amount of valuables. Lord Wentworth was once engaged to be married to Miss Dudu Fletcher, the clever young American girl that wrote "Kismet" and "Mirage."

> Merrily trip the maidens
> Over the slushy street,
> Lifting their costly dresses
> Up from their dainty feet.
>
> Visions of stockings, embroidered
> In an expensive way,
> Teach us old boys the lesson
> That for such things we pay.
>
> —*Charles Francis Adams.*

One of the most extraordinary stories ever told appears in the Erie (Pa.) *Dispatch* of Sunday, and reads as follows: "Brakeman Sandgrass, of Corry, met with an accident at that place while making a coupling that has probably never before been experienced by any man who lived to tell the tale. He had his head caught between the bumpers and was so horribly squeezed it was not deemed possible that he could live, but he is now getting along finely. His head, which was once round, was pressed by the accident out long and slim. He is also from one-half to three-quarters of an inch taller. The terrible squeeze which his head received has made him cross-eyed, but strange as it may seem, his mind is as clear and bright as it ever was."

PUBLIC OPINION.

Emery's *Peorian* (Rep.): We charge against Green B. Raum,—not that he was a Grant man, but that he was not an honest Grant man.

Boston *Herald* (Ind.): Garfield can play ball, swim like a fish, and skate like an autumn leaf before a brisk nor'wester. It only remains to hear whether he can box down Conkling.

Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* (Ind.): If the choice for Secretary of the Treasury really lies, as every one is saying, between J. F. Wilson and W. B. Allison of Iowa, Allison is the better man.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Dem.): The only genuine and reliable Garfield Cabinet is now in process of elaboration, with Blaine as Secretary of State and Allison as Secretary of the Treasury. This may be relied on, as it comes from a gentleman who knows.

Quincy (Ill.) *Whig* (Rep.): For the most part Mr. Thomas' committees are well and satisfactorily arranged, there being, nevertheless, much grumbling among the Egyptian members about the prominence given to Cook County in the assignment of Chairmanships.

Madison *Journal* (Keyes' paper): Next to our first choice, we are pleased and satisfied with the election of Mr. Sawyer as United States Senator. In his Republicanism he is sound and true, and on all political questions that may arise he will never be found on the wrong side.

Joliet (Ill.) *Republican*: Senator [illegible] has accomplished the waking up of the [illegible] people, and what is now desired is that [illegible] Harrison be stirred by means of a fire in the rear. What the people want is, first, the [illegible]ing-works, and, secondly, the ship-canal. [illegible] are sure to get both.

Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* (Dem.): [illegible] Democrats who can seriously [illegible] Butler as their candidate for any office [illegible] us of Satan reproving sin when they [illegible] vote with the Republicans if the [illegible] some better man than Dawes. Dawes is [illegible] enough, but surely Butler is worse.

Davenport (Ia.) *Gazette* (Rep.): It has been increasingly evident to all close [illegible] that the drift of influential political [illegible] outside of Iowa, has steadily been [illegible] selection of Mr. Allison for the Cabinet [illegible] than Mr. Wilson. As to this there has been no room for doubt. [illegible] fact has had existence has not [illegible] apparent. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE's significant editorial, published [illegible] the 18th inst., and copied in full [illegible] this morning, has given the [illegible]

ver, we do not intimate that he is
arry Mrs. Woodhull.

, the new Democratic Senator
Virginia, is a Standard Oil monopo-

PERSONALS.

ice that "The Tipton Slasher," a
English pugilist, is dead. This is a
or for Mr. Sparks.

Year's calling-cards are the same
s usual. Nothing less than two pac
account.—*S. J. Tilden.*

-boards announce that there will be
dred Wives" in Detroit next week.
mere than 100 wives here now.—*Spec
t Joke.*

elegraph wire in Albany, N. Y., is
o be down, the result of a great storm.
gratifying to know that one Legisla-
ot be heard from.

r Ohio man has gone to the front.
cinnati in the night and stood am-
the front end of a ferryboat as it
om Detroit to Windsor.

I understand," remarked Oldenborg,
g to get a view of the stage over the
front of him: "now, I understand
mean by the 'hight of fashion.'"

ess in the Buford trial testified that
lant was not in the habit of attending
s. If any further evidence of insan-
ded in Kentucky, our Courts might as
olished.

ove, Come Back!" is the title of a
published Boston poem. Don't let her
young man. As soon as the sleighing
e will shake you again. This is an old
Chicago.

York Judge, in a recent speech, ad-
young lawyers to start poor. The dif-
between lawyers and clients in this re-
mply one of position. The clients take
erty at the end.

lism is looking up in Ohio. A
reporter was recently paid $5,000 by
oim, a wealthy resident of that city, in
t of a thumping which he gave the
-man a year ago.

Sadness," is the title of a poem
s Zoe by Albert Williams, of Sangu-
ty. It looks as though some one had
d for a Detroit paper and ordered it
gentlemen's address.

cinnati *Commercial* continues to
ator Bruce for a place in Gen. Gar-
net. The Senator, although a colored
Ohio man by marriage, his wife being
d negress of lightish complexion.

casstic remark is from the Memphis
Mr. Waddell, late of the Confederate
vy, asks to have his political disabili-
ved. Congress should grant the re-
he never did the United States any
m."

ris *Figaro* draws an elaborate com-
tween President Grévy and President
t says that President Grévy is stingy;
ves more than half his salary, and does
tain as he ought; in fact, has given
public balls, and chose of a modest de-

w York papers state that at a recent
in that city "the bride's white satin
embroidered by the Royal School of
lework, her veil being of antique Brus-
he name of the person who is to be ap-
receiver of her father's estate has not
le public.

had been to see the tragedy of
Cæsar," and, on their way home,
of the death of the great Dictator
affect her so much that she turned to
and exclaimed, "Wasn't it sad to be
horribly?" "Aw—yes," sympathetic-
nded Algernon; "and he probably had
st clothes."

ublication in Albany of the under-
ills paid by the county has brought to
fact that in numerous cases large
have been paid where all expenses were
the deceased person's friends or neigh-
which they had been connected. In
es the undertakers never even saw the
r which they made the charges.

n Shoy, of Indiana, told his wife to
head. That was twenty-one years ago,
has not spoken since, though constantly
ether as man and wife.—*New York
Chicago man told his wife to shut her
hat was a week ago, but it is not be-
ut the lump on his head will disappear
ral days.

Wentworth, grandson of Lord Byron,
ried on the 30th ult. to Mary Caroline,
aughter of the Right Hon. James and
. Mrs. Stuart Wortley, at the Church of
. Soho. While Lord and Lady Went-
re spending their honeymoon at Crab
k House, Worth, burglars broke into the
and robbed them of a large amount of
s. Lord Wentworth was once engaged
rried to Miss Dudu Fletcher, the clever
merican girl that wrote "Kismet" and

Merrily trip the maidens
Over the slushy street,
Lifting their costly dresses
Up from their dainty feet.

Visions of stockings, embroidered
In an expensive way,
Teach us not boys the lesson
That for such things we pay.
Francis Adams.

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inst., and copied in full in the Gazette
rning, has given the outside world

clear glance at the hidden reasons so manifestly operative and powerful. Unquestionably those reasons, thus revealed, must now command careful attention in this State.

Keokuk (Ia.) *Gate City* (Rep.): What-ever may happen, Iowa will be glad and feel honored if President Garfield comes to Iowa for a member of his Cabinet; and, however he may decide, his choice will not be likely to interrupt the long relations of friendship and confidence between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Allison.

Bloomington (Ill.) *Pantagraph* (Rep.): The drainage of the small cities along the Illinois River rightfully goes into the river, while Chicago's drainage has no natural right there. In a contest over natural rights the denizens of the country may be at a disadvantage with those of large cities, but they will at least know enough to be able to tell when imposed upon.

Dubuque (Ia.) *Times* (Rep.): Among the congratulatory dispatches which the Hon. Eugene Hale received upon his nomination for United States Senator from Maine was the following from his boys, who are visiting their grandmother, Mrs. Chandler, in Detroit: "Hurrah for Maine! Hurrah for papa! Chandler, Fred, and the Boss." Chandler, the eldest, is about 8 years of age, while the "Boss" is scarcely 6. The applause of these "constituents" dwarfs into insignificance all the flatteries of men.

Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.): There are evidences that Mr. Green B. Raum has organized a "Literary Bureau" in Washington for the purpose of giving himself a boom or a boost for the office of Secretary of the Treasury. . . . It is not believed that anybody outside of the select circle circumscribed by Mr. Raum's overcoat has the slightest desire to see him at the head of the Treasury. . . . It would be difficult for Gen. Garfield to make a worse selection than Raum among all the gentlemen who have been named in connection with the Cabinet.

Savannah (Ga.) *News* (Dem.): Of course the next Congress will be opposed to the creation of these new States in Texas, as it would lose the Radical control of the Senate at once, and perhaps for all time. The Republican majority will be powerless to defeat the measure [?], however, should the people of Texas see fit to only secure six more Senators in the National Legislature, but her Electoral vote will also be increased to that extent. It will be seen, therefore, that the proposed plan is one in which the entire South is largely interested.

The New York *Herald* (Ind.): It is the duty of the Government to protect the people against organized extortion. Against the gigantic telegraph monopoly which is about to be formed the people have no power to protect themselves. Telegraphic communication has become an indispensable need of modern society, and when this business is usurped by one remorseless corporation strong enough to prostrate all attempts at rivalry there is no limit to the extortions it may practice upon a defenseless public. In all ordinary branches of business or kinds of service free competition is a guarantee. Rival shipping lines keep down the price of freight; rival merchants keep down the price of goods; rival doctors enable us to procure medical services for a reasonable compensation. But in conveying telegraph messages there is hereafter to be but a single, a relentless monopoly will charge what it pleases.

Milwaukee *Republican* (Rep.): A good deal has been said by the supporters of other candidates recently respecting Mr. Sawyer's association with railways, corporations, and capital. All this has been mere talk for effect upon the canvas. No one who knows Mr. Sawyer seriously believes that, in any conflict between the interests of the people and the interests of corporations, he will be found hostil to the former. The wealth he has acquired is the fruit of hard labor and superior business talent. His connection with railroads has been merely with the North Wisconsin Road, of recent date, and it reflects credit liable to him. He began life as a laboring man; he has worked his way, upward by toil both of hands and brain; and all his antecedents, associations, and inclinations are such as to fit him for understanding and sympathizing with the people and the laboring classes.

Milwaukee *Wisconsin* (Rep.): In the nomination of the Hon. Philetus Sawyer for a seat in the United States Senate the Republicans have secured, not a brilliant man, but what, in the great bulk of the work of a legislator, is far better, a man of broad views, of proved sagacity, untiring industry, and unquailing courage. He will not consume the time of the Senate in the delivery of interminable speeches, he will not shine in debate, he will not amuse or anger his fellow-members with sharp retorts, he will not make a sensation for either good or bad, become the favorit of the galleries; but he will speedily be known among his associates as a man of extended knowledge in practical affairs, as one whose judgment can safely be relied upon in all the great questions that will come before our National Legislature, as one whom neither political consideration nor fine theories, however beautifully clothed, can turn from the course dictated by the broadest principles and the profoundest of all philosophy, that of common sense.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

Always Consult Your Lawyer Before You Swear to Anything.

The case of George H. Brewster, the advertising agent charged with perjury by Henry C. Dean, of the Monarch Lightning-Saw Company, was before Justice Brown yesterday. Brewster claimed that Dean owed him an advertising bill, and he went to the Circuit Court and swore out a writ of attachment for Dean's stock, alleging that Dean intended to conceal or convey all his property, so as to defraud his creditors. The affidavit for the attachment was claimed by Dean to be false, and he caused the arrest of Brewster for perjury. The first witness called yesterday was Miss Belle Coffey. She had been in the employ of Dean for fourteen months as his bookkeeper, and had conducted his accounts during that time. She stated that he did a large business, selling large numbers of $1 dictionaries, saws, and toy steam-engines and pistols, and always paid his bills promptly. There had been some complaints made by customers who had not received their books on time, but this had been because Mr. Dean had been disappointed in his orders. On the cross-examination she said she did not know of any unpaid bill against Mr. Dean held by the Springfield *Journal* Company. Mr. Coryell, manager of the book department of the Western News Company, testified that he had sold a number of dictionaries to Dean, who had always paid his bills in advance. Very often the orders had run two or three weeks behind because of delays on the part of the publishers. The prosecution then rested. The defendant, George H. Brewster, was then called. He was one of the firm of Lord & Brewster, advertising agents, and his business was to place advertisements in papers all over the country. He met Dean about two years ago and had placed about $4,000 worth of advertising during that time. Last fall Dean owed them about $2,000. Had sent the bill to him, but he had told them he couldn't pay it. Dean expected to make money with the Monarch saw, and would pay it as soon as possible. Finally he offered to settle in full for $500, but witness would not agree to that. He had found that Dean owned 900 shares in the Monarch Saw Company and that Mayo and Thompson owned one each. After Dean had refused to pay the bill witness had stated the facts in the case to his lawyer, and had been advised to swear out the writ of attachment, which he did. Dean was recalled by the prosecution, and stated that the exorbitant bill presented to him by the advertising firm had caused him to offer $500 to settle it. The arguments were then made, and Justice Brown said that as the defendant's lawyer had advised him to swear out the attachment, he could not have done it with felonious intent, so he should discharge him.

Shipping Bees.

Los Angles (Cal.) Herald.

Mr. N. Levering, whose apiary is in the Cahuenga, recently shipped four colonies of bees, intended for New Zealand. Each colony is accompanied by an Italian queen, including the one that took the prize at the recent fair. The boxes in which the bees make their long journey are about two feet in length by a foot and a half in hight and breadth. Each one is supplied with an attachment on one side containing a sponge, and bearing directions that fresh water shall be applied to it every day. This furnishes the bees their drink and keeps the atmosphere within the hives sufficiently humid. The matter of ventilation is provided for by means of several auger-holes in the bottom of the hives and an aperture in the top, fitted with wire cloth and closing with a slide, so that the current of air may be regulated to suit the weather. At one end of the hive there is arranged a compartment, covered externally with wire cloth, where the bees may go for an airing should it become too warm inside. Each hive is provided with several frames of honey, to furnish food on the way.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate in Typhoid Fever.

I have been greatly benefited myself, as, also, have others, from using Horsford's Acid Phosphate; I have used it to the exclusion of all other remedies, in typhoid fever, with very gratifying results to myself, and with thanks from my patients for so agreeable a remedy.

C. R. J. KELLAM, M. D.

St. Charles, Minn.

FOREIGN.

Fall of Lima After Two Great Battles—Flight of the Peruvians.

The Loss of the Vanquished in the First Battle Reported at 7,000 Men.

Announcement of the Death, in London, of E. A. Sothern, the Actor.

Edwin Booth's Impersonation of "Iago" Puffed with a Saving Clause.

A Parnell Meeting in London Set for the 4th of February—Gambetta's Popularity Waning.

Unearthing of Several Nihilistic Contracts for Tunnels, Explosions, and Assassinations.

THE IRISH.

PROHIBITED.

DUBLIN, Jan. 21.—The Land-League meeting at Rock Carry, County Monaghan, Ulster, and the counter meeting of the Orangemen, the 18th inst., were prohibited on the ground that the meetings might lead to a breach of the peace.

CORK.

CORK, Jan. 21.—O'Neil, Secretary of the Cork Land-League, recently summoned on the charge of intimidation by writing threatening letters, has been discharged for want of evidence to sustain the charge.

FORTY-NINE MEMBERS

of the Land-League have been summoned at Listowel, Kerry, on the charge of seditious conspiracy.

COWEN AND PARNELL.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Joseph Cowen (Radical), member of Parliament for Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Parnell will address a public meeting in London the 4th of February to protest against coercion.

THE WHIP.

The *Daily Telegraph* announces that Maj. John P. Nolan will withdraw his resignation as Home-Rule Parliamentary whip on an understanding that he shall be allowed to sit on the Liberal side of the House.

BRITISH NEWS.

HANLAN AND LAYCOCK.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Laycock, the oarsman, practiced yesterday in Shoreham Harbor. The umpire states that there is no chance whatever for a race between Hanlan and Laycock to be rowed to-morrow, the 22d inst., to which time it had been postponed, and advises the scullers to meet to-morrow to decide a future day for the race.

CARVER.

The date for the pigeon-shooting between Carver and Scott has been altered from the 1st of February to the 7th of February.

BOOTH.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The *Daily Telegraph* says: "The brilliancy of Booth's *Iago*, its lightness and humor, is in astonishing contrast to his overrated and ultra-accentuated *Othello*."

SOTHERN DEAD.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The death of E. A. Sothern, the actor, is announced.

SOUTH AMERICA.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres dated Jan. 20 says: The Chilians attacked and completely defeated the Peruvian army at Miraflores. Gen. Pierola, President of Peru and Commander-in-Chief of the army, fled. The Chilians occupied Lima, the Capital, without resistance, on the 17th inst. Gen. Piedras, his brother, and the Peruvian Minister of War were taken prisoners.

The Peruvian loss in the battle of Chorillas is said to have been

7,000 KILLED AND 2,000 PRISONERS.

Twenty-five thousand Peruvians were engaged in the battle at Miraflores.

The Chilian loss in both battles was heavy.

The diplomatic body at Lima have urged the conclusion of an armistice, and ask that the person of Señor Pierola be respected.

OCCUPIED.

The Chilians have occupied Lima.

SPAIN.

HEATED DEBATE.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—A Madrid correspondent telegraphs that, in the debate in Congress which closed last night, Señor Sagasta, the leader of the Dynastic Liberals, made a remarkable speech, in calm and lofty language, which caused great excitement in the House and lobbies. He declared the present Cabinet and its policy responsible for whatever mischief might eventually come, and for the probable estrangement from the Restoration of the Liberals who had endeavored to play the part of Whigs in existing institutions. Señor Sagasta concluded with the bold assertion that, should the event which he anticipated and had tried to avert, occur, he would be found true to the cause of liberty. Señor Canavos Castillo made a vigorous speech in reply, which was much cheered by the Ministerial adherents. Marshal Campos is to make a statement similar to Señor Sagasta's during the debate on the Address in the Senate next week.

RUSSIA.

MORE PLOTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 21.—Two men and two women have been arrested here on suspicion of belonging to a secret society. The police discovered at their house a program of the extreme terrorist faction of the Nihilists, which recommends murder and incendiarism. A quantity of revolvers, daggers, axes, machinery for the manufacture of forged passports, a portion of a secret printing-press, and a large number of revolutionary proclamations were also found. Copies of proclamations relative to the intended murder of the militia official in Kieff were also found, but the crime has been prevented by the discovery of the facts above mentioned.

CHINA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 21.—The Marquis Tzing, Chinese Ambassador, has given notice to the Russian Government that China adheres to the stipulations drawn up at St. Petersburg, which consequently will be embodied in the treaty.

FRANCE.

DEAD.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Theodore D'Rolleau, French priest and theological writer, is dead in his 82d year.

GAMBETTA.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Gambetta, reelected President of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, received 262 votes, three more than he received in 1880, when his friends sought to explain the fall-off by alleging that the election was hurried. The Extreme Left evidently did not vote for him, as forty-five votes were thrown away on other persons.

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BOERS.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A dispatch from Durban says Pretorious, the Boer Triumvir, has visited J. H. Brand, President of the Orange Free State, to solicit his mediation and permission to obtain ammunition. Mr. Brand said the first request should have come earlier, and refused to grant the second. Another dispatch says there are hundreds of loyal Boers in Pretoria. They can muster 2,000 men.

The Boers endeavored to induce Swazie, the King, to join them, but he positively refused to desert the British, and has prepared to attack the Boers if they enter his country.

WITHDRAWN.

In consequence of the prolonged debate in the House of Commons on the address in reply to the Queen's speech, Rylands (Liberal) has abandoned his motion in regard to the Transvaal.

GREECE.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A dispatch from Athens says military preparations are still going on.

THE MINISTER OF WAR

has sent in his resignation, but it has not been accepted.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 21.—The *Agence Russe* denies the statement telegraphed from Constantinople recently that Greece had requested Russia to take Greek subjects in Turkey under her protection should the necessity arise.

MORE PEACEABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Later reports are more favorable for a peaceful solution of the Greek question.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Last Census Re-enumeration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—After the investigation of the South Carolina census last fall, Senator Edmunds and others were still dissatisfied,—that is, they could not believe that an increase of 41 per cent in a State like South Carolina was genuine. They went to the President about it, and he ordered another count,—that is, a reënumeration whenever it seemed advisable to have one. Col. Butterfield, of Vermont, was selected to superintend this work, at Senator Edmunds' suggestion, it is said. The recount has been made, and the following is Gen. Walker's official report, giving the facts:

"During the month of November I received oral instructions from the President to send a staff of special agents from this office to South Carolina to conduct a reënumeration by a house-to-house canvass of a certain number of townships, with a view to a further test of the results of the June enumeration. In compliance with these instructions, I detailed F. G. Butterfield, late Supervisor of the Census for Vermont, as Chief Special Agent to conduct the proposed reënumeration. Timothy Quinn, of New York; J. B. Burt, of Massachusetts; John B. Oister, of Maryland, and O. P. D. Stone, of Michigan, were detailed to assist. These gentlemen were selected for their known ability and proved integrity, and with reference also to the fact that each of them has been accustomed to mounted service in rugged and difficult country, and all of them having been in the army of the United States. Eight townships, situated in as many different counties, were selected for reënumeration. Two township lists were assigned to each of the four assistants' special agents. The schedule of the inhabitants returned in the June enumeration were placed in the hands of the chief special agents. The assistants were not shown these schedules, but were required to perform their work *ab initio*, without reference to the first numeration. Their notes contain the full description of every house in the township as to location, material, and general character, together with the name of each member of the family resident therein, were to to be submitted to the chief, having his headquarters at Columbia, who was instructed to make a careful comparison, name by name, of the results of the two enumerations."

Then follows a table of the townships in the eight Counties of Abbeville, Barnwell, Chesterfield, Fairfield, Laurens, Lexington, Marion, and Williamsburg. The townships in these counties were selected because the great apparent increase over 1870 gave the most ground of suspicion. The result of the June count was 21,011, and of the recount was 21,658, showing a gain of 597. "It will be seen," continues the report, "that in every township an increase appears in the January enumeration over that in June. This increase is due partly to the natural increase, which might easily be in seven months 1½ per cent, and partly to changes in population, such as frequently occur in rural counties. I may, perhaps, be excused for remarking that in discussions relating to the census of the Southern States, it needs always to be borne in mind that the most characteristic difference in the matter of residence as between the Northern and the Southern States is found in the location of dwelling-houses. As a rule, in the North houses are placed upon highways; as a rule, in the South houses are not so placed. In the Northern States families are supplied with water from wells; in the Southern States they are supplied with water from springs or running streams, and hence it is the proximity to a natural water-supply which determines the location of houses. The effect of this, Gen. Walker thinks, is to make an absolutely correct enumeration more difficult in Southern than in Northern States. He concludes thus: "I cannot but believe, however, that the result which I have now the honor to announce will be accepted as conclusive in favor of the integrity of the work done in June under the authority of the several Supervisors of South Carolina."

A CALL ON STOCKTON.

The Reasons for Putting Eighteen Balls into His Body.

Durango (Colo.) Record.

Porter Stockton, ex-Marshal of Animas City, met his death at his ranch in New Mexico, thirty-five miles down the Animas, on Tuesday, at the hands of a party of eighteen, who called for the purpose of exterminating him. They surrounded his house and Stockton and wife both came to the door armed with rifles. Both sides opened fire and Stockton fell pierced with eighteen bullets. His wife, who had fired one shot, was struck in the abdomen by a splinter from the stock of her rifle, which had received a bullet. At last accounts she was living, but no hopes are entertained of her recovery, as she was in a delicate state of health at the time of receiving the wound.

Porter Stockon, who is well known, has been a terror to the community wherever he has lived, and lays claim to the killing of nineteen men, which is a fair average for a man of his years,—about 30.

He slew his first man when only 12 years of age, for calling him a liar, shooting the top of his head off.

At Cimarron he shot a Mexican in his bed because he was snoring; and it proved a very effectual means of stopping it. For this he was incarcerated in jail. His brother Ike took in some pies one day, and the jailer kindly opened the cell, when Ike pulled a pop and invited him to change place with Port, which he did. Port escaped on a horse with a Winchester as his protector.

At Otero, Stockton had been arrested by Hurricane Bill, who was Marshal of the place. By some means he got out, and rode up and down the streets to get a shot at his incarcerator. Seeing some one who resembled Hurricane Bill, he blazed away and laid him low, but it happened to be a disinterested party altogether. It counted a man, however.

At Animas City he nearly pounded the life out of a negro barber, and then fired his revolver at him, the ball grazing the negro's scalp, all because he did not give him a smooth shave. Mr. Stockton moved out of that burg immediately afterward.

His last fatal shot was at Den Gannon, the horse-thief.

The immediate cause of the visitation on him and his household was the threats he had lately made against the lives of a half-dozen of the community. As he never went back on his word in that respect, it was deemed by the gentlemen interested that he had better receive a quietus. Therefore the expedition.

Valuable if Genuine.

Baltimore Sun.

A rare and valuable painting has just been brought to Baltimore. It is a genuine Da Vinci, and is in the hands of an artist here to be lined. The painting is twelve by eighteen inches—a Madonna and Child—very fine in general appearance and detail, and has the stamp of genuiness upon it. It is owned by Mrs. Haughton B. Robinson, a Spanish lady, residing near Easton, Md. Her father bought it from a convent in Spain fifty or sixty years ago. It was shipped to Paris and there lost, and has only recently been recovered.

The Dalrymple Farm.

William F. Dalrymple, of the famous grain-farm in Dakota, says that the clean profit for 1880 was over $250,000. He raised more than half a million bushels of wheat on 24,000 acres, and disposed of it at Buffalo at a profit of 50 cents a bushel.

SITTING-BULL.

This Very Hard Man Never Had Any Intention of Surrendering.

He Came Down Out of the Northwest Steppes to Salubriate.

He Was Accompanied by Long Dog, the Murderer, and Thompson, a White Dog.

When It Came to the Point of Surrendering He Dusted, and Was Gone.

Sorrowful Tramp of Three Hundred Weak-Kneed Aborigines Toward Buford.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 21.—The following has been received at Headquarters Department of Dakota: The following important telegram from Maj. Ilges was received at Army Headquarters to-day:

CAMP POPLAR RIVER, M. T., Jan. 19, 1881.—*To Adjt.-Gen. Breck:* Returned from Wolf Point this afternoon, whither I had gone, accompanied by First-Lieut. L. M. Woodruff, Fifth Infantry, and two men as guard, to meet the hostiles under Crow King, reported to be fifty-one lodges strong, and in a very suffering and destitute condition. Met Allison between Wolf Point and this camp, and directed him to return to the Indians, and not to leave them again until he has passed beyond Poplar River, on his way to Fort Buford with them.

THE CAMP

is at the present time fifteen miles below Wolf Point, marching slowly down, and consists of over 300 souls, eighty of whom are well-grown warriors, 200 horses, and about fifty or sixty guns. It includes the Chiefs Good Bear, Crow King, Big Shirt, Long Dog, and Black Eagle. The latter is one of the hostages sent down by Gen. Miles in 1876 to the Cheyenne Agency. From thence he subsequently escaped. These people will surrender to Maj. Brotherton, at Buford, upon arrival, and I will not come in contact with them, except to keep them from starving and freezing to death. This surrender is a very important one, and I am endeavoring to keep the band intact. Allison will do it, and to Maj. Brotherton and the former

MUCH CREDIT IS DUE

for having accomplished this much, although Allison has failed in the main enterprise, the capture of Sitting-Bull, but the latter is now crippled beyond a possibility of doing more harm, and he will have to sue for an asylum at an early day. It is now ascertained that Sitting-Bull has acted in bad faith all through the negotiations, and that he was principally influenced by a lingering hope of the promised powerful help of Maj. Walsh, of the Mounted Police. Had Allison received your instructions to use great haste in bringing the negotiations to a close in time, I believe

I COULD HAVE BAGGED THE WHOLE CAMP

on the morning of the 11th inst. When Sitting Bull sent promises to Allison to surrender at once, he started for Canada, up the Porcupine, immediately after his courier had left, showing thereby that he intended to deceive, and had no intention to surrender. Low-Dog, the hostile who killed the mail-driver, Henry Freeze, in July last, between Parnell's station and O'Fallon Creek, is with Sitting Bull, and no doubt exercises a bad influence, he being afraid of being punished for this murder when captured. The man Thompson's influence has been very bad throughout. He is the whelp of the camp, and his occupation will be gone

WHENEVER SITTING BULL GOES UP.

The columns from Assiniboine might safely return without interfering with the success of further movements, and the detachment from the Seventh Infantry pertaining to Fort Buford can now be relieved, as I have enough force to do what may be required of us. ILGES, commanding.

TAX FORGERIES.

Two More Firms Settle with the County Collector—Mr. Eaton Falls Back on His Good Character.

As was anticipated, the firms whose personal-property assessments were fraudulently reduced are coming forward and paying their back taxes, thus showing that the method resorted to in their interest does not receive their indorsement. B. F. Norris & Co. were the first to offer to discharge their obligations, and, County-Clerk Kiokke having learned that he could legally order the County Tr[illegible] surer to receive the money, he notified the firm yesterday morning, and they at once sent ever a certified check for $286.76, the amount due for 1879 on account of the falsification of the records. This had hardly been deposited in the Treasury before Mr. Thorn, of

MONTGOMERY, WARD & CO.,

whose assessment was lowered by scratching in 1878, 1879, and 1880, dropped in to see the County Clerk, who showed him the tax-books and pointed out the manner in which the "rubbing down" had been done. Mr. Thorn was very much surprised, and said he had had no idea that the firm's valuation would be tampered with in that way. When the Committee on Equalization was in session in 1878 he noticed that several firms had secured a reduction, and he thought Montgomery, Ward & Co. ought to see what could be done in that direction, and, therefore, he employed Charles Eaton to attend to the matter. He (Thorn) was not cognizant of anything illegal, and, after asking how much his firm owed, he said he was perfectly willing to go before the Grand Jury and tell all he knew. Mr. Klokke figured out the shortage for 1878 and 1879 as $633.37, which Mr. Thorn handed to the County Treasurer. He then went on to the office of South Town Collector Farwell, and paid $734.67, which was the correct amount of Montgomery, Ward & Co.'s tax on personal property for 1880. This latter payment squared the accounts of the firm. Later in the day Mr. George W. Matthews, the tailor, whose assessment was cut down from $3,000 to $1,000, also paid what he owed—$57.30. He stated to a TRIBUNE reporter that his assessments had not been satisfactory, being too high, he thought, and Mr. Brown, of Brown & Prior, introduced him to Mr. Eaton as a reliable man, and they came to an understanding. Afterwards Eaton ordered a coat worth $50, and what was to be paid him for his services ($20) was to be credited. Eaton still owes the balance, as there was no agreement as to 1880. Mr. Matthews said he had been approached by Deputy Assessors, who wanted money, but he would have nothing to do with them. He believed Eaton was honest, on account of his strong indorsement by Mr. Brown. He had no idea that forgery would be resorted to to benefit him.

Randall, Hall & Co. paid South-Town Collector Farwell $150.98 yesterday,—the full amount of their personal-property taxes for 1880.

THE DELINQUENT FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS are as follows, the * indicating that the sum includes the back taxes:

Holton & Hildreth	$1,207
Tobey & Booth	1,207
*Randall, Hall & Co.	47
Hamilton, Shourds & Co.	274
A. Booth	1,814
*Libby, McNeil & Libby	463
Total	$5,168

These firms will doubtless pay up in a day or two.

THE REPORTER FOUND MR. EATON

yesterday morning at his office, but he was not inclined to talk. He admitted that he had been employed by the parties mentioned to look after their tax matters, but all he did was to present petitions to the County Committee on Equalization. What was done with the books after they left the County Board he didn't know, as he never saw them.

"How do you explain the fact," asked the reporter, "that the assessments of all these firms which employed you were fraudulently cut down?"

"That is something," said he, "that I can't tell anything about. I don't know anything about what occurred after I put in the petitions. I have been in Chicago sixteen years, and have worked in the Collector's and Assessor's offices and for private parties, and this is the first time it has ever been intimated that I have done wrong. It is the only time my name has been in the papers, except when I ran for Town Clerk."

"How many firms are you employed by?"

"Fifty others, and none of their assessments were touched."

And then Mr. Eaton started off, saying: "All my interests are in Chicago, and you can say that I am not going to leave town."

The rumors as to

AN EMPLOYE IN THE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE

are still afloat, and the man has been talked about so much that it is but justice to him to state the truth. His name is Al Reinke, and he is the tax-deputy,—the one who supervises all the work of taxation, and is better posted on the subject, perhaps, than any other person in the city. He took a severe cold last week, and Monday afternoon was advised to go home, and did so, and has not been to the office since. As County Clerk Klokke heard of Reinke's being down town Wednesday, he sent word that he wanted to see him. Reinke promised to be at the office Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. He didn't come. Thursday afternoon he was again requested to return to work, and he said he would be on hand at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. He was not. This continued absenting of himself from his duties, when it is understood that he is not sick, has made him the subject of gossip. A friend who heard the reports called to see him Tuesday night, and asked him plumply if he knew who made the alterations in the books. He replied that he did not, but he didn't want to talk about the matter. Asked if he believed any one in the office did the work, he said he supposed so. Mr. Reinke's friends cannot believe that he knows anything about the forgeries. They think, however, that he is acting very strangely.

The forgeries bear evidence of having been done by

AN EXPERIENCED HAND,

—one familiar with all the ins and outs of taxation, as they were committed in six different ways. Two assessments were lowered by scratching the Assessor's books; two by inserting in one volume of the Assessor's books the memorandum "Ded $5,000" and "$1,000, cert. ass."; three by erasing the original figures in the columns headed "Assessor's Valuation," and "County Board Equalization"; two by scratching out the amount in the Assessor's valuation column only; and one by obliterating all the figures on the line, this having been done after the taxes were extended. An ordinary clerk would not have known how to do all this, and obtain the desired result in each case. Mr. Reinke would have done it, says he knows nothing about it. Who, therefore, is the guilty one, is a question the Grand Jury will have to answer, if they can.

A Party of Five Who Became Insane.

Some four years ago a negro man died at Lauderdale, Miss., as was supposed of hydrophobia. The day of his death he was a raving maniac. It was thought best to confine him, but there was trouble in getting any one to undertake the dangerous and difficult task. At last Dr. Kennedy, Dr. Webb, and R. T. Rush volunteered to undertake it. The man's wife assisted them, and with great difficulty they succeeded in fastening hand-cuffs upon his wrists. He died that night. The wife soon after went raving mad and died. Within the last six months the three white men engaged in the struggle with the negro to handcuff him have gone, crazy, to the lunatic asylum.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

For constipation, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion, take Arend's Vegetable Bowel Regulator, the most pleasant, mild, and harmless laxative. It immediately relieves a headache, strengthens the stomach, stimulates the liver and kidneys, and purifies the blood. For sale by all druggists. Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co., wholesale agents. Main depot, Arend's drug-store, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

No wonder the name of Burnett is so well known; ask for the best flavoring extracts in any part of the world and Burnett's are handed you. At last the foreigners are finding this out.

Ladies, Delicate, and Feeble—If you wish to be healthy and beautiful, take Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef.

Redding's Russia Salve is unequaled for chilblains, chapped hands, frost bites, etc.

MEDICAL.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH.

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SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most loathsome, and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, economical, and never-failing.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and an Improved Inhaler, all wrapped in one package, with treatise and directions, and sold by all druggists for $1.00.

General Agents, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS relieve in five minutes.

MALT BITTERS.

Are Your Lungs Weak, Nerves Unstrung, Flesh Thin, Blood Pale, Spirits Gone?

Then take MALT BITTERS, prepared from Malt, Hops, Calisaya, and Iron, which are the grandest Restorative and Nourishing Agents, the greatest Blood Producers and Life-sustaining principles ever called "Bitters." For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Pale, Thin, and Watery Blood, Malaria and Liver Complaint, Weak Nerves, Lungs, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Consumption, Emaciation, and Exhaustion of Delicate Females, Nursing Mothers, Sickly Children, and the Aged, MALT BITTERS are supreme. Beware of imitations similarly named. The genuine bear the COMPANY'S SIGNATURE as above. Sold everywhere.

Malt Bitters Company, Boston, Mass.

CLEARING SALE.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

West End Dry Goods House,

Madison and Peoria-sts.

GREAT ANNUAL CLEARING SALE

THE

"Golden Opportunity"

*For all purchas

CRIMINAL NEWS.

An Enormous Crowd in Danville, Ill., Yesterday to Witness an Execution.

The Death Penalty Visited upon Frederic Kester, According to Law.

Account of His Brutal Murder of His Wife, His Flight, and His Trial.

Another Brutal Murder in the Hocking Valley, the Fourth in a Week.

The Hon. Charles L. Colby, of Milwaukee, under lArrest for Alleged Perjury.

A Man in Michigan Murders His Wife, and Then Shoots Himself to Death.

Two Bad Men in Bodie Get into a Fight and Both Are Killed.

FREDERIC KESTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 21.—The morning of the day of the execution of Fred Kester opened dark, damp, and dreary. At an early hour men, women, and children from the adjoining country and towns began to arrive by wagon, on horseback, on foot, and by trains, and by noon our streets presented a living mass of human faces, all overcharged with an abnormal curiosity to see one of their fellow-beings suffer the full penalty of the law, this being the first execution that ever occurred in Vermilion County. The wisdom of Sheriff Morehouse was fully verified in his requisition to the Governor for a company of militia, as guards for no ordinary police force or Sheriff's posse could ever have withstood the force of such an excited mass,—not that there was any riotous action by the crowd, but the inclosure was a frail one, and it taxed to their utmost the militia to prevent the crowd from breaking down the inclosure and witnessing the execution.

THE GALLOWS

was erected in an angle of the jail outside of the building, and, at three minutes past 1 o'clock, the hour of execution, the attending minister, followed by Kester, Sheriff Morehouse, and Deputies Gregory and Lester, stepped from the jail window to the scaffold. The death-warrant was read, and the prisoner asked if he had anything to say. His few words, spoken in a low but steady voice, were as follows:

"I DID NOT DO THE DEED,

as I have told all the time. I have nothing to say. If I have to die, all right. This is all I have to say." Prayer was offered by the attending minister, the feet and hands of the prisoner were tied, the rope adjusted, the black cap drawn over his face, and at a signal Deputy-Sheriff Gregory sprung the trap, and the soul of Frederic Kester was launched into eternity. At six and three-quarter minutes no pulse was perceptible, at seven minutes no action of the heart could be discovered, and at eight minutes he was pronounced dead. At eleven minutes his body was cut down, placed in a coffin, and the multitude of people permitted to pass and view the body. During no time did he show signs of weakness.

THE CRIME.

On the morning of Aug. 22, 1879, the quiet neighborhood of Buckley, Iroquois County, Ill., was startled by the news that a horrible murder had been committed in its midst. Frederic Kester, a young German, had lived there only a few months, had raised a crop, appeared to be industrious, and was known only within a limited circle. He and his wife Minnie, who had been married about one year, lived alone in a house of two rooms within less that a quarter of a mile of John Burmaster, Minnie's father. It was known in Burmaster's family that Minnie complained that she was not treated as kindly as she deserved by her husband, but no complaint of violence had been made. Two unmarried sisters of Minnie spent the evening of Aug. 21 at Kester's, leaving at about 9 o'clock,—nothing unusual occurring while they remained. The girls, when about half-way, looked back and saw a light at Kester's, but, when they arrived at home, they observed that the light was out.

Early the next morning the eldest of the unmarried sisters, Caroline Burmaster, went to Kester's, according to promise, to help Minnie, who was unable to do all her own work, as she was in an advanced stage of pregnancy. As the girl approached the house, she found the doors open, and within she found Kester's shotgun broken and lying on the floor, which was bloody. She found that Kester was gone, and also his best horse. The neighbors soon rushed to the bloody scene, and with the aid of a dog, and with difficulty, found the body of Minnie Kester, which, dressed only in night-clothes, had been dragged by the heels and

LEFT IN A FURROW,

surrounded by high weeds, near the house. On the bureau in the front room was found a note written in German, which read as follows: "This thing comes by the old man [undoubtedly meaning Minnie's father]. He is around my house, trying to shoot me to death. They tell Minnie that she should leave me, and she keeps throwing it up to me." This note was not signed, but was undoubtedly written by Kester.

Kester made good his escape by riding some fifteen or twenty miles, turning his horse loose, and taking a train on the Central for Chicago, whence he made his way to Mason City, Ia. Near Mason City he hired out as a farm-laborer, changed his name to John Harke, and there might probably have rested in obscure security, with no punishment to fear but the tortures of a guilty conscience, had he at once and forever abandoned all thought of communicating with any relative or old friend. But, in one month after the commission of the crime, he wrote two letters,—one to a brother-in-law at Hanover, Kas., and one to a Mr. Harke, of Buckley. The object of the first was to get work near his relatives; that of the second was to ask the receiver of the letter to find his horse, sell it and his other little property, and give the money to his father. In these letters

HE GAVE THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT

of his wife's death: He said that Minnie wanted him to go after night to a neighbor's and steal apples. That at first he refused, but she insisted and he went. When he came back he found the house dark. He called Minnie, received no answer, went in, made a light, found nothing but blood, went out, and found her dead. That then a man came along the road on a black horse, to whom he told what had happened, and the man on the horse asked him if he had any trouble with his father-in-law, and, being informed that he had, the man advised him to leave, and he did so. That he did not know whether she killed herself or tramps killed her.

The Kansas letter led to the prompt arrest of Kester. He was indicted, and obtained a change of venue to Vermilion County on account of the prejudice of the people of Iroquois. His trial came on at the October term of the Circuit Court,—Tracy B. Harris, of Watseka, and J. W. Jones, of Danville, prosecuting; and Free P. Morris and S. W. Holland, of Watseka, defending. The trial, which excited unusual interest on account of the atrocious circumstances of the murder, resulted in a verdict of guilty; punishment, death.

The circumstances in evidence showed that the terrible tragedy was enacted substantially as follows: Kester and his wife

HAD BOTH RETIRED,

and occupied the same bed in the front room. A quarrel arose, of some character unknown. Kester seized the gun, which stood in the front room, and Minnie attempted to escape by going into the back room. He followed, and shot her in the face at very short range. The shooting not being fatal, he used the gun as a club, and beat her over the head, breaking the gun-stock in two. She then escaped into the front room, and tried, with her bloody body, face, and hands upon the door, to hold it against her infuriated and brutal husband. He, with the gun-barrel, on the other side of the door, forced it open against the poor woman, who then, in her last extremity, made what haste she could to get out of the house, and was a few steps in the direction of her father's home. But her poor efforts and her cries for pity were alike vain. He who had so recently sworn to "love, cherish, and protect" followed up his murderous intentions with fiendish persistency, seized an ax near at hand, and inflicted upon the head two horrid wounds, out of which quickly flowed the life of Minnie Kester.

Had Fred Kester fallen into the hands of the exasperated neighbors as they looked upon the fresh and bloody evidences of the murder, he would have paid a quick penalty for his crime. But the event was far better. A jury that had never heard of Kester or his crime gave him a fair and impartial trial, and awarded the verdict which strict justice demanded. Frederic Kester was a stolid, taciturn German, born in Hanover in 1849, and came to this country sixteen years ago. He was of that peculiar physiognomy which expressed utter indifference, and had a face that indicated more stupidity than brutality.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOWELL, Mich., Jan. 21.—A horrible double tragedy occurred yesterday in the township of Genoa, on the farm of William Van Blaricum, about five miles east of Howell. Mr. Van Blaricum, who is a farmer 52 years old, shot his wife Aurelia and then himself. He and his wife have been married twenty-eight years. The farm on which they lived was cleared by Van Blaricum, and had grown to be valuable. They had several children, none of whom are now living. The last surviving daughter, Mrs. Cyrus Sweet, who lived about a mile and a half away from her parents, died on Monday. Her funeral was Wednesday. Neither of her parents attended. They had been separated from each other several times, and the last time about three months. Her death caused an apparent reconciliation between them, and they agreed to live together again. Yesterday he called at a neighbor's to get her, and she accused him of infidelity. He kissed her and begged her to go, and she consented. Soon after leaving the house they again quarreled, and the neighbors heard them disputing as they went along the road. When they reached Van Blaricum's house they entered, and that was the last seen of them alive. In the afternoon a neighbor who went by heard a groaning sound in the house, and entered. She found Mrs. Van Blaricum dead on the floor. Her husband lay across her body, but was unconscious. In his hand was a heavy revolver, three chambers of which were discharged. He had shot his wife nearly through the heart and himself through the head. He died this morning about 4 o'clock. The tragedy is the last of a rather interesting history, though the causes which led to it are not known. Thirty years ago Van Blaricum, then a young man, came to Genoa, from New York. He had been a driver on the Erie Canal, and there acquired the habit of drinking. He was hard-working, but rather rough. His father was a drunkard before him, and a loose man morally. Soon after he came to Genoa he met Aurelia Elliott, a pretty girl 14 years old. The next night after he saw her he persuaded her to run away with him to a dance. A year and a half later he stole her out of her father's house, eloped with her, and married her. He at first only drank moderately, but more and more as he got older. His wife's health gave way, and he became peevish and cross. He would abuse her when drunk, and, after his daughter married and he was alone with his wife, he became violently ugly. He would illitreat his animals, and became disliked by every one who knew him. His wife became so afraid of him that she left him, and he installed another woman, a loose character, in her place. The country neighborhood were indignant, and talked of tar and feathers. He heard of this and said they had better leave him alone. He purchased a heavy revolver, and showed it conspicuously. Those who knew him best think he had through long drinking become insane, and the final quarrel made him resolve to put an end to his wife and himself.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 21.—A decided breeze was created here this afternoon by the arrest of the Hon. Charles L. Colby, President of the Wisconsin Central Railway, on a charge of perjury. George W. Reed, of Manitowoc, is the complaining witness, and the alleged perjury was committed two years ago in an answer to a complaint in one of the numerous litigations between the parties. Mr. Colby gave bail in $500 for his appearance in court to-morrow morning. The case from which the trouble arises was settled some time since, and the paper in which the alleged perjury appears was drawn two years ago. Those who know all the circumstances of the fight regard the proceeding as a very gauzy one, inspired by Mr. Colby's political and personal enemies in this city, chief among whom is the proprietor of the *Sentinel*. Since Mr. Colby refused to give the Central Company's legal business to the law firm of which Murphey, of the *Sentinel*, is a member, that individual has never lost an opportunity to annoy and abuse both Colby and his railroad. Mr. Colby is a Director and stockholder in the *Daily Republican*, and this causes Murphey to be more vindictive than ever toward him. The theory is reasonable that, if Judge Reed was not inspired by other parties in this prosecution, he would not be very apt to be looking for a case of perjury in an issue which has been dead two or more years. There is keen interest in the affair, and gossip runs in th above strain.

MURDER OF A SALOONKEEPER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 21.—Another cold-blooded murder took place last night at Buchtel, a small mining village in Hocking Valley. It appears that three rough characters—John Stafford, John Crusie, and West Alman—entered the saloon of John Lafferty, in an intoxicated condition, and, after creating a disturbance, went off, threatening to return. Lafferty at once closed his establishment, barred the doors, and awaited developments. In half an hour the roughs returned, and, failing to gain admittance, battered the door down with a rail. Lafferty, in attempting to prevent their entering, was struck a terrific blow on the top of the head with a heavy club, completely crushing in the skull from the top of the head to the eyes. Lafferty lived but a few moments. The murderers at once fled from the place, but Alman and John Stafford were soon captured by officers and citizens. Crusie is still at large, but it is believed will be captured before morning. There is great excitement in the vicinity, and, as a precautionary measure, the prisoners have been taken to Nelsonville for safe-keeping. This makes four murders within a radius of fifty miles of the State Capital during the week.

COUNTERFEITERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Jan. 21.—The police have William Millard and his wife in custody for passing counterfeit coin. On the man fifty-eight bogus silver dollars were found, and it was ascertained that he had passed fourteen others. It is thought by the police officers that the two persons apprehended are the skirmishers of a gang that have their headquarters at Black River Falls, where they have extensive facilities for turning out bogus coin of all denominations. Peter J. Larson, the proprietor of the Pearl Street House, has been arrested on the charge of having forged two notes of $190, which he hypothecated as security for a debt of $40 to the Singer Manufacturing Company. The forgeries were executed in a very bungling manner.

TAKEN HOME IN A WAGON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., Jan. 21.—During last night Joe Henson, a rich farmer of Creek Township, De Witt County, went out on a "larking expedition," during which he insulted a widow living at Lane, Ill., and while there kicked the stove over and committed other depredations, as alleged, for which he was unmercifully beaten by the widow's father. He had to be taken home in a wagon. The affair caused a good deal of excitement in that neighborhood. He had been previously warned to keep away from the house.

TEXAS MURDERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21.—Noah Bowling, during a drunken spree yesterday at Delaware Bend, on Red River, Texas, assaulted George Barnett with a pistol, and was killed by Barnett.

A soldier of Company F, Sixteenth Infantry, was shot and killed in cold blood at San Angelo, Tex., near Fort Concho, night before last, by a gambler named R. G. Watson, who, after the murder, was furnished with a fleet horse by his friends and escaped.

THIS IS BUSINESS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—A dispatch from Bodie says: "At 2 o'clock this afternoon Dave Bannon and Ed Ryan, the former a rough and the latter a gambler, got into a scuffle, began in fun, in which Ryan tore Bannon's coat. Bannon commenced beating Ryan with his six-shooter, when Ryan pulled his gun and commenced shooting. They had their arms around each other's neck, and continued shooting each other until Bannon was dead and Ryan mortally wounded."

ASSAULTED BY ASSASINS.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., Jan. 21.—On Thursday night about 10 o'clock Thomas Mullen, of Clinton, a village about ten miles below this place, was assaulted by two men while on his way home. One of them drew a revolver and shot Mullen in the face. The ball entered his right cheek and came out at the back of the neck. He will hardly recover. His assailants are not known.

A SEWING-MACHINE EMBEZZLEMENT.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 21.—R. N. Mason, a prominent sewing-machine man, was arrested in Pittsburg last night on a telegram from this city, for the alleged embezzlement of about $105 from the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine Company.

A MEAN YOUNG MAN.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 21.—Matt Farrell, son of Mrs. Farrell, Postmistress of Covington, Ky., was arrested to-day on a charge of embezzling $329 while acting as money-order clerk in the Post-Office. He was admitted to $1,000 bail, and subsequently arrested on a charge of forgery.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—John Woodsworth, on trial at Washington, Ind., for the murder of Cooper Brattin, was to-day found guilty of murder in the first degree, and the penalty of death adjudged against him by the jury.

A FRATRICIDE.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 21.—Last evening two brothers named Lapely, at Pleasant Valley, engaged in an altercation, when the elder stabbed the younger to the heart, killing him instantly.

A COCK-FIGHT.

Rochester and Buffalo Birds the Contestants—The Former Win Eight Out of the Fifteen Battles.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 21.—A cock-fight between Rochester and Buffalo birds took place Thursday morning at the Frontier House, Niagara Falls, for $500 for the main, $50 for each battle. The Rochester cocks won eight of the fifteen battles. Dennis Mahoney, with twenty-nine game-cocks, represented Rochester, and Billy Beyers, of Buffalo, kept guard over his twenty-seven gamy birds. His stock comprised many of the best Kentucky birds money could buy. He had paid as high as $50 for some stock from the Blue Grass State, while he had paid out almost equally handsome figures for fine birds from Erie, Pa.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the tickets were sold, and in a few minutes thereafter fully 200 persons were crowded in a fair-sized hall, in the centre of which was the pit, fourteen by thirteen feet. The square bottom was covered with moistened sawdust to the depth of half an inch. One dollar was the admission fee. Persons who had attended many fights of the kind said the crowd was the most orderly and respectable one they ever saw at a cock-fight. Jerry Donovan, of Buffalo, was referee. Sporting men from all parts of the country were present, evidently attracted on account of the Kentucky and Erie birds, which Buffalo would fight. Nominally, the fight was between Rochester and Buffalo, but really the fight was between Rochester, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky fowls. Mahoney proved too much for Buffalo. A vast amount of money changed hands. It was one of the most orderly and exciting mains ever fought.

COUNTRY JUSTICES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—I, too, like the Standard Manufacturing Company, "could a tale unfold" concerning the depredations of that class of men who, under the name and guise of lawyers, take in hand the collection of asserted debts by the process of garnishee,—men who, like harpies, seem to earn their precarious livelihood by drawing upon the time and patience of respectable employers.

We have in our employ an honest, faithful molder, who, during the past sickly season, lost by protracted illness three of his children and a wife. Doctors' bills, medicines, and funeral-expenses not only exhausted his earnings (made scanty by irregular attendance to work consequent upon this derangement of his family affairs), but plunged him in debt. Gradually, little by little, he paid this indebtedness until only $10 remained to be liquidated, but this small amount was large enough to serve the purpose of the harpies. His wages were garnished, and he and his employers were summoned to appear at a most inconvenient hour and day before Justice Dolton, of Dolton. Both parties swore to the fact that the employé was a married man, and under the statute $50 was exempt, and his employers further told the Justice that under no circumstance could they ever owe the man $20. Of course, under the circumstances, the case was dismissed, only to be opened again within two weeks. Then Justice Dolton was sent for by the employer, the facts fully explained, and his solemn assurance was given in their counting-room that under no circumstance would he issue another garnishee against this man. Yet only Tuesday last another writ was served, and for the third time must the employer and the employé journey to Dolton to tell the eminent Justice and Messrs. Cottle & Co. the old, old story, and the case will be dismissed only to be revived again and again, notwithstanding the fact that the employé has over and over again offered the $10 in liquidation. Verily the term justice is sometimes misapplied, and innocent men must suffer the whips and slings of a tribe of parasites whose precarious living is obtained by blackmail and fraud. J. H. L.

AN EARTHQUAKE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATH, Me., Jan. 21.—An earthquake lasting about ten seconds was felt throughout this region at 9:45 last evening. There was at first a loud report, followed by a rumbling sound as by a heavy team passing over frozen ground. Windows rattled, and distinct oscillations were felt.

Parents who allow their children to grow up with scrofulous humors bursting from every pore are guilty of a great wrong. Think of them pointed out as branded with a loathsome disease, and you will readily procure them the Cuticura Remedies.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Bill in the Indiana Senate Giving the Governor Extraordinary Powers.

He to Appoint and Remove All Officers Now Elected by the Legislature.

Proposed Railroad Legislation in Minnesota Affecting the Chicago & Northwestern.

Charges of Fraud in Connection with the Senatorial Fight in Nebraska.

The Caucus Bolters in Pennsylvania Still Present a Solid Organization.

The Nevada Senate Reject an Anti-Chinese Resolution—No Change in Tennessee.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 21.—Among the many bills introduced into the Senate to-day, Senator Wilson's is important and timely, conferring upon the Governor the power to appoint and remove all officers which are now elected by the Legislature. It provides that such offices shall be filled by persons chosen from diverse political parties, and that the Governor shall possess the power of removal for cause, including habitual intoxication, conviction of crime, etc., but not for political reasons. In such cases he shall deliver to the person removed a paper setting forth the cause of his action, and report also to the succeeding General Assembly. Senator Wilson says he is anxious to take these offices

OUT OF POLITICS

and to give the Legislature an opportunity to do the real work for which it is chosen. The present condition of things demand that something of this kind be done. At present no one is directly responsible for the character of the men who have charge of the penal, reformatory, and benevolent institutions, and, by the present elective method, the most unfit men are not unlikely to be made Directors or Trustees. Senator Wilson's bill makes the Governor responsible, and would result in securing the best men in the State to fill these positions.

The question of the

RESUBMISSION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

was made the special order for next Tuesday.

In the House, Mr. Fall, of Wabash, introduced a bill of great length, which provides for the taxation of both mortgages and judgments on foreclosure of mortgage, and to adjust the taxation between parties to such mortgages. In plain English, it makes the mortgagee pay tax on so much of the mortgagor's property as is represented by the mortgage. This is a new idea in Indiana, and will provoke a good deal of discussion before it becomes a law. Its passage would be another black eye to the money-lender.

Representative McSheehy introduced a bill to provide for choosing Electors for President and Vice-President, abolishing the system of Collecting Marshals and substituting that of direct returns from the County Clerks to the Secretary of State, as is the law in other States. It transpires that Indiana is the only State which adheres to the system of collecting returns by Marshals, and the blunder in the collection of the November returns made the system so odious that little opposition will probably be encountered to the passage of the proposed measure.

A resolution, introduced by Mr. Robinson, of Ripley, asking Congress to

PENSION ALL SURVIVING SOLDIERS

of the Mexican War whose disabilities have been removed was passed by a vote of 80 to 1. The insertion of the clause "whose disabilities have been removed," made a large difference in the vote, and teaches the Indiana Democracy that Jeff Davis, as a survivor of the Mexican War, cannot be pensioned with the help of Republican votes.

Representative Keimer, of Huntington, believes in allowing women to hold any school offices in Indiana, and introduced a bill this afternoon giving them the right to do so. The present Assembly seems disposed to grant the ladies many additional rights, and it is not unlikely this bill will pass, together with the Senate bill now pending, giving them additional legal rights.

In the Senate, a select committee of five, consisting of Senators Yancey, Wilson, Brown, Spann, and Foster, was appointed, to whom all petitions in favor of

WOMAN-SUFFRAGE

are to be reported. These gentlemen are very gallant in their attention to the ladies, especially the very learned Senator from Allen, and they will give abundant attention to the duties thus devolving upon them.

Attorney-General Baldwin this morning decided that a married woman's separate property acquired by purchase can be mortgaged for any purpose, the husband joining in the mortgage, but that her separate property acquired by devise, descent, or gift cannot be mortgaged in any case whatever. Whether Judge Baldwin is opposed to the extension of woman's legal rights, THE TRIBUNE representative is not informed; but it is the opinion of very able lawyers that

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL HAS MISSTATED

the law in the above opinion. The statute, Sec. 10, says: "A married woman shall not mortgage or in any manner incumber her separate property acquired by descent, devise, or gift, as a security for the debt or liability of her husband or any other person." But this does not say that she shall not incumber her property thus acquired for her own debt.

The Democrats will hold no caucus for nomination of Prison Directors, but will cast their votes for the present incumbents of those offices.

Gov. Hendricks and wife returned to-day from Hot Springs, Ark. The Governor's health is fully restored.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 21.—Here is another Legislative thunderbolt, especially directed, it is said, at a newly-acquired feeder of the Chicago & Northwestern, but not authoritatively announced. It came in the form of a House resolution, offered by Wilson, of Winona, and was adopted:

WHEREAS, The State of Minnesota heretofore granted to several railroad companies of this State certain lands to aid in the building of the roads of said companies, respectively; and

WHEREAS, Said lands have on certain considerations been exempt from taxation until the same should be sold or contracted to be sold by said railroad companies, respectively; and

WHEREAS, It is by law made the duty of said companies respectively to report to the State Auditor every tract or parcel of such lands sold or contracted, that the same might be taxed as lands or property of other persons in this State; and

WHEREAS, It is reported and believed that certain of said railroad companies have parted with, contracted, or sold the lands, or some of the lands, granted to them respectively as aforesaid, which sales they have failed or neglected to report as required by law as aforesaid, and that hundreds of thousands of acres of such lands are held as the sole and exclusive property of divers and sundry private persons, who have contracted for or purchased the same; and

WHEREAS, It is represented and believed that the purchasers and owners of such lands so sold and reported for taxation as aforesaid have, by certain subterfuges and devices, attempted to hold, and have for some time succeeded in holding, such lands exempt from taxation, in violation of law and of manifest justice, and to the detriment of the State, and of other residents and taxpayers of the State; be it

Resolved, That a committee of three members of the House be appointed to investigate and report at as early a day as practicable to the House whether any lands granted by this State to aid in the building of any lines of railroads have been or are held exempt from taxation after the same were sold, or after they have become the private property of any person or persons, natural or artificial, other than the railroad companies to which they were granted as aforesaid, or whether by any device or subterfuge any of said lands are held exempt from taxation in violation of the law aforesaid, which declares that they shall be taxable and taxed after they have sold or contracted to be sold by the said railroad companies respectively; and the said Committee shall have the power to send for persons and papers, to examine and compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of such documentary evidence touching the questions concerning which the Committee is authorized to inquire and report; and that said Committee report to this House the facts, and what, if any, legislation may in its judgment be necessary in the premises, and whether any railroad is or has been aiding or assisting the owners or purchasers of said lands to hold the same exempt or free from taxation, and, if so, what, if any, action on the part of the Legislature or any officers of the State is necessary or proper to prevent or punish such action on the part of said railroad companies.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 21.—An important bill, in which the commission men of this State were greatly interested, was introduced in the Assembly to-day by Mr. Shepard. The bill relates to weights and measures. This bill provides that, when produce and other commodities are bought by weight and not by measure, the standard shall be as follows: Wheat, clover-seed, potatoes, or beans shall weigh sixty pounds per bushel; green apples or onions, 57 pounds; rutabagas, flaxseed, rye, or shelled Indian corn, 56 pounds; Indian corn, unshelled, 70 pounds; sweet potatoes, 55 pounds; rape seed, millet seed, tomatoes, or carrots, 50 pounds; barley, Hungarian grass-seed, or corn-meal, 48 pounds; timothy-seed, 45 pounds; hemp-seed or parsnips, 44 pounds; common flat turnips, 42 pounds; barley malt, 34 pounds; oats, 32 pounds; dried-apples or dried peaches, 28 pounds; unslacked lime, 80 pounds. Both Houses have adjourned until Monday evening.

To the Western Associated Press.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 21.—In the Senate this morning, bills were introduced to prevent the double assessment of incumbered real estate.

A memorial to Congress asking for a harbor of refuge at Milwaukee was passed under a suspension of the rules.

In the Assembly the Lumber Commissioner's report was read and referred.

That portion of the Governor's Message relating to a residence for his Excellency was referred to the Judiciary Committee of both Houses.

Bills were introduced providing for bounty on wolves, and to encourage the raising of improved stock.

RACINE OPINION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., Jan. 21.—The election of Sawyer gives great satisfaction here. Sawyer is credited as being a man of sound judgment and of strict integrity,—slow to promise, sure to fulfill. The election of Congressman Williams would have given equal or greater satisfaction, but the outcome is so much better than many thought probable that there is general rejoicing among patriotic Republicans.

TENNESSEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 21.—Only forty members of the House answered to their names this morning, and, as it lacked ten of being a quorum, an adjournment was had for one hour. When the House reassembled seven more members were found present. A motion by the Hon. R. R. Butler, Republican, instructing the Temporary Speaker to appoint ten Sergeants-at-Arms to take absentees in custody was carried, and the Sergeants-at-Arms, being chosen by the Speaker, departed in search of truants. They were told by the Permanent Speaker not to obey the order, and consequently no arrests were made. Cooper (Democrat) rose to a question of privilege. The Temporary Speaker ruled him out of order. Cooper asserted he had a right to be heard, and insisted he should listen to his statement. Butler claimed Cooper was in contempt, as his name was included among those who were ordered to be arrested. A motion by a Democrat to allow Cooper to explain was carried, and Cooper said he was not guilty of contempt, as he was present at the morning session. Butler insisted Cooper was guilty, and moved that he be fined $25, and placed under arrest until the fine was paid. There was no second to the motion, and the author afterward withdrew it. The absence of Democrats was occasioned by their desire to keep the Stewart case from being taken up. The announcement was made that the Democrats had agreed to take up the case next Wednesday and discuss it, and vote on it the next day.

Both Houses, met in joint Convention, took the twelfth ballot: Maynard, Sexton, Bate, 30; Bailey, 16. Adjourned till 2 o'clock. Thirteenth ballot: Maynard, 47; Bate, 32; Bailey, 15. Fourteenth ballot: Maynard, 47; Bate, 32; Bailey, 13. Fifteenth: Maynard, 47; Bate, 32; Bailey, 12. Sixteenth: Maynard, 47; Bate, 31; Bailey, 11. Seventeenth: Maynard, 43; Bate, 30; Bailey, 12. Eighteenth: Maynard, 36; Bate, 31; Bailey, 13.

Caucuses were held to-night by both the Republicans and Low-Tax Democrats. The former agreed to give three more ballots for Maynard to-morrow, and if these failed to elect to cast the Republican vote for ex-Congressman Harrison. The Low-Tax Democratic caucus resolved to continue the policy heretofore pursued.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 21.—The Legislature has now balloted three days for Senator without a result, owing to the large number of Republicans who will not support the caucus nominee. There was a slight defection in the ranks of the bolters to-day, but allowance had been made for it in their calculations. The opponents of the caucus will still number fifty-six, and they comprise the best portion of the Republican side of the Legislature. These members will not yield an inch to the regulars. Oliver, the caucus nominee, to-night said that he never felt more confident of election, and that he expected to succeed by Republican votes. Oliver may think so, but the daily action of the bolters does not warrant any such prediction. It is not improbable that he will have to be withdrawn. The vote to-day gave him 89, Wallace 87, and Grow 52. The diminished figures for the several candidates are attributable to absentees. There will be a session of the Joint Convention every secular day until the Senator is elected.

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 21.—There were five ballots to-day for United States Senator, with no change from the former. The field—those opposed to Paddock—hold a caucus to-night, and will endeavor to consolidate. It is quite uncertain whether it can be done.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 21.—A special from Lincoln says that the United States Senatorial contest in Nebraska, so far as an election is concerned, will probably be settled by to-day's vote, or by Monday at farthest; but indications are that there will be Legislative investigation into the means by which the interests of certain candidates have sought to be advanced. The charge is made that money was offered to-day to several members to vote for one candidate.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 21.—In the Legislature to-day a resolve was presented and referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs directing that the Senators and Representatives of Massachusetts be requested to assist in formulating a law by which the telegraph system of the country will be exclusively under the control of Congress.

NEVADA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—A dispatch from Carson, Nev., says Rockhill's resolution, offered in the Senate, instructing the members of Congress to vote against the ratification of the Chinese Treaty, was tabled by the Republicans.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Jan. 21.—A. J. Kane has been appointed the Receiver for the Townsend House in the interest of the creditors. Some $15,000 incumbrance, mostly secured by mortgages, have been foreclosed.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's—50 cents.

THE RAILROADS.

Indianapolis Merchants and the Reagan Bill Now Before Congress.

Work to Begin at Once upon the New York, Ontario & Western.

Jay Gould's Rival to the Michigan Southern—Rochester & Pittsburg Road.

THE REAGAN BILL.

The session of the Board of Trade of Indianapolis last Wednesday was one of the liveliest since the Merchants' Exchange of that city was organized. The Railroad Committee made a report on the Reagan Inter-State Commerce bill, and this seems to have drawn an unusually large number of railroad men on 'Change, so as to squelch the Committee. The report of the Committee was as follows:

To the President of the Indianapolis Board of Trade—DEAR SIR: Your Committee to whom was referred the communication from the New York Board of Trade and Transportation in relation to the Reagan bill on inter-State commerce, now before Congress, beg leave to make the following report:

We find on examination of the Reagan bill that it provides:

First—To prevent discrimination in freight rates and charges between individuals.

Second—It prevents rebates and drawbacks in all cases.

Third—It would prevent pooling of freight.

Fourth—It would limit the power of railroads in making discriminations between places.

Fifth—It would require posting up of schedules of rates and charges, and would provide for the punishment of those who charged more or less than schedule rates.

In view of the rapid consolidation of the railroad interests of the country, your Committee believe that the prompt action of Congress is required to protect the people from present abuses and to guard against further encroachments upon their rights by those who are striving to exact an unfair tax upon the productive industries of the country. A. D. STREIGHT, Chairman.

W. A. KRAG, Secretary,

The proceedings are reported as follows in the Indianapolis *Journal*:

While the Secretary was reading the report, Gen. A. D. Streight, Chairman of the Committee, seems to have noticed that there was a large sprinkling of railroad men present, and immediately after the reading of the report he sprang to his feet and moved that the report be left open for discussion until the session of the Board of Trade on Saturday. J. H. Steiner, of the White Line, moved to amend by laying the report on the table. Gen. Streight demanded the yeas and nays on the question, and it was carried by a vote of 16 to 10. Mr. Steiner then moved a reconsideration of the motion to table the report of the Committee for the purpose of taking it up and disposing of the report forever. On this a general debate sprang up, Gen. Streight leading off in a twenty-minute speech. J. H. Steiner promptly met this personal attack in a few pointed remarks. David Gibson then came to the support of Gen. Streight, and remarked that railroad men could not come on to the Board of Trade and gag him or prevent free discussion of this report. Col. Gray then took the floor and stated that the railroad men did not desire to prevent a free discussion, but they did propose to prevent the adoption of a report to go before Congress, or before the country, sanctioned by the Board of Trade, which was prepared by a committee whose Chairman was as hostile to railroad interests as is Gen. A. D. Streight. At this point H. C. Diehl, of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, moved that the Directors of the Board of Trade be instructed to dismiss the present Railroad Committee of this body, as there was no further use for them. The motion of Mr. Diehl was declared out of order. R. C. J. Pendleton then endeavored to cool down matters a little, but for the time being was lost sight of in the confusion. Meantime President Gallup, of the Board of Trade, was in hot water as regards parliamentary tactics, and remarked that the next time Streight and Gibson on the one side and the railroad men on the other side took a tilt, he wished they would call in ex-Gov. Hendricks, or a man of more parliamentary ability than he possessed to preside. Remarks as regards a reconsideration of the motion to lay the report on the table were indulged in by J. Blackmore, T. C. Moore, and others, T. C. Moore undertaking to convince Gen. Streight that present rates and modes of doing business at Indianapolis were satisfactory to all shippers but him. The question was called for loudly, and, by a vote of 14 to 9, was carried, thus blotting out of existence the report of the Railroad Committee of the Board of Trade. A motion to adjourn was then carried, the tumult at the time being so great that the voice of the President could hardly be heard.

The session lasted fully one hour and a half, and in the remarks made there was much bitter feeling displayed. That shippers have reason to complain as regards rates and terminal charges of certain roads running into Indianapolis, is true, yet the managements of a majority of the Indianapolis lines are inclined to treat shippers honorably.

Such work as this will result in no benefit to the railroads. It will rather intensify the feeling of shippers and others, who have been favoring railroad legislation by Congress, and bring out many that have heretofore remained neutral to espouse the cause of the friends of Mr. Reagan's bill.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN.

The stockholders of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway a day or two ago elected the following Board of Directors: Charles Woerishoffer, Horace Porter, E. F. Winslow, Jacob H. Schiff, Henry Amy, William Adams, Jr., Thomas C. Clarke, Frederick Butterfield, Conrad N. Jordan, Edward E. Chase, Charles J. Canda, William H. Fenner, Jr., and Theodore Houston. The contract for the tunnel for the road through the Palisades from Weehawken to New Durham, N. J., was signed Monday, Messrs. Smith, Ripley, and Coleman, of New York, contractors for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western extension from Binghamton, receiving the award. They are given fifteen days to get their "plant" upon the ground and begin excavating. The time allowed for the completion of the work is one year. The eastern entrance of the tunnel will be at Weehawken Ferry, about 1,000 feet from the river, approached by an up-grade sufficiently steep to secure drainage. The length of the tunnel will be about 4,200 feet, and the width sufficient for a double track. The contractors will sink five shafts. All the improved tunneling machinery will be used, and the work will be continued at night by the use of the electric lights. The cost of the work, it is stated, will be about $650,000.

ROCHESTER'S CONNECTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 21.—On Saturday, the 8th, the State Line Railroad was sold for $600,000 to the bondholders, through R. H. Brown, of New York, to satisfy a judgment of $2,311,000 in favor of the Union Trust Company. The bondholders who appointed the Committee held all but about $170,000 of the bonds. Among them are Sylvanus J. Macy, Receiver, of this city, Adrian Iselin, A. Phelps Stokes, and Walston H. Brown, of New York. Since the sale the gentlemen at the head of railroad affairs have been laying plans for the extension of the road so as to place Rochester in direct communication with Pittsburg. Immediately the railroad was reorganized under the name of the Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad. The management recently purchased the Salamanca & Warren Railroad, running from Salamanca to the State line, a distance of twenty miles. The road from the State line to Pittsburg, about 175 miles, will have to be built. The entire length of the new railroad will be about 283 miles. It is also ascertained that the Company will build a branch to Charlotte from Rochester to connect with the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, thus giving an Eastern outlet independent of the Central & Hudson River Road.

CLEVELAND MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 21.—The engineering party which started out from Ashtabula about three weeks ago in the interest of Jay Gould's new railway to make a preliminary survey of the line for the Cleveland division of the road have reached this city in their work. The line between Ashtabula and Cleveland runs just south of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Road, at no point running nearer than 100 feet and not more than half a mile from the line of that road until within a few miles of this city. The route through Cleveland has not yet been determined. At many places the new road will pass nearer to the centre of the towns along the route than does the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. The engineers say they meet with no opposition from the people, the latter looking with favor upon the new line.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company is about to erect a new building, to be occupied as general offices, on the corner of Seneca and St. Clair streets in this city. It will be shaped like the letter L, 100 feet on St. Clair by 132 feet on Seneca, four stories and basement, with a tower 125 feet high. The building will be of stone and brick, and very ornamental.

CAR-LOAD WEIGHTS.

General Freight-Agent James Smith, of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, has just issued the following circular to agents and shippers:

Referring to circular No. 57, dated Nov. 8, 1880, misunderstanding appears to have arisen in regard to its application. A car of 24,000 pounds capacity should be charged for at a proportion of the regular car-load rate, on the basis of actual weight, but in no case less than 18,000 pounds, that being the minimum weight for cars of that class. For example: If the actual weight of freight in such a car is 18,500 pounds, and the rate made is $15 per car of 24,000 pounds, there should be charged in that case an amount bearing the same proportion to $15 as 18,500 pounds bears to 24,000 pounds. Other cars will be charged at the rate fixed for the car-load, and proportionate rate for all excesses up to the capacity of the car. All excess above the capacity of the cars, as marked, will be charged at double rates. Chicago & Alton cars on which capacity is not marked will be subject to the rules of Circular No. 51, May 10, 1880, as heretofore.

THE ERIE & CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 21.—A new line of railroad has just been chartered which will be of great importance to Chicago. It is to run from Marion, O., via Kenton, Wapakoneta, or Lima and Blufton, and Huntington, North Manchester, Rochester, Maxenkuckee Lake, Knox, Valparaiso, etc., to Chicago. This is to form the outlet for the Erie Road. It is to be first-class in all its parts, and constructed with steel rails. At Marion it will connect with the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus & Indianapolis, and Columbus & Toledo Roads. The bonds have been disposed of in England, and the road will be completed next year if possible.

The whole matter has been kept quiet so far as particulars are concerned until the present time.

OHIO & TOLEDO.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 21.—A petition has been filed in the Carrolton County Common Pleas Court against the Connotton Valley Railroad, Charles G. Patterson, Frank Morrison, and others, to set aside the deed transferring the Ohio & Toledo Railroad to the defendants on the ground of fraud. The petition also prays that the Ohio & Toledo Railway be sold to pay the creditors. The latter road has been merged into the Connotton Valley Railway, and forms twenty-two miles of line from Dellroy to Connotton.

NEW ROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 21.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Kansas City, Nebraska & Southern Railroad, held in this city to-day, the following officers were elected: President, Kersey Coates; Vice-President, John A. Duncan; Secretary, W. H. Miller; Treasurer, S. B. Armour. The new road is to run northwest from Kansas City into Nebraska, and if the necessary county aid is received it will be constructed to the Nebraska State line in eighteen months.

ITEMS.

The regular monthly meeting of the fast-freight lines running over the New York Central and Erie Railroads for January will be held at the Gilsey House, New York, Jan. 26 and 27.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company is now building an extension southward from Danville to Indianola, twenty miles, to meet a proposed northern extension of the Danville, Olney & Ohio River Railroad.

It is reported that the Wabash has just concluded an important freight contract with the Erie Road for a term of years. The Erie Company is to have the benefit of all the Wabash traffic over the Great Western Railway of Canada.

Mr. Henry G. Wood has been appointed General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, with office at St. Louis, Mo. All communications relating to the freight and passenger business of that road should be addressed to him.

Mr. R. W. Justin has been appointed Trainmaster of the Illinois Division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, with office at the shops, and Mr. A. P. Graves has been appointed Yardmaster at Rock Island. These appointments will take effect Jan. 24.

The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company was completed to Neenah, Wis., Jan. 14, and Neenah Station was regularly opened for freight business on that day. Mr. T. H. Malone, General Freight Agent, announces that he is fully prepared to transport all property intrusted to the care of his road to or from Neenah at as low rates and as quick time as by any other route.

The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company has made to the Central Trust Company, of New York, and James Cheney, of Indiana (trustees), a general mortgage for $50,000,000, the mortgage to run for forty years, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable on June 1 and Dec. 1 in the City of New York, in gold. The road gives as security all of its lands, stock, etc., also all of its interest in all other railway companies.

The Star & Crescent Route, running from New Orleans, La., to Houston, Tex., announces the appointment of the following Passenger Agents to work up the interests of the route in the various parts of the country: F. L. Manchester, General Eastern Agent at New York; W. C. Gregory, Northern Passenger Agent at Cincinnati; H. K. Snyder, Southeastern Passenger Agent at Atlanta, Ga.; G. W. Ely, Southern Passenger Agent at Montgomery, Ala.; and J. S. Thomas, Texas Passenger Agent at Dallas, Tex.

Senator James G. Blaine's Company, called the Richmond & Allegheny Railroad, which is now building the cut-off between Richmond and Clifton Forge, is to be 235 miles long, and will run up the Valley of the James River on the Kanawha Canal, which cost over $10,000,000. A branch of fifteen miles will run to Lexington, Va. Besides James G. Blaine, there are on this road J. H. Gray, of Boston, Hugh McCullough of Washington, and Cyrus H. McCormick of Chicago. The railroad will pass within a few miles of Appomattox Court-House, of Peak's Otter, Jefferson's forest residence, and of the Natural Bridge. It is designed to connect this road with the new railroad of Senator Davis, which will proceed onward to Pittsburg. Such developments can hardly fail to build up a large city somewhere on the James River or the Chesapeake. Virginians anticipate great results from the construction of this railroad.

A MIRACLE.

A Child Cured of St. Vitus' Dance—A Donkey Playing an Important Part in the Matter.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—An alleged miracle at Calais, Me., is exciting a good deal of interest in that region. The particulars, as related by Mr. John Robinson, a man of more than ordinary intelligence, are as follows: "My little girl of 7 years old suffered every hour, night and day, with St. Vitus' dance, so that she had to be watched constantly to prevent her falling on the stove or dishes. The physicians attending her said she must be sent to the hospital at Augusta. I related the case to an old man whom I happened to meet, and told him how badly I felt at sending her away. He said she could be entirely cured in nine days, and that I was a lucky man in having the means to cure in my own home. He told me to stand my donkey with his head to the south, then sit the child on its back with her face to the east, and then to pass her over the donkey's back toward the west, saying, 'In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.' Following his instructions, I did this for nine mornings before breakfast. On the third morning the child began to improve and the donkey to take the disease. From that time to the end of nine days the child rapidly grew better and the donkey to grow worse, until it died on Monday after great suffering. The child is now perfectly restored. The neighbors are witnesses to these facts."

The Lungs are strained and racked by a persistent cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint often established thereby. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is an effective remedy for coughs and colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the pulmonary and bronchial organs.

CABINET TALK.

Michigan People Inclined to Ask for a Place as Their Right.

Chances of Gov. Bagley and Representatives Hubbell and Newberry.

Views of the Members of the Illinois Delegation—Iowa and Illinois Pulling Together.

Conkling Still Believed to Have His Heart Set on the Treasury,

And to Intend Demanding That Portfolio for One of His Henchmen.

Allison, However, Has Been as Good as Settled On for the Place.

Difficulty Encountered in Accurately Estimating Foster's Position and Chances.

MICHIGAN.

BAGLEY, HUBBELL, AND NEWBERRY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—Several prominent Michigan Republicans who are now in Washington say that an effort will be made to secure a Cabinet appointment for some Republican from that State. They say that while Michigan has been a Republican State ever since the birth of the Republican party, and while Michigan Republicanism has always been of the sturdy and trustworthy sort, no Cabinet officer, with a single exception, has ever been taken from that State. In the case of the late Senator Chandler's appointment as Secretary of the Interior, they say the choice was to fill a vacancy which occurred in the middle of an Administration, and was, therefore, rather accidental than otherwise. The recent action of the Michigan Legislature in passing a resolution recommending Gov. Bagley for a Cabinet appointment, and requesting the Michigan Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence with Gen. Garfield in his behalf, is criticised unfavorably by the gentlemen first mentioned, who say that it will

DO HARM RATHER THAN GOOD,

and they express regret that the resolution was adopted. Besides Gov. Bagley, Representatives Hubbell and Newberry have both been mentioned to Gen. Garfield in connection with a Cabinet appointment. It is understood that considerable influence is brought to bear in behalf of Mr. Hubbell, whose appointment would be gratifying to a great many Republicans besides the citizens of his own State. The valuable services rendered by Mr. Hubbell as Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee during the last campaign are universally recognized. It is said that a number of Representatives elected from different States attribute their election

MAINLY TO MR. HUBBELL'S ADVICE

and the aid rendered by the Congressional Committee. They are said now to be very desirous that Mr. Hubbell's services shall be recognized by a political promotion. Mr. Hubbell's record as a member of the House Appropriations Committee is a good one. He has been very successful in business, and his friends who are urging him for a Cabinet appointment say that he is a man of great administrative ability as well as the highest integrity.

THE ILLINOIS CLUB.

MORE OPINIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The regular weekly meeting of the Illinois Club was postponed to-night on account of the session of the House to consider Senate bills on the calendar. The State must continue to hold its breath, therefore, to await the decision of the members of the delegation as to the Cabinet place. Meanwhile some additional details have been gathered as to the nature and results of these very secret meetings. It is stated now that Gen. Raum, instead of having a majority of the delegation in his favor for the position of Secretary of the Treasury, has really a majority against him, and that in the House, Representatives Thomas and Henderson are alone affirmatively active in Raum's interest. Although

SENATOR LOGAN

is claimed to be for Raum, his position cannot be definitly stated. Raum's greatest strength now appears to be outside of the delegation. Bob Ingersoll is said to be very active in behalf of Raum, as is Senator Plumb and other Western Senators. A poll of the delegation, if their discussions in their caucuses are an index of their real opinions, would perhaps show something like the following result: Aldrich, of course, is primarily for a Chicago man, and would support either Farwell, Storrs, or Robert Lincoln. Primarily he may have been for Farwell. He is now set down as inclined toward Lincoln. George R. Davis would also favor a Chicago man, and is understood to support

ROBERT LINCOLN

as against both Farwell and Storrs. Hiram Barber, not being a member of the next Congress is not, perhaps, taken so much in the inner circle of this political Sanhedrim as otherwise might be the case. Indeed, the outgoing Congressmen are not counted as much by those who are seeking to run the machine. But letters have been sent to their successors in every case, notably to the successors of Barber, Hayes, and Boyd, to appear here about the 1st of February for the purpose of consultation on the general situation. The following are about the views of Mr. Barber:

STORRS HAS A BRILLIANT CAREER,

and would make an able Cabinet officer, particularly in the Department of Justice, but will not secure the place. Judge Lawrence is an able man, but cannot get it. Raum is a good executive officer, but there is a great deal of objection to him on account of his attitude at Springfield. Oglesby is a royal, good-hearted fellow and has many friends, but his executive ability is doubted. Fort is an earnest, careful man, but may fall between the different interests. Lincoln has his name, but possibly is too young for an executive place. J. N. Jewett would make a good Cabinet officer, but could not afford to take it for the salary. Sherwin is understood not to favor Gen. Raum, and not to have entirely committed himself to any one else. Hawk is put down for Oglesby.

HENDERSON

is active in the interest of Raum, and is also a candidate for Speaker of the next House. The fact of his Speakership candidacy has been used somewhat to urge him not to support Raum, on the ground that the indications are that Iowa will be assigned a Cabinet place; that is very doubtful whether Illinois and Iowa could both be represented in the Cabinet, and that, if Iowa should have a Cabinet officer, that State could not also claim the Speakership for Kasson, whereas, if Illinois helped to secure the Cabinet place for Allison or Wilson, Iowa might in turn and

WORK FOR ILLINOIS.

Henderson, next to Thomas, is probably Raum's most earnest supporter in the delegation. Philip C. Hayes, who seems not to know that anything is going on in the delegation, is not much in the secrets of the inner councils, and his successor has been written to come on and give his opinion. Boyd is for Oglesby, but would not oppose Robert Lincoln. He very much doubts if Illinois can get a Cabinet place, as he believes Iowa will secure one. Marsh will be for Oglesby if Oglesby seems to have any chance.

CANNON

is understood to occupy a similar position, but, as Oglesby has not the slightest chance, Cannon may be expected to be active in the interest of some other candidates who have been named, but not for Gen. Raum. Thomas, from reasons of local patriotism, and personal friendship and gratitude, is actively in favor of Raum. Meanwhile the name of Stephen Hurlbut is beginning to be mentioned as a person very well qualified to fill the position of Secretary of War. Robert Lincoln is still prominently mentioned as very likely to receive the appointment if the place goes to Illinois.

SHERMAN.

HIS REMARKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21—Since Secretary Sherman's return from Mentor he has not been very communicative regarding the details of his recent visit to the President-elect. A friend asked him to-day whether James F. Wilson or Senator Allison would succeed him as Secretary of the Treasury.

"I do not know that either of them will succeed me," was the reply. "I believe there was an understanding when Foster was elected Governor that he would serve out his term," said the friend. "Do you think he will?"

"Yes, I think he will," was the Secretary's reply.

WASHINGTON RUMOR.

BLAINE SECURE.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—Some of Garfield's fool friends, whom he is forced to tolerate because they impose their presence upon him, just now are circulating the rumor that Blaine after all is not to be the Premier, and will not be a member of the Cabinet. The latest to volunteer this information is Maj. Nichol, who calls himself the Secretary or President of the Hard-Money League, and who has been at Mentor boring Gen. Garfield for some days. Nichols, while under the roof of the President-elect, evidently endeavored to have Garfield constitute him his father confessor; and because he was thrown off, and could get no information touching the new Ministry, he jumped at the conclusion that such a matter as a Cabinet had not as yet entered Gen. Garfield's mind, and hence logically jumped at the conclusion that Blaine had not been invited into it. Now, there is nothing in the Constitution or under the sun which inhibits this Hard-Money League Secretary from giving his opinion, but when he assumes to speak by the card, because, forsooth, he happened for awhile to be a consumer of the products of the Presidential farm, he imposes upon the hospitality of his distinguished host, as well as the credulity of the people.

It may be a little monotonous, but it will bear repetition, to make the statement absolute, that Blaine will be Garfield's Secretary of State, in case he lives until Garfield is inaugurated. This much of the Cabinet slate was fixed upon when Garfield was here early in the winter. The tender was made in good faith, and its acceptance followed at a subsequent date. Had Blaine contemplated a reconsideration of his acceptance, the Maine Senatorial contest would not have been adjusted so nicely. Frye would have remained in the race; and, though he might not have himself been elected, it was in his hands to have defeated Eugene Hale. Frye withdrew because he was advised that he could have the vacancy which Blaine's resignation would create, and he has so told quietly some of his Republican colleagues in the House.

ALLISON.

And now for another point. There have been within a day or two rumors put forth, from quarters and individuals who ought to know, that the President-elect has offered the Treasury Department to Senator Allison, and that at the very recent conference at Mentor between Garfield, Secretary Sherman, and Allison, the latter indicated he would accept. It is charged in this same quarter that Allison has acted with treachery towards James F. Wilson, of his own State. All along he has assumed to be Wilson's friend, while he was willing to aid Wilson for the place in case he could not succeed himself,—that he has been saying one word for his friend and a dozen for Allison. There are many good surface pointers to be seen by the more astute, which go far to confirm the report that Allison is booked for the Cabinet. Mysterious conferences in the cloak-room of the Senate between Blaine and Allison have been the rule rather than the exception since the latter's return from his Western pilgrimage. Again, he is flattered at the mere mention of his Cabinet selection; and if he is not of the chosen he has a very adroit manner of impressing his friends otherwise.

A SIGNIFICANT CONFERENCE.

In the Senate late yesterday afternoon there was quite a significant conference. Levi P. Morton had Conkling in a corner in the Republican cloak-room. Later these two were joined by Representative Hiscock. For an hour a conversation was carried on in whispers, and it was plain to be seen, from the robust gesticulations of the New York Senator, that he had heard news from the Mentor farm which confirmed the exciting reports that Iowa, and not New York, was to have charge of the Financial Department of the Government. There was a good reason why Conkling should be annoyed, for he has never yet given up the fight for the Treasury portfolio. He wants that or nothing.

As an offset to Conkling's demand for the Treasury, a movement has been started, evidently without his sanction to put Postmaster James, of New York, in the Cabinet, as Postmaster-General. James could have had this place when Key went out of Hayes' Cabinet. The President, however, was advised that he would not accept, and hence threw the bone in another quarter. It is not now believed that James cares to go in the new Ministry, but his name is urged to weaken the influence of Conkling in his demand for the greater office.

ABOUT FOSTER.

The revival of the story that Charles Foster is to go into the Cabinet falls flat enough here. No one believes that the President-elect cares thus to humiliate Secretary Sherman. If it was his intention to take an Ohio man, Sherman was, of all men, the proper selection, because his administration of the Treasury was backed by Wall street, and he was acceptable to the Eastern money power, as will be Levi P. Morton, if he is taken in. Sherman was disposed of by Gen. Garfield, because the impression was sent abroad that no Ohio man was to be in the new deal. For Garfield now to take up Gov. Foster, after throwing Sherman overboard, and in face of the powerful influence in his own State which demanded his being retained, would be rubbing salt into wounds which already gape. Hence there is no serious apprehension here that Foster is to be dragged from his Gubernatorial office for Cabinet honors. Such an appointment would not meet National applause. There is a good deal of room in Ohio yet for Ohio's Governor to expand in.

HOT WATER AHEAD.

Putting together all the incongruous elements which are at work to get supremacy with the new régime, it is difficult to see how the President-elect is going to keep out of hot water. It's all very well to say: "Give Conkling a cold potato and let him go"; but the trouble is that cold victuals do not suit a man who has ordered choice chops. The New York Senator can not be cried down. He is either an open enemy or an open friend. His friendships are as strong as his hates. He sticks to his friends with a tenacity which commands admiration. If he makes up his mind to fight Gen. Garfield's Administration, he will do it with his coat off, and in a quiet way. John Sherman would sit by and enjoy the music. He is no personal friend of the President; but it would be a paying investment to secure his negative friendship rather than his pronounced hostility. His demand is the Treasury and peace, or nothing at all and war.

Meanwhile, the friends of Senator Conkling are apprehensive that the Treasury Building will not be given him. Just now, in speaking of the new President, they use sugared words; but one sound from Lord Roscoe's bugle, and his cohorts will welcome it as a blast that the war is on. In this connection the following extract from an editorial in to-day's *National Republican* is put forth as a feeler. The *Republican*, it should be borne in mind, is edited by ex-Secretary of the Senate Gorham, whose friendship for Conkling is warm and steadfast. Speaking of a selection for the Treasury portfolio, it says:

> Gen. Garfield may be urged to go among the business men of Boston or New York for the Finance Minister, or he may be told he had better "go West" for that man. He is not bound to ignore the advantages or disadvantages of either locality. He may one day argue to himself that the Western man would excite less jealousy of the "Money Power," and the next day's thinking may bring to his mind suggestions that the Treasury Department will likely be compelled to recognize the solid men of the East, from time to time, in the interest of the Government. Again, he may say to himself that if the great New Englander is to preside in the State Department the great New Yorker ought to be asked to counsel with his friends, including Gen. Grant, and propose him some honored name for the other positions. This would be so gracious, and so like the man for whom New York did so much. It may be that at present this has not been decided on. Indeed, the contrary may seem advisable in the mind of Gen. Garfield; and yet reflection and the counsel of friends may finally determine him to take a New York man.

This article was evidently written after the report had reached the editor that Allison had been chosen for the Treasury. It indicates that the way is still open for the President-elect to have peace, but only on the condition that New York gets what her senior Senator asks for.

FOSTER.

HIS FATE NOT SETTLED.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 20.—Whatever knowledge Senator Sherman may possess concerning Gen. Garfield's Cabinet he managed to keep pretty well to himself during his stay in this city. Whatever confidences Gen. Garfield imparted to the Senatorial Secretary were by no means violated. Yet it could scarcely be expected that among the private friends whom Mr. Sherman met with that so important a matter should be entirely ignored. The impression left upon one of the gentlemen who enjoyed with others a conversation with Mr. Sherman on this matter, may be best gained from the following paragraph in a personal letter to an intimate friend, which I am permitted to use. In it he says:

"I am as much confused about the rumors as to the Cabinet as you are. *Sub rosa*, I do not know whether the Governor goes in or not. Prospects very strong that he will. A pressure is being brought to bear on Gen. Garfield to put Foster into the Cabinet that he can hardly resist. If Sherman is kept in the Cabinet, Foster will, of course, go to the Senate, but if Sherman stays in the Senate I am convinced Foster will be invited into the Cabinet. Garfield's difficulty is in providing for the Treasury Department. When that is provided for, the rest will all fall in like bricks in a row."

The views here set forth, it will be seen, corresponds in many particulars to the dispatches which appeared in the *Commercial* on the same subject on Monday last.

ICE.

AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 21.—The river is rising. The weather is cloudy and cold, with light snow this morning. The river was gorged yesterday at Twelve-Mile Island. It broke last night, and the ice was heavier than at any time since it has been running. Two empty barges were carried away from Littrell's Landing, above Jeffersonville. At Duffy's coal-landing it sank some barges of nut and slack coal. The coal was owned by Byrne & Speed, of this city, and the barges were the property of Jake Bonner, of Pittsburg. W. L. Murphy & Co. had a barge swept away from their landing at Brook street, containing about 1,200 bushels of coal. The barge belonged to John A. Wood & Son, of Pittsburg. The steamer Transit caught four empty barges this morning, supposed to be from Madison, and has gone down the river after the barges that were taken off by the ice from here. No boats will attempt to leave here to-day. The ice commenced to run very heavy at 11 o'clock, and the ferryboat has laid up.

The ice continued to run heavy

AFTER 11 O'CLOCK,

and the oldest river men say it is the heaviest they ever saw pass here. At 3:30 o'clock the shore ice on the north side of Tow-Head Island let go its hold, started down the river, and carried four empty Pomeroy barges away, that were moored there. It came down this shore and the head of it struck the steamer United States, laying alonside of the wharf-boat, and came very near taking her off in its mad career. She had steam up at the time, and several new lines out, and the engineer started her engines ahead with full power, and, by this means, and her lines, she was held at the wharf-boat. One of the Pomeroy barges taken away from the Tow-Head Island is aground on the gorged ice on Corn Island, above the bridge. The other three passed on down the river. An empty barge passed down the Indiana chute. It struck the right-hand channel-pier, and caved her side in and passed down over the falls. The coal floats along the shore are all pushed out on the bank. The ice is gorged from Fourth street to the head of the canal, inside of the dam, and in several places it reaches to the bottom. The Ben Franklin arrived from Cincinnati at noon, and is lying above Jeffersonville. Her officers report the ice in the Eighteen-Mile Island chute intact, and our coal men fear this will do some damage when it passes here, as the wind forces the ice down this shore.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 21.—There was a general break-up in the rivers this morning. Heavy ice is floating down from the headwaters of the Monongahela and Allegheny, where the water is rising at the rate of six to eight inches an hour. The support to Dam No. 3 gave way at noon, owing to the extraordinary pressure of ice and water. Several pike bridges have been destroyed. Heavy gorges are expected here to-night unless checked by the cold wave which has set in.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 21.—The ice came out of the Licking River to-day and damaged the steamers Wildwood and Fleetwood, and inflicted losses on the coal-barges amounting to $10,000 or $12,000. The river, which has been closed from above Pomeroy and Pittsburg, is expected hourly to break along a line of nearly 300 miles.

THE OMAHA WATER-WORKS.

OMAHA, NEB., Jan. 21.—The report sen from here a few days ago that the Holly Company had got out an injunction against the City Water-Works Company to prevent them infringing on the Holly patent is incorrect. No injunction has been granted and none asked for. The Omaha Company, which is composed of some of the most prominent and wealthy men of the city, is pushing the works along steadily. The works are building mainly on the reservoir plan, such as is used in Lawrence and Salem, Mass., Cleveland, O., Peru, Ind., Milwaukee, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

BRICK VENEERING.

Destruction of F. Mayer & Co's Furniture Factory Last Evening.

The Flimsy Walls Fall to the Ground with a Sudden Crash,

Covering Twenty-one Policemen with a Mass of Heated Debris.

Three Seriously Injured—Others with Broken Legs and Arms.

How the Accident Happened—A Full List of the Wounded.

Loss by the Fire About $46,000, with a Total Insurance of About $50,000.

At about 7 o'clock yesterday evening a fire broke out in F. Mayer & Co's furniture factory in the rear of No. 321 Canal street, facing Clinton, just south of Harrison, which, though not involving a pecuniary damage of more than about $50,000, was accompanied by accidents to the firemen and police so many and serious as to make the fire the most disastrous one in this respect which has happened in Chicago since the historic conflagration in the winter of 1868-'69, which, occurring at the corner of Clinton and Washington streets, resulted in the accidental killing of a large number of the city's brave firemen. A regular series of mishaps followed one another at last evening's fire, no less than twenty firemen and one policeman being more or less injured, and when the nature of the accidents resulting so disastrously is known it will seem to be a matter of congratulation that not more than one or two of the gallant fellows have received injuries likely to prove fatal.

The district in which the fire occurred was one admirably adapted for

THE STARTING POINT OF A WIDE CONFLAGRATION.

Lumber yards, planing-mills, and furniture factories abound in this part of the city, and the manner in which the one destroyed last night yielded itself up in a few minutes to the full control of the riotous flames showed that the coincidence of two or three such establishments being on fire together would provide a problem for the Fire Department the solution of which they would find an exceedingly difficult matter.

The light which showed the way to the fire was of the brilliantest. From all parts of the city the lurid glare reflected from the clouds overhead indicated that a more than usually serious fire was in progress, and as the scene was neared the bright flames of the conflagration shot forth into the street and up towards the sky, threatening another of those widespread disasters for which this city has of late become painfully conspicuous. The consequence of this was that the attendance of sightseers at the fire was enormous. They made Clinton street, from which the most picturesque view of the conflagration was to be had, their objective point, and every coign of vantage was crowded with as many occupants as could manage to cling to it. The sidewalks of the locality are considerably above the level of the street, and the vicinity of the steps with which they are broken here and there was thronged with tightly-packed men, women, and children, who enjoyed the scenes and the gallant acts of the firemen with all the zest of connoisseurs in this peculiar branch of the city's civil service. As is usually the case in fires occurring in establishments plentifully supplied with inflammables, the fire itself was of the grandest possible description, the huge flames filling the body of the large structure, and finding an outlet at each of the windows and at the roof, where the mighty tongues of fire seemed to lick the very sky in their wild career upwards. The frequent falling of the walls too, until it became known that they had carried disaster if not death to the firemen, was enjoyed to the utmost, the sight of the tottering masses of masonry finally giving way and coming to the ground with a crash of thunder and enwreathed in millions of wild-flying sparks, being of a nature so grand as not soon to pass from the memory.

The useful, and therefore warrantable, daring of the firemen was

EMULATED BY THE ADVENTUROUS SPIRITS

who, despite the dangers of threatening walls, and of being cut off by a sudden flank movement of the swift-moving flames, seized upon positions so dangerously near to the burning building that their escape from a wholesale punishment for their folly is remarkable. The piles of lumber surrounding the building were covered with men and boys, who from this excellent point of observation watched the progress of the fire, their enjoyment doubtless whetted by the danger, and occasionally damped by the attentions of the pipemen, who, finding the lumber pile on which they stood breaking out into flames beneath them, deluged it and them with copious floods of fresh water. This could not daunt them, however, and all through the evening these dangerous places were crowded with occupants, their presence adding to the picturesqueness of the scene, while the drenchings they received provided the less ambitious crowds upon the streets with unbounded cause for merriment.

It became apparent very shortly after the fire had gained such headway, that the destruction of the building was inevitable, and that after the wooden portion of the walls had been burned away, the veneering of brick would not be able to stand alone, and the falling of the walls was anxiously looked for by the crowds which the police, who exercised their authority with excellent effect, were obliged to force from dangerous positions.

THE FIRST WALL TO FALL

was the north one, which came down with a thundering crash at a few minutes after 8 o'clock. The west wall, facing on Clinton street, tottered after its supporting partner had left it, but settled back into an erect position, and for a long time seemed to battle stoutly against the forces aiming at its overthrow. A stiff gust of wind from the west would smite it and make it tremble, but yet it managed to stand. At last it suddenly lost self-control, and after a couple of shivers had shaken it from end to end, the top story fell eastward into the flames, while the two lower stories bulged outwards and crashed into the street, demolishing a stout wooden fence in their fall, and strewing with bricks and mortar the ground which, a brief moment before, had been occupied by the firemen. Only the solid brick corner on the northwest angle of the building remained of these two walls, and this stood up so sturdily that it had to be broken down by the firemen. The next wall to succumb was the southern one, which a few minutes before 9 came to the earth with the roar as of a thousand pieces of artillery. It was in the falling of the north and south walls that the serious accidents already alluded to, of which full descriptions will be given in the proper place, occurred.

THE BURNING OF THE DRYING-KILNS,

of which a number were placed to the south of the building proper, provided one of the most picturesque features of the fire. These structures, made of wood, with a sheathing of sheet-iron, presented the appearance of tall and narrow gable-roofed houses, each surmounted by a high chimney. While the iron sheathing of these buildings remained intact the dry wood inside had but little chance to burn, but under the intense heat prevailing their contents gave out a gas which, at the outlet of the chimney, broke into a pure white flame as clear and free from smoke as a gas-jet. This lasted for an hour. At last, however, the flames ate their way through the walls of the kilns, and the burning of their contents went on according to the ordinary methods of combustion.

The lumber-piles which surrounded the building escaped sharing its fate only through the watchfulness of the firemen, who, while devoting their main attention to the burning building, cast a glance frequently at these collections of dangerous combustible, and at the slightest indication of their ignition gave them a drenching, and then turned again to the greater enemy in their front.

By 10 o'clock in the evening the fire, though not extinguished, had been gotten completely under control, and, the inspiration of battle with their natural enemy removed, the firemen found time to listen to the sad recital of the disasters which had befallen so many of their fellows,—disasters which, it may be stated, were in great part purely accidental and beyond the foresight of the most experienced members of the Department.

THE FIRE ORIGINATED

on the first floor, near the engine-room, but how is an open question. The heating apparatus which warmed the factory and storehouse was located on the ground floor of the former, and the fire had been banked at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The factory had been practically closed for a week, in order that the machinery might be repaired and cleaned and an account of stock taken. The waste used in rubbing up the lathes, etc., was put into the engine-room. As the flames could not have been started by the fire in the boiler, they may have originated among these rags from spontaneous combustion. This, of course, is only a theory, but it is the only plausible one that could be constructed on the information attainable.

Abraham Olsen, of Hamlin's Protective Force, was passing on Clinton street, and saw a reflection on the first floor from the south side of the building. Going to the north side he still saw it, but the light was so dim that he thought it came from gas. In a moment or two there were flashes, and at the same moment a man near by cried "fire." Olsen then ran to Station 294, corner of Harrison and Jefferson streets, a block and a half away, and gave an alarm. By the time the district steamers arrived, the flames had pretty much run throughout the entire structure, as it contained a large quantity of inflammable material. Owing to the proximity of the storehouse and the presence of immense piles of lumber in the yard, a 2-11 was turned in, as it looked as if assistance would be needed.

THE FLIMSY CHARACTER OF THE BUILDING

was soon learned by Fire-Marshal Swenie, and he ordered the pipemen who surrounded it to keep at a safe distance. He had hardly given the order when an accident happened. Several of the "boys" were on a shed on the north side of the building, facing Clinton street, about twenty feet from the factory. They saw the wall bulge, dropped the hose, and jumped for their lives. All escaped uninjured, except Edward McMullen, of No. 5, who broke his left leg when he struck the ground. As No. 5 continued pumping, the engineer knowing nothing of what had happened, the force of the water threw the branch pipe in all directions, and, while McMullen was trying to get up, it struck him on the head, knocking him down. His comrades hastened to his assistance, and two of them carried him into a saloon on Canal street, whence he was sent to his home, No. 383 West Lake street. The wound on his scalp was thought to be slight, though his skull may have been injured. His leg was badly fractured.

There were some boys in the yard back of the shed, and Policeman Mike Kenney, of the Twelfth street district, went in there just before the wall fell to drive them out. He ran when the firemen cried "Look out," but a brick struck him on the head and cut a gash two inches long. He bled a good deal, and had to be taken to the station in the patrol-wagon to have his injury attended to.

The serious catastrophe of the fire by which so many of the firemen were hurt occurred at about 8 o'clock. Three leads of hose had been placed to command the south line of the burning factory. These streams were served by the men on companies No. 1, which was in the centre, and 17 and 18, which were at either end. The men had worked their way through the lumber piles to a point about thirty feet from the wall, and were fighting the fire with good effect. Suddenly the broad brick wall was seen to bulge out along its whole length, as the smoke lifted sufficiently to perceive it, and the firemen fled for their lives. The wall flew faster, and before they could escape it fell on them with a terrible crash. The ground about the lumber piles was filled with the wounded, whose groans added horror to the raging of the fire within the walls. Company No. 1 suffered the most, not a man escaping uninjured. Several of those who were struck were able to drag themselves out of the way of further harm, and others were so slightly hurt that they were able to turn their attention to those supposed to be dead. Abundant help was soon at hand, and one by one the unfortunate men were dug out from under the confused mass of bricks. Several were unconscious, and were bleeding profusely, while not a few were thought to be dead.

JAMES CONWAY,

of No. 18, was the last man to be taken out, and he seemed to be broken almost into small pieces, his body was so limp and lifeless. The police and fire-patrol wagons did excellent service in finally removing those most seriously injured to their homes, but for a short time many of the adjacent houses had a wounded man in a red shirt and helmet, with grave physicians and anxious friends. For a time it was feared that several were buried beneath the ruins nearer the building, but a systematic search developed the fact that all had been rescued, and that all had had an almost miraculous escape from instant death. Before Conway was rescued, it was thought that all had been gotten, but the relief party were guided by groans, and Conway was rescued from underneath a mass of bricks which completely covered him.

On account of this accident, which disabled so many men, and thus practically put out of service three steamers, Marshal Swenie sent a 3-11 over the wires, and when the new engines responded he put the men in the places of the disabled ones, and thus kept the factory surrounded, and prevented the spread of the flames.

Following is as complete a

LIST OF THE WOUNDED

as could be obtained in the confusion last night:

James F. Conway, of No. 18, was terribly injured. His arms and legs were broken and battered. His head and breasts were badly cut, and he sustained injuries about the ribs and spine which may prove fatal. He was attended by Drs. Lee and Murphy at the drug store on Twelfth street near Jefferson, and was finally removed to his home, at No. 82 Pacific avenue.

Capt. Murphy, of No. 17, was very seriously injured about the hips and shoulders. The extent of his injuries could not be determined, but Dr. R. L. Rea, who attended him, believed that his injuries, while severe, are not fatal. He had two very ugly scalp wounds at the back of the head, running to the bone, and his right shoulder and leg are very badly bruised. Murphy is an excitable man in his disposition, and the danger is from erysipelas or acute inflammation. He was taken to his house, No. 618 South Canal street, by the police patrol.

James Tobin, of No. 1, is still lying at a house on Sebor street in a very precarious condition. Dr. Lee, who attended him, stated that he suffered from severe spine injuries. He is also badly cut and bruised. When the reporter called at the house he was in great pain and apparently suffering terrible agony. A definit opinion could not be given as to the exact extent of his injuries, although it is considered probable that he will recover.

Capt. Joseph O'Donohue, of No. 18, has several scalp wounds and bad bruises, and his right leg is broken above the knee. His injuries are severe, but not probably fatal.

Thomas Howard, of No. 17, was severely cut about the head and back, and suffered from a bad scalp wound. Dr. Fraser attended him and pronounces him safe, although he will be confined to his bed for some time to come.

Edward McMullen, of No. 5, who was on the north side of the building when the wall fell there, jumped off the pile of lumber when he saw the wall coming. He broke his leg and has a number of severe bruises.

John Cavanagh, of Truck No. 2, was stationed on the lumber to the south of the dry-house. Some time after the falling of the wall he became blinded by the smoke and walked off, falling to the ground below. He was very seriously injured, almost every joint in his body appearing to be dislocated. He has several broken bones, and his condition is considered extremely precarious.

George H. Wheeler, of No. 12, received some very severe scalp-wounds, being struck on the top of the head with a flying brick. Dr. Lilly, who dressed his wounds, pronounced him out of all danger.

William Van Osdel, of No. 17, received some ugly cuts, and has severe but not dangerous scalp-wounds.

Michael Ehret, of No. 1, was badly bruised about the leg and head, and later in the evening was suffering severely.

Lieut. Michael Shay, of Chemical engine No. 1, had his legs crushed, and was injured about the body.

Michael Sullivan, of No. 15, was slightly injured by falling bricks.

John Quinn, the driver of No. 1, had just come near the building when the wall fell. He was hit on the shoulder with a brick, but, while he is somewhat lame, his injuries are slight.

Robert Tayne, a colored fireman, hurt his leg by falling off a lumber pile. His injuries are not at all severe and he was able to return to duty last night.

John Clingen, of No. 1, was severely but not seriously hurt about the head and back.

William Moore, driver of No. 10, was just outside the wall on the south side, and was slightly injured about the leg.

John G. Burk, of No. 1, was bruised about the shoulders and hip. His injuries are painful but not dangerous.

Matthias Lavelette, of truck No. 4, had his arm severely injured.

George Leland, of No. 12, had his head cut, but after having his wound dressed he was able to report for duty before the fire was out.

Capt. John Campion, of No. 1, was covered by the body of Tobin, which protected him to such an extent that he escaped with a few slight injuries.

Officer Horace Kinney, who was trying to keep the crowd back from the burning building, was severely bruised by the flying bricks.

THE FACTORY,

which was three stories high, and had a frontage of forty-eight feet on Clinton street and a depth of 146 feet toward Canal street, and its contents were totally destroyed, nothing remaining but a mass of bricks, charred timbers, and old iron. It was built shortly after the fire of 1871 at a cost of $20,000, but, having been in constant use since then, the depreciation was about 25 per cent. Such a structure could be put up now for $12,000. It was a veneered building, there being one brick outside of the frame supports. And to this fact the injury of the firemen is to be attributed. Instead of breaking as a solid brick wall would have done, when the timbers were burned off the whole wall fell out, the top striking the ground fully fifty feet away. If the wall in its descent had not come in contact with the piles of lumber and been broken, all the firemen near the dry-house would have been killed. The machinery, which was worth about $30,000, will have to be sold for old iron, so there will not be much salvage. The dry-house can be repaired for $800, and the loss on lumber will not be over $200. On this basis the property destroyed was worth $46,000.

The factory and the warehouse were connected on the second and third floors by a covered frame bridge veneered on the outside with sheet-iron, the entrances to which in both buildings were provided with iron doors. As the storehouse was filled with furniture, Marshal Swenie directed his attention to it particularly, keeping an eye at the same time on the lumber which filled the yard. Water was poured into the "bridge" from both sides, and, though the storehouse was filled with smoke, the fire did not get into it, and little or no damage was done to the stock.

The dry-house, south of the factory, and about forty feet from it, was also saved from destruction, though it was on fire several times, and was badly scarred.

Very little of the lumber was injured, the ends of the boards in only a pile or two being charred.

In view of the surroundings and the possibilities, the conflagration was managed with admirable judgment, and Marshal Swenie put another metaphorical feather in his cap.

THE INSURANCE

on the buildings and stock was placed by the agency of E. E. Ryan & Co. The total insurance on the factory was between $40,000 and $50,000, but Mr. Ryan was unable last night to give a detailed statement of how the insurance had been placed. It is divided up between the Amazon, of Cincinnati, O.; the Clinton, of New York; the German, of Freeport, Ill.; the Kenton, of Covington, Ky.; the Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual, of Milwaukee; and a few other companies. But the exact amounts could not be ascertained without reference to the books. The dry-house was insured for about $3,000 in Ryan's agency.

MINOR BURNINGS.

The alarm from Box 453 at 11:40 yesterday forenoon was caused by a fire in a one-story frame cottage at No. 552 Superior street, owned and occupied by Hope Nelson. Cause, an overheated stovepipe setting fire to the rafters. Damage to the building $150; no insurance. Richard Taylor, a tenant, loses $350 on furniture, and Mr. Nelson $25, upon which there is no insurance.

A still alarm to Engine Company No. 22 at 11:45 yesterday morning was caused by some small boys setting fire to a lot of kindling wood behind a stove in the two-story building No. 419 Orchard street. Damage, $5.

A RIGHT TO REJOICE.

The Third Unitarian Church Out of Debt.

The lecture-room and parlors of the Third United Church, at the corner of West Monroe and Laflin streets, were last evening the scene of a very pleasant gathering of the pastors, members, and friends of the several Unitarian and other liberal Christian churches of the city, the occasion being one of rejoicing and congratulation over fact that the debt of the Third Church had been liquidated, and the society was in excellent financial condition, with a bright prospect for the future. There were representatives from the Church of the Messiah, including the Rev. Brooke Herford; from Unity Church, including the new paster, the Rev. Mr. Milne; and from the Second Universalist Church, including the Rev. Mr. Crowe. After an hour spent in social intercourse and mutual congratulations over the excellent condition of the Third Church, which had been brought about through the energy of the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Galvin, and his co-workers, embracing the Trustees, refreshments were served and thoroughly relished by all present. The large company subsequently took seats in the lecture-room, where the Rev. Mr. Galvin made a few remarks, welcoming those who came from other churches and congratulating his own people on the fact that they were out of debt. He called on the Rev. Mr. Herford to address the audience, and that gentleman responded in his usual good style. He referred to the efforts of Dr. Galvin in placing the Third Church in such a good financial state, spoke of the progress made by the liberal churches, the necessity for a conference of them in the city, and congratulated the people of the Third Church on their relief from debt.

The Rev. Mr. Crowe spoke briefly of the excellencies of the liberal churches and their teachings, saying that liberalism meant heart, soul, and love for God and man.

Dr. Galvin next introduced the Rev. Mr. Milne, and that gentleman said that he felt as if all the Unitarian churches were as one parish. The churches had been metamorphosed into money-making instead of spiritual agencies, and he was glad to see that there was in Chicago a disposition to throw off church debts. He went to Brooklyn to resuscitate a corpse, but could not do it. He found enthusiasm enough, but there was at the time resting on the church that debt burden. He urged them to stick to John Randolph's maxim of "pay as you go," and closed by congratulating Dr. Galvin on the present excellent condition of his church.

Brief congratulatory remarks were made by Daniel L. Shorey and Messrs. Felix and Wanzer, and the enjoyable occasion was closed with the singing of the Doxology and a benediction by Dr. Galvin.

SUGAR.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 21.—The sugar-cane growers of Minnesota, in convention at Minneapolis to-day, unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, That as a proof of the encouragement we feel, and as an indication of our prospects of success, a barrel of the sugar on exhibition be sent to President-elect Garfield with our compliments, suggesting, as it does, not only the care and protection which the Government should extend to so great an industry, but the now famous motto of the distinguished recipient, "Nothing succeeds like success."

Valuable Coins.

At Baltimore a few days since, at an auction sale of rare and curious coins, a United States cent of 1793 proved to be worth to somebody $28, and three others of the same date, but mutilated, aggregated $16.25. Half-dollars of various dates, from 1795 to 1832, sold at from $3.50 to $1.20 each. Dimes of 1796 brought $4 and $3.30. One dollar was paid for an uncirculated half-cent of 1810, while half-cents of 1791 to 1811 brought prices ranging from 55 cents to 70 cents each. An 1804 cent was eagerly taken at $11.75.

BLOOD PURIFIER.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup



[TRADE MARK.]

CURES Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc.

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man!

9,000,000 Bottles SOLD SINCE 1870.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Regulates the Bowels.
It Purifies the Blood.
It Quiets the Nervous System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the Old Blood and makes new.
It opens the pores of the skin and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, *care only being required in attention to directions.*

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.

Beware of Counterfeit Medicine. I employ no traveling agents or runners to solicit trade from druggists.

TESTIMONIALS.

ILLINOIS.

Disease of the Stomach and Liver.

Cairo, Alexander Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: Suffering for some time with Headache and Disease of the Stomach and Liver, I was induced to use your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which restored me to perfect health and strength.
No. 30 Eighth-st. CHAS. SHELLEY.

An Excellent Remedy.

Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill., Feb. 6, 1879.

DEAR SIR: I have been using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for some time, and am perfectly satisfied with the results. It Purifies the Blood, Restores Lost Appetite, Strengthens the Nerves, Regulates the Stomach and Bowels, and Relieves Rheumatism. I would not be without it. MRS. WESTFALL.

Kidney Disease.

Fisher, Champaign Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has done me more good for Kidney Complaint and Heart Disease than any other medicine I ever used. It also cured one of my children of Chills and Scrofula. MARGARET CRISM.

Third-Day Chills.

Flora, Clay Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of the Third-Day Chills after all other medicines had failed. MISS BROWN.

Chills Cured.

Mattoon, Coles Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I find your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP speedily cures Chills, and can recommend it as the best medicine in the country for Rheumatism and Neuralgia. ELI MITCHELL.

All that It Is Recommended to Be.

Lemont, Cook Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I have found, by giving your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a fair trial, that it is all it is recommended to be, and advise any one who may be in poor health to give it a trial. MR. FREEMAN.

Chills Cured.

Neoga, Cumberland Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: My daughter had Chills for fourteen months, and I tried almost everything, but without effect until I commenced the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which effectually cured her. The Syrup has also greatly benefited the rest of my family, and I have had no use for a doctor since I have had your medicine in my house. I would not be without it, and recommend its use to suffering humanity. ROSSANNAH LAWRENCE.

Pain in the Back.

Waterman Station, De Kalb Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Pain in the Back. It is a valuable medicine. MRS. WOOD.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Sandwich, De Kalb Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I procured from your agent, has completely cured me of Dyspepsia. It is the best medicine I ever used. HIRAM P. ALLEN.

Cure for Heart Disease.

Teutopolis, Effingham Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: Your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used for Heart Disease. I recommend it to all similarly afflicted. BEN STALLINGS.

All that It Is Recommended to Be.

Kansas, Edgar Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP in my family for the past five years, and have always found it just as recommended. It is the best family medicine ever used in my family. MRS. M. A. BURKS.

Diseases of the Lungs.

Benton, Franklin Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Lung Disease, which had been troubling me for a long time. I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering humanity. ISSIA WITTINGTON.

For Neuralgia.

Dahlgren, Hamilton Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I was troubled with Neuralgia for some time. I bought some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. MRS. GEO. IRVIN.

Dyspepsia Cured.

Plymouth, Hancock Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I have been troubled with Biliousness, and Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, and have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and found it to be a most valuable medicine. THOMAS TRIMBLE.

Never Fails to Cure.

Milford, Iroquois Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Cramps in my Stomach and also for my children, who were troubled with spasms, and in both cases it affected a complete cure. ELIZABETH METZE.

An Agent's Testimony.

Woodland, Iroquois Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I can say that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has no equal for Constipation, Sick-Headache, Pain in the Bowles, and Chills, and I can safely recommend its use to suffering humanity. RHODA A. REED.

Recommends It to All.

Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I have used some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP with beneficial results, and I think it is a good medicine to build up the system generally. Would recommend it to all suffering from Debility. J. W. MOON.

Liver Complaint.

Buckingham, Kankakee Co., Ill., May 20, 1878.

DEAR SIR: I cheerfully testify that your justly celebrated INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP gives universal satisfaction, and is highly esteemed by all who have used it. I have used your medicine with the most satisfactory results, and can therefore recommend its use to all troubled with Liver Complaint and Sick-Headache. SARAH PENNY.

Rheumatism.

Buckingham, Kankakee Co., Ill., May 18, 1878.

DEAR SIR: I was a great sufferer from Rheumatism and found no relief until I commenced using your most valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP; now I am much relieved and benefited. I recommend your medicine to all. ANNA VIESSENKERN.

A Good Blood Purifier.

Wauconda, Lake Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I have used your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and have found it unequaled as a Blood Purifier, and take pleasure in recommending it as such. C. L. PRATT.

Suppression of Menstruation.

Sheridan, La Salle Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: My daughter was a sufferer from Suppression of Menstruation, and after laboring under this difficulty for more than a year, with the treatment of two physicians—one Allopathic and one Homeopathic—without relief, also a fair trial of many other medicines, among which was Dr. Jayne's Alterative, I bethought myself of the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and, running over your pamphlet, my eye caught your remarks on the disease with which she was troubled. I immediately prevailed on her to try your medicine, and, to the joy of all sympathizing friends, she was soon restored to regularity and health. JOHN L. WHITMORE.

Female Weakness.

Pontiac, Livingston County, Ill.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that I have been greatly benefited by using your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I am over 70 years of age, and have been greatly troubled with Weakness. Your medicine makes me feel like a young girl. I can recommend it as a valuable remedy. RHODA BABBITT.

LIST OF WHOLESALE DEALERS

—IN—

Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup.

CHICAGO, ILL.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., 92 and 94 Lake-st.
MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., 52 and 54 Lake-st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22 Market-st.
TOLMAN & KING, 51 Lake-st.
LORD, STOUTENBURGH & CO., 32 Wabash-av.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

R. MALCOLM, of Toronto, is at the Sherman.

W. S. GERRISH, of Muskegon, is at the Tremont.

JUDGE WAKELY, of Omaha, is stopping at the Palmer.

GEORGE R. WENDELING, of St. Louis, is at the Palmer.

J. HUMPHREY and family are stopping at the Palmer.

LIEUT. GEORGE RUHLEN, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

MISS LATHAM and Miss Hahn, of Lincoln, Neb., are at the Pacific.

F. W. HAWLEY, editor of the Rochester *Chronicle*, is at the Pacific.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES GORDON, of Cleveland, are at the Palmer.

MR. MERTON FEWE and Capt. Sherburn, of England, are at the Palmer.

MISS HELEN POTTER and the "Pleiades" are quartered at the Tremont.

M. D. ALLEN and H. A. Coburn, of Boston, are registered at the Sherman.

THE Sub-Treasury paid out $20,000 gold, and $1,000 silver, and redeemed $4,000 silver.

GEORGE S. MCTAVISH and Thomas Howard, of Winnipeg, are registered at the Tremont.

HENRY C. CLARK, Cashier of the First National Bank of Kankakee, Ill., is at the Tremont.

N. BARNHART, of Toronto; John Hope, of Brantford; and Leslie Winter, of Montreal, are at the Pacific.

O. S. CHITTENDEN, P. Puttis, C. L. Miller, W. L. Taylor, and R. C. Harrison, of New York City, are at the Sherman.

THE sale of tickets for the Stoddard lectures has been quite large, and there is every indication that a full house will greet Mr. Stoddard Monday evening.

THOMAS EVANS, of South Chicago, was picked up at 4:30 yesterday afternoon by Officer Fechter at the corner of Kinzie and Wells streets with his feet badly frozen. He was taken to the County Hospital.

MR. C. M. GILBERSON, General Manager of the Black Diamond Coal Company, which is working on a large scale the recently discovered coal deposits in Utah, passed through the city yesterday on his way to New York.

THE temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 31 degrees; 10 a. m., 32; 12 m., 33; 3 p. m., 34; 8 p. m., 32. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.20; 8 p. m., 29.38.

THE receipts of the Internal Revenue office yesterday footed up $19,589, made up of spirits, $14,551; cigars and tobacco, $3,528; beer, $64; and miscellaneous, $46. Two hundred and sixty-five barrels of alcohol were exported.

THE pastor of the Chicago Avenue Church, who was an intimate friend of the Evangelist Moorehouse, recently deceased, hopes next Sunday morning to discourse upon the conversion and ministry of this remarkable man.

THE settlement of the barbed-wire controversies is progressing rapidly. A license—the first one taken out—was obtained yesterday by the Lyman Wire Manufacturing Company from Washburn & Moens, the firm which succeeded in establishing the priority of its patents.

THE Special Committee on Charities and Hospitals of the County Board met yesterday afternoon. The bread and meat proposals were once more under discussion, and the awards made to Fred Veitz for bread at $2.20 per 100 pounds, and for meat to John Ford at $4.24 per 100 pounds. These bids were the lowest.

AT a meeting of Boss horseshoers, held Thursday, the following were elected officers for the current: President, P. McGuier; Vice-President, Thomas McCormack; Secretary, S. F. English; Financial Secretary, Thomas O'Grady; Treasurer, John Foley; Guardian, P. J. Hillery. This Society is in a strong and healthy condition, and bids fair to become a very useful one both to themselves and their patrons, for by meeting and exchanging opinions relative to the trade all are benefited.

E. H. ABBOTT, Vice-President of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, Milwaukee; J. H. Drake, Land Commissioner of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad Company, St. Paul; C. W. Winslow, Purchasing Agent of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad Company, Hannibal; George Westinghouse, Jr., President of the Westinghouse Air-Brake Company, Rochester; and E. W. King, Vice-President of the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad Company, Burlington, are registered at the Pacific.

THE inquest which was to have been held yesterday afternoon over the bodies of Ella and Martha Blank, the two little girls whose death about two weeks ago is thought to have been caused by a druggist's mistake, has been put over until Jan. 29, owing to the fact that the chemist who is analyzing the powder sold to the Blanks as quinine is not yet ready to report. The inquest will be held at 2 o'clock in the afternoon in the Canalport avenue engine-house one week from to-day.

FOLLOWING is the list of dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: Fisher & Huber, 3 cases wrapping paper and bathing apparatus; Public Library, 4 cases books; Hy. Sears & Co., 3 cases guns; Julius Bauer & Co., 4 cases musical instruments; J. W. Goetz & Co., 4 cases gloves; Fowler Bros., 100 sacks salt; A. D. Meeker & Co., 72 tons pig-iron; Sidney Shepard & Co., 200 boxes tin plate; C. Gossage & Co., 6 bales carpeting; Frank Farrish, 25 drums caustic soda; Davidson & Sons, 8 cases granit. Collections, $2,052.

THE Sub-Committee on Finance of the North American Sängerfest held a meeting yesterday afternoon. At the suggestion of Mr. Schneider, President, a motion was adopted to appoint a sub-committee of three Americans as honorary members. Messrs. J. Lemoine and Jesse Spalding were appointed, and given power to select a third party to serve with them. Mr. Vocke read an address to the citizens of Chicago setting forth the object of the festival, the musical works to be produced, etc. The address was slightly amended and then accepted.

FRANK S. MCDUFFIE, of Portage, Wis., writes to exonerate his parents from all blame regarding the treatment accorded Dentie Irene Parson, the child who was sent unprotected from that city to her home in Ravenna, O. He says that for the last three months of her stay in Portage Dentie was in the family of John R. Dalton, and that it was he who sent her adrift, and at the same time in divers ways threw all the blame for the act upon the McDuffie family. The child has safely reached her home, and is so disgusted that she says she will not visit or travel again until she is grown up.

THE Saloonkeepers' Union held their regular meeting at No. 7 Clark street yesterday,—Mr. Feldkamp, Chairman. The number of members present was small, and the talk did not result in much business. A motion was passed to the effect that an applicant for membership must be recommended by two members, who shall be required to testify that he keeps an orderly place, and does not sell to minors or drunkards. The Financial Committee reported that the Association was in good standing, and contained about 400 members. Four new ones were admitted.

DEPUTY-CORONER HANSON yesterday held an inquest at No. 2442 Cottage Grove avenue upon Frank S. Fisk, who accidentally shot himself with a small revolver which he was putting away in a bureau-drawer. There were no witnesses to the shooting, but it was undoubtedly accidental, and the young man distinctly stated so before he died. The story of the affair, as elicited from inmates of the house, was about as published yesterday. An inquest was also held at No. 91 Wade street upon Martha Samrowicz, 3 weeks old, who died of infantile convulsions.

THE Press Committee of the North American Sängerfest, to be held here in June, had a meeting at 5 o'clock last evening at Feldkamp's, corner of La Salle and Randolph streets. The Chairman, Mr. E. Mannhardt, in a few well chosen remarks announced the death of Hans Haerting, a member of the Committee. A draft of the circular to the press setting forth the objects of the Sängerfest and the arrangements that are being made to make it one of the grandest affairs of the kind ever given in this country was submitted by the Chairman and approved. The document was referred to the Printing Committee with instructions to have 1,000 copies printed,—500 in the German language and 500 in the English. Mr. Louis H. Nube was elected a member of the Committee, in place of Hans Haerting, deceased, and Mr. John Hansen to fill an original vacancy. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

R. R. GOODWILLIE, a County Collector, bought up a claim of $30 against Mrs. Pratt, a widow residing on Green street, and went to her house last Saturday night in company with an officer for the purpose of levying on her goods to satisfy the execution. Mrs. Pratt gave the officer a schedule of her property, and he was satisfied to go away, as its value did not exceed the amount exempted, but Goodwillie wanted the goods appraised. Mrs. Pratt then sent for Constable Breckenridge, who told Goodwillie he would have to pay $6 if he wanted an appraisement made. The amount was paid, and the Constable provided with the appraisal. Goodwillie then passed a few harsh words with Mrs. Pratt, and she grabbed him by the collar and banged him against the wall. He was told to keep quiet, but he insisted on raising a row, and the exasperated widow pulled a revolver and threatened to shoot him. He was finally put out, and the goods were appraised at $213.13. The officers were satisfied with the result and left the persecuted female with her little store. Goodwillie is one of the attendants around the county justice offices, and is always on the lookout for a chance to make a dollar.

AS MR. J. C. FREEDEL and another gentleman were rounding the corner of Van Buren and Market streets yesterday afternoon in an open cutter, driving at a rapid gait, the shortness of the curve which they made overturned the cutter, throwing both gentlemen out. The horse immediately ran away, dragging the vehicle with the natural position of its runners reversed. He had not gone far until the sleigh collided with the framework of the east end of Van Buren street bridge, smashing the cutter and freeing the horse. A heavy express wagon crossing the bridge directly behind the cutter attempted to turn away from the damaged vehicle, but the rear wheels, slipping on the street-car track, crashed into it with damaging effect. It took quite a number of moments to extricate the wagon from the wreck of the cutter, during which the event became interesting. Crowds had gathered from all directions to the scene of the disaster. The street was blockaded for quite a distance on each side of the bridge. Profanity was rife, principally directed by the blockaded drivers upon the head of the luckless expressman, until a few strong men bethought themselves of lifting the rear end of the wagon around, when the blockade was removed. Beyond being "considerable shook up like," the gentlemen who were so suddenly mixed up with the mud were uninjured.

THE SLEIGHING.

The warm weather yesterday made the sleighing on the South Park boulevard better than before, and in consequence those who owned good horses were out in full force, and during the entire afternoon there was a series of races between the various roadsters. Among the most conspicuous trotters were Dakota Maid, driven by Charles Schwartz; Frank Box, driven by Isaac Waixel; "the Packer mare," driven by O. B. Dickenson; Ella F., driven by Peter V. Johnson; Business and mate, driven by Ira Holmes; Brown Frank, driven by Mr. Mannheimer; Contractor, driven by P. J. Sexton; a fast brown gelding, driven by John Brenock; Crockett, driven by Jere Dunn; and Romeo, driven by Addison Doughty. There were several pacers out, but the one driven by Jerry Monroe had no difficulty in disposing of the other side-wheelers,—in fact, he beat everything on the road. Mr. E. M. Phelps was out behind a fast pair of clipped bays that managed to keep in the front rank whenever there was a brush, while Bev Chambers and Otis Glover also disposed of numerous competitors with their flyers. The sides of the roadway were lined during the entire afternoon with fine equipages, the most notable being the Russian sleigh of Mrs. H. V. Bemis, drawn by a handsome pair of grays.

THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY

held a meeting last evening at the Pacific Hotel, Mr. W. J. Onahan presiding. Mr. J. W. Sheahan sent in his resignation as Second Vice-President and Mr. J. J. Lalor his as Corresponding Secretary. Both were accepted, and E. F. Dunn and C. J. White were elected to fill the vacancies. Messrs. W. Burke, P. J. Haley, A. L. Barrett, and J. J. Cochrane were elected members of the Society. The President gave notice that he soon intended to propose an amendment to the constitution to hold the regular meetings quarterly instead of monthly. Business pertaining to the annual banquet to be held March 17 was then taken up, and a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Lannigan, Kelley, and McHugh, was appointed to select a hotel, and report to the Executive Committee, who are to complete the necessary arrangements. The price of tickets to the banquet was placed at $5, and ladies are to be invited.

During the evening a paper was read by the President, and remarks were made by him and others in respect to Mr. Henry Giles, the once famous lecturer and writer, especially on Irish topics, who is now living in a quiet New England town, a helpless sufferer from paralysis.

CHICAGO AVENUE VIADUCT.

A well-attended meeting was held in Lower Turner Hall last evening to urge upon the Council the necessity for building a viaduct across the Northwestern Railroad tracks on Chicago avenue and Halsted street. Ex-Ald. Carney presided.

A resolution was adopted stating the necessity of the improvement, and concluding: "That we, the taxpayers and residents on the North Side, in mass meeting assembled, do pledge ourselves to do all in our power to secure from the City Council an appropriation sufficient to cover the cost of a viaduct at the said crossing."

Mr. Adolph Georg spoke of the importance of the viaduct, and the various steps taken in the past few years by citizens to secure its construction. He thought the Aldermen of the North Division were acting rather carelessly in this matter, and should be punched up. He had sent eight postal-cards to the different North Side Aldermen inviting them to be present at this meeting, and only one—Ald. Barrett—was present. He moved that a committee of five, including the Chairman, be appointed, for the purpose of waiting on the Aldermen and also upon the officers of the Northwestern Railroad Company to secure the building of the viaduct by the city and the Railroad Company jointly or singly. The motion passed, and the following were named as the Committee: Charles Welford, Thomas Lynch, W. D. Kerfoot, James Rice, Mr. Parsons, and ex-Ald. Carney.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we, the taxpayers and residents in the North Division of Chicago, pledge ourselves to oppose the reëlection of any member of the City Council, representing a North Side ward, who refuses or fails to vote in favor of an appropriation for a viaduct at the corner of Chicago avenue, Halsted street, and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

THE CITY-HALL.

CAPT. HATHAWAY was around the City-Hall yesterday and denied that there was any trouble between himself and Chief McGarigle. Somebody is evidently trying to stir up trouble on the North Side.

THE Committee on Streets and Alleys West, met yesterday afternoon. They decided to report favorably upon the paving of West Erie, from Halsted street to the viaduct; on the curbing and filling North avenue, from Milwaukee to the North Branch; also the filling and curbing of West Eighteenth street from Halsted to Blue Island avenue.

COMMISSIONER WALLER, of the Department of Public Works, is confined to his house. There is at this time a great deal of sickness among the officials at the City-Hall, several being laid up. Some attribute the difficulty to the bad ventilation of the rookery, and others charge some of it to the bad quality of the liquids dispensed at the neighboring restaurants.

THE managers of Sarah Bernhardt, who are running an art exhibition on Wabash avenue, were visited a day or two ago by Officer Hunt, who notified the management that all exhibitions where an admittance fee was charged were required to pay a license fee of $25 per month. A man named McDonald, claiming to be an ex-reporter, and who alleged that he prepared the dispatches sent to various newspapers praising Bernhardt, came to Mayor Harrison and pleaded that the show wasn't a paying one, and a license-fee of $25 was an imposition. Ald. Hildreth, who was present, and the Mayor said it was the law, and they were charging so outrageous a price of admission at the theatre that he thought that they could easily afford to pay the city $25 and not haggle about so small an amount, since they were making money by charging for an exhibition. McDonald said Miss Bernhardt gave away all her money, and a great deal of Jarrett's, and that her board bills were high, and they couldn't possibly afford to pay that $25, and the city had no right to expect it. An inquiry made yesterday showed that the money had not yet been paid, and it is not unlikely that unless Manager Jarrett steps up with his cash this morning there may be some costs added because of an issuance of a warrant for the collection of the license. Mayor Harrison thinks Bernhardt's managers are better able to pay so small a license fee than many another show which comes here, the managers of which never protest at all.

MAYOR HARRISON

was again at his desk yesterday morning, fresh from Springfield. A TRIBUNE reporter asked him what he thought of the Collins' bills, which propose to authorise the County Board to consolidate the three towns comprising the City of Chicago, and to make the Mayor the Town Supervisor ex officio, and the City Collector the collector of all the taxes for the consolidated town.

"That's a thing," replied Mr. Harrison, "that I have never looked into. I am in favor of the consolidation. I am in favor of anything that will lessen the machinery of government. I never thought about the Mayor acting as Supervisor ex-officio, nor Collector either. But I do think the city could collect all the taxes a great deal cheaper than the county does at the present time."

Of his trip to Springfield the Mayor said: "I think that I have convinced a good many of the members of the Legislature that the City of Chicago is not alone responsible for the canal nuisance; that the most offensive smells arose from the South Fork, and have their origin at the Stock-Yards, in the Town of Lake, which is out of the jurisdiction of the City of Chicago; that this city was hampered by the Constitution and by-laws, and could barely raise enough money for municipal purposes to run the city; that the State of Illinois received nearly one-fourth of her entire revenue from Chicago; that the Illinois Central Railroad paid about $750,000 per annum to the State; that the prosperity of Chicago was the prosperity of Illinois, and if it were not for Chicago that road would not do much more than pay its running expenses; that no plan such as is suggested by the Munn resolutions could possibly remedy the evil; that the Desplaines River would probably give out in its supply in the summer season, and, therefore, our stenches would be carried to them, terribly augmented and intensified, and not only affect their nostrils but create pestilence; that the river towns needed all the water that we could send through the canal for commercial purposes; and that, in view of all these facts, the State for its own interests and the interests of the people outside of Chicago should help to bear the expense of these pumping-works, and to place them up near the Stock-Yards, whereby the evil would be absolutely remedied. To this end I suggested that they recommend an appropriation of $150,000, that Chicago would give an additional $150,000, and that we could get $150,000 more from the Town of Lake by subscription or otherwise, and that with this sum—$450,000—we could relieve the South Fork, relieve the Stock-Yards, and send 60,000 cubic feet per minute, which would practically give the canal and river pure water, and give them a constant and regular supply of this water throughout the entire year. The expression of opinion by the Committee as far as I could learn was favorable to the suggestion, and from the conversation with others not on the Committee, I am satisfied that if they so report, and recommend an appropriation, it can be had."

DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the Cinchona cure, cures all cases. He is at the Palmer House his third year. All slaves to alcohol invited to call.

Buck & Rayner's "Mars" Cologne is a perfume of conspicuous excellence.

OBITUARY.

Edward A. Sothern, the Distinguished Comedian, Died in London Yesterday.

Sketch of His Stage Career, Professional Success, Personal Characteristics, Etc.

Death of Father Purcell, Who Was Put in Charge of About $4,000,000.

Reminiscences of the Manner in Which He Lost Track of It.

The Great Grief Which He Suffered in Contemplating His Blunders—Other Deaths.

E. A. SOTHERN.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Edward A. Sothern, the distinguished comedian, died to-day.

The real name of Edward Askew Sothern was Douglas Stewart, and he was born in Liverpool, England, April 1, 1830. His first appearance was made in Jersey, England, as an amateur, under the management of Charles Poole. Subsequently at Poole's Theatre in Weymouth, England, he acted in the capacity of stage-manager, and from there, when he was 22 years of age, he came to this country, making his début as Douglas Stewart in September, 1852, at the National Theatre, Boston, in the character of *Dr. Pangloss* in a version of the younger Coleman's comedy, "The Heir-at-Law." Then for several seasons he was connected with the New York theatres without creating any particular impression, save in one character,—that of *Armand*, upon the first presentation of "Camille" in this country. This was his first success. It was made at Wallack's Theatre. Since then many an actor has trod the American boards in the same rôle, but we may safely say that Sothern's *Armand* was the best we have had. He was a young man then, and he had not become the cynic he afterwards blossomed into.

He drifted to Laura Keene's Theatre, New York, where he first appeared on May 12, 1858, as *Harry Arncliffe* in "An Unequal Match," for Joseph Jefferson's benefit. Here he assumed the name by which he has been known for so many years, and dropped the name of Stewart. He played at this theatre several parts with varying success. Finally "The American Cousin" came over from London, was bought by Laura Keene from Tom Taylor, and Sothern was given the part of *Dundreary*. He refused it. He did not believe it worthy of his talent. He had a row with Miss Keene. "If it is a bad part," she said, "you make it better." "If you let me do whatever I please with the part," he replied, "I will play it." "Agreed," returned the manageress; "take it. Do what you like with it, so long as you come to the cues and don't put the other people out." He did what he pleased with it, and made more money than any other actor who ever trod the stage in a single part, with the possible exception of John Owens.

About the year 1860 he, for the first time, went out starring. Sothern starred all through the country, and, strange to say, during that tour *Dundreary* was the least effective of the parts he played. In his répertoire he had two other rôles, one of which he played perfectly. Those two parts were *Emmanuel* in "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," and the other a character comedy part—a one-eyed thief—called the *Kinchen*, in "The Flowers of the Forest." The War was about to break out during the close of this tour, and this affected his business. He made little money by it, nevertheless. After that taste of starring he could not reconcile himself to go back into the stock company. He went to London, produced *Dundreary* at the Haymarket on Nov. 11, 1861, failed for two weeks, and then succeeded for a year.

It may be interesting to read the English verdict upon the performance, which may be summed up in the following from the London *Athenæum* of Nov. 16, 1861:

Whether the character (*Lord Dundreary*) by itself could sustain any degree of interest we very much doubt, but in the hands of Mr. Sothern, the gentleman who has been acting in it for so many hundred nights, over the water, it is certainly the funniest thing in the world. The part is abstractedly a vile caricature of an inane nobleman intensely ignorant and extremely indolent. The notion once accepted by the audience that such an absurd animal could be the type of any class whatever, the actor was free to exaggerate to any extent the representation of the ridiculous. Mr. Sothern, in the quietest way, takes full advantage of his position, and effectually subdues his audience to his mood. Laughter, at all times irresponsible, finally culminates in a general convulsion, which to our ears seemed quite a peculiarity,—it was so strange and yet so natural. The occasion was simply the reading of a letter from a brother in America, containing literally nothing than that he feared a former letter had miscarried from his having forgotten to direct it. This, with certain inane comments on its contents, sufficed to enable Mr. Sothern to produce the prodigious effect we have indicated. We are therefore disposed to believe that Mr. Sothern is an eccentric character, is a man of no ordinary genius, and reasonably desi re his further acquaintance.

During the latter part of 1861 Sothern appeared at the Haymarket in a comedietta adapted from the French by himself entitled, "Aunt's Advice"; in March, 1863, he appeared as *Capt. Walter Maydenbush* in "The Little Treasure," a piece selected for the début of Mrs. Ellen Terry; and at the same theatre in 1864 he appeared for the first time in the late Tom Robertson's "David Garrick," in the title rôle of which he won much distinction in this country. In the same year Henry J. Byron wrote for him the rather stupid "Lord Dundreary Married and Done For." From 1864 until 1867 Sothern traveled through the British Provinces, appearing for the first time during that period as *Frank Jocelyn* in a new play by Watts Phillips entitled "The Woman in Mauve"; in the part of the *Hon. Sam Slingsby* in a piece written for the comedian by the late John Oxenford; as *Frank Annerly* in a new comedy by Westland Marston entitled "The Favorite of Fortune"; as *Harry Vivian* in Tom Taylor's "A Lesson for Life"; and as *Robert Devlin* in a play called "A Wild Goose." Sothern, in July, 1867, appeared on the Paris stage as *Lord Dundreary*, but his reception was of the most frigid character, and he returned to the Haymarket, where, in January, 1869, he created the character *Col. John White* in Robertson's charming comedy, "Home."

Sothern remained in England until 1872, we think, when he came to this country again and broke through the traditions of Wallack's Theatre, New York, by playing a star engagement, which proved wonderfully profitable both to him and to the manager. It is doubtful, however, whether that success was not the turning point in the career of Wallack's, for it scotched if it did not break the reputation of that house as a great comedy theatre. After the run there he traveled through the States, finally reaching California, where, under the management of John McCullough at the California Theatre, he played one of the largest engagements ever known in America with the exception of that of Edwin Booth in the same house. From that time he has starred in the United States and in England. The ascendency of the combination system in this country leaving no regular company to support him forced Sothern to organize one of his own. In those companies he would always have two or three people from England. Invariably the leading lady was from the other side, the only exception we recollect being the wife of Mr. Lester, who played with him during two seasons under the name of Miss Minnie Walton.

In the way of new pieces, for the last four years Mr. Sothern produced several, such as "The Hornet's Nest" and "The Crushed Tragedian." The former was a failure; the latter a success, although it proved a dire failure in London. Sothern was always wanting a new play. He always wanted the star part entirely unlike *Dundreary*, and when he got it invariably refused it because it wasn't like *Dundreary*. In all his business relations with managers he stuck to the letter of his contract, and always made the best contract he could. His name being a tower of strength, who could get him was always a cause of contention among managers. He played the one against the other, and generally got more than the theatre could afford to pay him; indeed it is doubtful whether there are two managers in the United States outside of Lester Wallack who ever made any money to speak of out of engaging Sothern,—that is, out of more than one engagement. He used to say in private that he drew the money, and what he drew he wanted. Murdoch, Forrest, Edwin Booth, when playing unlucky engagements at the expense of managers, have frequently been known to change their terms, or to manage in some way to save the manager from heavy loss, but Sothern would put his *Dundreary* glass to his eye and simply say, like Nelson at Copenhagen, "I can't see it in that light," and take the full amount of the bond.

As a man in private life Sothern was popular, as will always be men who, making large amounts of money, lavish it to uphold the popularity that helps them make that money. He always lived in a princely fashion; was an honest, practical free-lover, and never denied himself any thing that his fancy suggested or his appetite craved,—in short, he was a man who could never be called generous but was always extravagant.

He had a dispute with his wife, and to a friend of his he gave this as the chief reason: that he would be d—d if he could love a woman that didn't appreciate him as an actor, whatever she might think of him as a man. His first separation with his wife was incited and managed by certain parties who were jealous of Sothern's mistresses. A certain spiritualist was used to widen the breach, and if the chief parlor-suit in the St. George Hotel, on the corner of Broadway and Twentieth street, New York, could repeat either through its chairs or its tables the revelations it then made or was made to make, young Sothern would understand what was the matter between his father and his mother.

Sothern was not a happy man. If he had not been an actor he would have made a splendid traveler, for more fully than any other man in the theatrical profession he realized and took to himself the traveler's aphorism, "I could be happy any place but here." Whenever he was in America he was sighing for Europe, and whenever he was in Europe he felt there was no place like America.

Although Sothern was very much piqued because his wife would not laugh at his *Dundreary*, he was by no means as vain as the majority of actors are of their reputation or skill. He at one time attended a performance of Salvini's "Sullivan"—the source of Robertson's "David Garrick"—given at a matinée in New York. On seeing Salvini play the mock drunken scene Sothern turned to a friend, who asked why he did not play *David Garrick* like that, and said: "If I could play it like that I would never play anything else."

Sothern had many intimates in the profession and among the members of the press, but he rarely had friends. He knew this, and often stated it. When, as during his Wallack engagement, if he and Lester were not very friendly he would say, "Just now Lester is the best friend I have, and, if you don't believe me, just look at this letter inclosing the receipts of the past week. I tell you no star will ever play to those receipts and lack a bosom friend while Lester lives." When he produced "The Crushed Tragedian" at the Park Theatre, New York, he found another bosom friend who stuck to him closer than a brother. It was a friend entirely in Sothern's way, because Sothern always liked titled men, and this man was no less than a Count,—he being the Count Joannes. It was well known that Sothern imitated a great many of the peculiarities of the Count in playing the part of the *Crushed*, and while he was studying these peculiarities the Count could certainly find no fault with the cuisine, either at Delmonico's or at the Gramercy Park Hotel. About this time, too, the Count blossomed out as one of the best dressed men on Broadway. Sothern never patronized a bad tailor. Another intimate friend of Sothern's, and a very useful one to Sothern, was Harry Wall, whom he took into his heart and his box-office at the same time. It is very much to be doubted if any man in America will more sincerely regret the taking off of Sothern than this same Harry Wall. The comedian was not a man to inspire long friendships, as in the case of Wallack. Most men's friendships for Sothern were measured by his receipts.

One thing must be said to Mr. Sothern's credit as an artist: He was a very conscientious actor. He never slighted his work, and never allowed any one under his management to slight it. Though for a time Mr. Sothern made large amounts of money in England, on the whole it is safe to say that the big fortune he dissipated was acquired here.

FATHER PURCELL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 21.—Father Edward Purcell, brother of Archbishop Purcell, died last night at the Ursuline Convent, in Brown County, in his 73d year. As Bishop in charge of the business affairs of the Archdiocese, he managed the Archiepiscopal Savings Bank, which suspended payment a couple of years since, leaving $4,000,000 of unpaid debts. The Archbishop intrusted the direction of this great business entirely to his brother, and the latter conducted it as if were the business of a peanut-stand, often carrying the records in his hat or his head, and refusing to accept notes from well-known Catholics, who borrowed large sums, on the ground that their word was as good as their bond. When the crash came there was not one of the many thousands of creditors who was more surprised than the good Bishop. The sorrows of the needy victims gave him constant pain, and, in the solitude of a convent home, he brooded over the great misfortune until it impaired his health.

To the Western Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 21.—Father Edward Purcell, brother to Archbishop Purcell, and the manager of the disastrous church-banking business in this city, which involved a loss to the depositors of several millions of dollars, died of apoplexy last night at the Ursuline Convent, in Brown County, Ohio. Father Edward was the right-hand man to his brother John Baptist, the Archbishop. He was younger than the Archbishop, and was a man of some force of character, and was regarded as honorable, though, as the event proved here, was deficient in business qualifications. The Archbishop was at his death-bed.

OTHER DEATHS.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 21.—This morning at 6 o'clock L. P. Elliot, of Deadwood, Dak., a wealthy miner, died here suddenly of heart-disease, on his way to meet his wife in Washington City. He had stopped off here to visit some relatives.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 21.—Squire Franklin Mann, a wealthy farmer and dairyman living west of Elgin, died to-day after a short illness. He was born in Wyoming County, New York, in 1816, and came to Illinois in 1844, then erecting a steam saw-mill at Burlington, this county. Deceased was a brother of the Hon S. S. and A. J. Mann, of this city, and had held almost every township office in Burlington. He leaves two daughters, one, Mrs. James Roseborough, being the wife of his partner in the ownership and management of the Burlington cheese factory.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA, Ill., Jan. 21.—James W. Brown, of Clintonville, a former member of the Kane County Board of Supervisors, died yesterday, aged 56 years. He was a wealthy farmer, and leaves a wife and large family. The funeral takes place Saturday.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 21.—James W. Brown, a much esteemed and prominent dairyman, and formerly Supervisor of Elgin Township, died yesterday afternoon, after a long and severe illness, aged 56 years. His family consists of a wife and four grown-up children. E. A. P.

New York Times, Jan. 20.

A dispatch received from Cairo announces the death of Mariette Pasha. Auguste Edouard Mariette, a French Egyptologist, was born in Boulogne, Feb. 11, 1821. He was educated at the College of Boulogne, and was subsequently a teacher of drawing and grammar. When only 26 years of age he wrote his first publication, "Lettres à M. Bouillet," which was a dissertation on the names of the cities that had formerly occupied the site of Boulogne. He became interested in Egyptian hieroglyphics at an early age, and by the aid of books became so well versed in Egyptology that in 1848 he was appointed to a situation in the Egyptian Museum in the Louvre, at Paris. In 1850, when 29 years of age, at the recommendation of the Institute, he was sent by the Government on a scientific mission to Egypt. The remains of Memphis, the ancient capital, first attracted his attention, and he at once began a series of excavations, which he carried on with great energy and skill, and which led to most important discoveries. He brought to light the Temple of the Serapis and the colossal figure of the Sphinx.

In 1851, when Mr. Bayard Taylor visited him at the scene of his explorations, M. Mariette told him that he had found on one of the blocks quarried out of a mound near Mitrahenny, an inscription which induced him to believe that the archæologists had not located the site of Memphis correctly, and he accordingly began to dig his pits four miles from the spot they had fixed upon. He soon struck an avenue of sphinxes which led to the Serapeum mentioned by Strabo, an enormous structure of granit and alabaster, containing within its inclosure the sarcophagi of the bulls of Apis from the nineteenth century to the time of the Roman supremacy. He found also eight colossal statues, 2,000 sphinxes, and 5,000 statues, evidently the work of Grecian art, and other marks of a great city. In 1855 he returned to Paris and was immediately appointed Assistant Conservator of the Egyptian Museum in the Louvre; but he was scarcely familiar with his new position when, in the same year, he was sent to study the Egyptian antiquities in the museum at Berlin. Several years afterward he again went to Egypt, being appointed Inspector-General and Keeper of the National Monuments of that country, and keeper of the museum at Boolak, near Cairo. He was also given the title of Bey by the Viceroy Director of the department for the preservation of Egyptian antiquities. He was a commander of the Legion of Honor and was decorated with the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle.

Among his later excavations are those at Tanis, disclosing the monuments of the Kings of the shepherd dynasty. In 1860 he discovered at Thebes the mummy of Queen Aah-hotep, of the eighteenth dynasty, and her jewels, consisting of a long gold chain, a diadem with two golden sphinxes, a breastplate of open work, bracelets, earrings, a richly chased dagger, and other ornaments of exquisit workmanship. They were in the Paris Exposition of 1867, and are now spoken of as "the pride of the museum of Boolak." Bayard Taylor again visited Mariette in April, 1874, and described his collections as they were arranged at the Boolak Museum. Three statues in the courts belong to the age of the shepherd Kings. The main vestibule is crowded with relics of the oldest Egyptian art. In the main hall are wooden statues belonging to the fourth dynasty, and a granit statue of Cephron, the builder of the second pyramid, which was found in a well in the granit temple discovered in 1866 near the Sphinx. There is also a vast collection of household articles, furniture, glass and earthen ware, implements of trade, etc., revealing the civilization and domestic life of Egypt 4,000 years ago. Mariette's discoveries have thus far thrown comparatively little light upon the sojourn of the Israelites in Egypt, though they have afforded grounds for probable chronological conjectures; but the revelations of the earliest periods, resulting from his researches, are of great value.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

An Inhuman Aunt's Treatment of Her Little Niece.

The case of Mrs. Crowley, for inhumanly beating and otherwise abusing her little niece, which was continued from the 13th inst., came up before Justice Walsh yesterday afternoon for a final hearing. In addition to the evidence already heard, Mrs. Ann Henricks, of 508 Twenty-sixth street, testified to having seen Mrs. Crowley take hold of the child's neck with one hand, and with her clenched fist strike the poor thing several blows about the head, and then chase her about the yard with a broomstick. She also testified to having heard the child scream on several occasions, and to having heard blows, but she did not see the parties. She also testified to having seen the child carry coal and water up two flights of stairs, when she was so lame and sore that she could scarcely hobble round. Mrs. Flinn, of 502 Twenty-sixth street, saw the child on the morning of Jan. 10, at 8 o'clock in the morning—the thermometer being at 15 degrees below zero—with her head bleeding. The latter came to the witness' house, awakening the inmates, stating that Mrs. Crowley had been beating her with the heel of her shoe. The blood was flowing freely, and the girl's shoulders were covered with it, and it ran off on Mrs. Flinn's floor. The girl was a pitiable sight, being clad in rags and covered with sores. The stockings she wore were made of a piece of old calico, and their feet were rotted off. The defense introduced only one additional witness, and the testimony was to the effect that Mrs. Crowley had not abused the child. On cross-examination she admitted that she had not been there oftener than once a month, and then only to call, and didn't know anything about the treatment of the child. Justice Walsh said he was satisfied from the evidence that the child had been abused, and, under the statutes, would have to hold the defendant to the Criminal Court, fixing bail at $300. The case for the prosecution was conducted by O. L. Dudley, agent of the Illinois Humane Society.

THE MEAT CONTRACT.

Should It Be Given to the Lowest Bidder, and Would the County Save by So Doing?

On further investigation of the meat contract, the following facts appear:

Mr. John Ford's bid for carcass meat was $4.99 per 100 pounds against $6.75 [not $5, as erroneously stated in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday), as bid by Mr. Bipper, the next bidder, and $4.24 against Bipper's bid of $5 for cut meats. Furthermore, Mr. Ford was called before the County Board Committee and stated that they could order cut or carcass meat at their option at the prices named in his bid as given above. The statement, therefore, that Mr. Ford does not intend to stand by his bid of $4.24 is entirely unauthorized. He does intend to stand by every bid that he made.

Mr. Ford is a practical butcher of long experience, having for ten years been in business in Chicago, and has a record without a stain. He supplies all the railroad dining-cars that leave the city, and furnishes the Chicago Club and hotels in New York and Boston. His ability and honesty are attested to by such men as Mr. John B. Drake of the Grand Pacific, Mr. Hulbert of the Sherman House, Messrs. Bristol & Smith, and many others. Mr. Ford stands ready to give ample bonds to secure the fulfillment of the contract. The acceptance of his bid by the Board would, providing that the same amount of meat were used this year as last, make a saving to the county for the year of from $5,000 to $12,000, the amount depending on whether cut or carcass meat were bought. If Mr. Ford is able and honest, as the evidence which is printed above must convince all that he is, a true economy would seem to dictate to the County Board to award the contract to him. There are butchers and butchers. Mr. Ford is a practical and experienced man, and the county should reap the advantage to be gained by his experience, which, and which alone, enables him to be the lowest bidder.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Jan. 21.—Suit has been brought in the United States District Court in behalf of Millie T. Whitlow, a white girl living in Cumberland County, by her next friend, Nelson A. Anderson. Miss Whitlow, it appears, has lived for some time in the family of a negro widower as nurse and house servant, being treated and considered as one of the household. Though nothing specific was alleged as to criminal conduct or character, this mode of life tended to injure her reputation in the neighborhood. After leaving the house of Coleman, the negro, the girl entered one of the public schools of the county as pupil, upon which the rest of the scholars all quit attending it. The teacher of the school applied for instructions to the School Board, and was directed to exclude Miss Whitlow. He did so, and she now brings suit for damages, naming a round sum. All the parties to the suit are white, but the girl lost character by living with a negro as his servant. As this fact gives the Federal Court jurisdiction, it will be a point of no small importance. Alexander Rives, who recently caused the indictment of the State Judges for failure to put negroes on their juries, will preside at the trial.

FAILURE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—Susan B. Foster, doing an optician business under the name of James Foster, Jr., at Race and Longworth streets, made an assignment in favor of her creditors to-day to F. A. Bradley; bond, $3,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 21.—The Harwood invoice has been completed, and foots up $430,749.75. There remains in the hands of the Sheriff about $85,000 worth of replevined goods not included in the above. Mr. Bally, a capitalist of St. Joseph, Mo., left for New York this noon, having ascertained the result of the invoice. Isaac Cahn has purchased an interest in the stock with the Milliken Brothers, and will hereafter give his attention to the development of the trade. The firm will be Cahn, Milliken & Co.

DOES LIFE-INSURANCE INSURE?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—This question is asked for this reason: From this morning's papers we see that the children of the late William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, have been compelled to sue the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company to recover on a policy of $5,000 on the life of Mr. Orton, who died April, 1878, now nearly three years, the Company alleging that he concealed certain facts in regard to his health at the time of insuring. This fact is denied. Does any one believe that a gentleman of the standing of the late Mr. Orton would willfully misrepresent in a matter of such importance? Certainly not.

Then, again, on the 7th inst. there is a record of a suit that has been in our Courts for over two years, brought by Mrs. Annie B. Lawrence against the Mutual Life-Insurance Company of New York for $12,000, the Company alleging that the deceased came to his death by his own act, although unintentionally, and that he also withheld certain facts.

The record of two suits of such prominence within two weeks caused me, a firm believer in life-insurance, to investigate the contracts of the different companies, and see whether one is insured under them or not. My investigation shows that by the contract of the Equitable Life-Assurance Society that their policies are incontestable, and that all such policies are payable immediately upon presentation of proof of loss, and that this is the only company that deals thus liberally with its members; and that only under these circumstances is one certain that his claim will be paid without the tedious process of law or the danger of a compromise.

A POLICYHOLDER.

A FINE SHOWING.

One of the oldest and most reliable insurance companies in the country is the Glens Falls, of Glens Falls, N. Y., of which Mr. Henry H. Brown is the agent in this city. The thirty-first annual statement of this Company, which appears in another column of this paper, shows a net surplus over capital and all liabilities of $529,384.33. The total available cash assets of this Company were $1,039,239.75 on the 1st of January. There are few companies in the country that can make a better showing than the reliable Glens Falls.

Don't Die on the Premises.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bed-bugs, roaches. 15c. boxes.

The best is always the cheapest, therefore get one of the new No. 8 sewing-machines,—best in the world. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 155 State street.

Over 155,000 Howe scales sold. Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Noah Lane	36	430 State-st.
Louise Mabelle	18	Chicago.
John Davis	30	Chicago.
Lizzie Schultz	24	Chicago.
Ferdinand Hardies	24	Chicago.
Maria Eichman	18	Chicago.
Peter Tice	26	Chicago.
Kate Curtain	24	Chicago.
Jozef Kotapis	41	Chicago.
Barbara Trampotowa	34	Chicago.
Wilhelm Bischoff	28	206 West Lake-st.
Augusta Behnke	24	Chicago.
Wilhelm Lohman	29	Blue Island, Ill.
Wil'mina Mindemann	26	Bremen, Ill.
Albert Gomoll	31	Chicago.
Johanna Schmoeke	22	Chicago.
James Harford	23	Chicago.
Hannah Moore	24	Chicago.
George A. McDonald	24	3414 State-st.
Annie Sinnen	24	39 Peck-court.

MARRIAGES.

EDMANSON—PARDEY—In this city, at the residence of the bride's parents, 889 Fulton-st., by the Rev. Henry G. Perry, M. A., of All-Saints' Episcopal Parish, Thursday evening, Jan. 20, James Edmanson, Esq., and Miss Nellie Pardey, all of Chicago.

☞ New York, Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., and Wilmington, Del., papers please copy.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—At Joliet, Ill., Jan. 21, Mrs. Priscilla W. Allen, wife of Dr. B. F. Allen and mother of F. E. and M. A. Allen and Mrs. H. N. Higinbotham, of this city.

MASSEY—At his residence, 182 North Jefferson-st., Alfred Massey, aged 51 years and 11 months. Funeral Sunday at 10 o'clock by cars to Rosehill.

☞ Cheshire, Eng., papers please copy.

PRUISKAGE—Jan. 21, William Pruiskage, 58 years of age, at his residence, 94 Bunker-st. Funeral from the Jesuit Church on Sunday at 10 o'clock, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

ENNIS—Jan. 20, Mrs. Ann Ennis, a native of County Meath, Parish of Clonard, Ire., aged 68 years. Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John Fitzgerald, No. 45 Fay-st., corner of Pratt, Saturday, Jan. 22, at 10 o'clock a. m., to St. Stephen's Church, where High Mass will be celebrated; thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

WARING—Jan. 20, Richard Waring, Esq., late of Belfast, Ire., aged 59 years and 10 months. Funeral at 12:30 sharp, Sunday, from late residence, 490 West Madison-st., thence by carriages to Graceland.

☞ Belfast and Plymouth, Eng., papers please copy.

COOK—At her late residence, 380 West Adams-st., Jan. 20, Helen Maria, wife of Ansel B. Cook, aged 51 years 10 months and 18 days. Funeral services at the residence Monday, Jan. 24, at 10 o'clock a. m. Friends of the family are invited.

CUDAHY—Jan. 20, at 9 a. m., at her residence 3243 Wabash-av., Mary, wife of John Cudahy. Funeral Saturday, Jan. 22, at 10 a. m., from residence to St. James' Church, thence to Calvary by carriages.

GREEN—Jan. 20, John Green, beloved and only son of Mrs. Bridget Green, aged 19 years 10 months 13 days. Funeral from his mother's residence, 536 West Erie-st., Sunday, Jan. 23, at 11 o'clock a. m., to St. Columbkill's Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

COOK—At her late residence, 380 West Adams-st., Jan. 20, Helen Maria, wife of Ansel B. Cook, aged 51 years 10 months and 18 days. Funeral service at the residence Monday, Jan. 24, at 10 o'clock a. m. Friends of the family are invited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A GOSPEL MEETING FOR COMMERCIAL travelers will be held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, 150 Madison-st., this evening.

MR. C. M. MORTON WILL CONDUCT THE Sunday-school teachers' meeting at noon today in Lower Farwell Hall. Subject: "The Birth of Jesus."

PROF. GEO. E. FOSTER, OF THE UNIVERSITY of New Brunswick, will speak in the Fifth Church (Presbyterian), corner Indiana-av. and Thirtieth-st., at 7:45 to-night, under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Republican Club of District No. 1, Hyde Park, at the Village-Hall Monday evening, Jan. 24, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers to fill vacancies, and of transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

THE CHICAGO PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY meets this evening at club rooms on parlor floor of Palmer House. Paper by Prof. Samuel Willard on "Historical Criticism."

THE ACTIVE MEMBERS OF THE YOUNG Men's Christian Association will hold a meeting to-day, at 1 o'clock, in the Bible Work Room, to take action on proposed amendments to the constitution.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR.

Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. ☞ Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

THE REASON EXPLAINED.

A GREAT CHANGE.

Certain Scientific Reasons for the Climatic Changes which are Taking Place in America,

And the Effect These Changes are Having Upon Society in General and Individuals in Particular.

Discovery of a New Seat of Disorder in the Body and How It Manifests Itself.

A Word of Caution and an Assurance of Hope.

It is well known that cutting down the trees in a timbered region lessens the amount of rainfall in that region. And it is a settled fact that civilization changes the climate in many localities. Now these changes have been rapidly taking place in America during the past few years, and are having untold effects upon the constitutions and health of the people. As a result, physical troubles that were quite common a few years since have now almost wholly disappeared, while new complaints of various kinds are constantly coming forward to mystify and afflict the public. This season of the year is the transition period. The body, as well as nature, is undergoing an entire change, and requires special care. Disease seeks to enter the system in every part. Watch it!

There is no portion of the body which so readily takes cold, or is so frequently diseased, as the kidneys. A cold which may start in any part of the system, and has apparently disappeared, has in all probability gone to the kidneys. And here is where the deception and danger come in, for a cold will remain upon the kidneys for weeks without giving any sign of pain in those parts. But there will be headaches; an aching in the joints and muscles; a tired feeling and general tendency to lassitude, all of which arise from the fact that the kidneys are disordered. The following statement made by Mr. A. Q. Brown, in charge of the Chicago West Division Post-Office, bears directly upon this subject. He says:

"My wife was in a terrible condition for more than five years. She seemed to have a complication of diseases, culminating in Bright's disease, and she has been doctored all the way from San Francisco to Chicago. I have frequently seen her fall upon the floor insensible, and I never expected she would get up again. Indeed, I never went home but I was prepared to find her laid out dead. She tried everything we could think of, and the doctors were all very kind. At last she began taking Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and the effect was very marked at once. She regained her strength and spirits, has been able to attend to all her duties, and the terrible sinking spells she formerly had have never returned. I consider it a most marvelous cure, and I cannot speak of the remedy too highly."

The lesson to be drawn from the above is not to neglect the first symptoms. They may be slight, but the results may be terrible. Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure above mentioned is the great and only certain help for the kidneys known to the world.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTIONS.

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.

Their popular monthly drawings, never postponed, have taken place regularly in the CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY.,

JANUARY 31.

These drawings occur monthly under provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, incorporating the Newport Printing and Newspaper Co., approved April 9, 1878.

☞ This is a special act, and has never been repealed.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31 rendered the following decision:

1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.

2d—Its drawings are fair.

The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the following attractive prizes:

1 Prize	$30,000	100 Prizes $100 each	[illegible]
1 Prize	10,000	200 Prizes $50 each	[illegible]
1 Prize	5,000	600 Prizes $20 each	[illegible]
10 Prizes $1,000 each	10,000	1,000 Prizes $10 each	[illegible]
20 Prizes $500 each	10,000		
9 Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes			[illegible]
9 Prizes $200 each, Approximation Prizes			[illegible]
9 Prizes $100 each, Approximation Prizes			[illegible]
1,960 Prizes			[illegible]

Whole tickets, $2. Half tickets, $1. 27 tickets, $50. 55 tickets, $100.

Remit money or Bank Draft in Letter, or send by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POST-OFFICE ORDER. Orders of $5 and upward, by Express, can be sent at our expense.

For further information address R. M. BOARDMAN, (Courier-Journal Building) Louisville, Ky., Or T. J. COMMERFORD, 212 Broadway, New York. Or to J. A. PARKS, 162 Washington-st., Room 14, Chicago.

LOTTERY.

Ky. S. LOTTERY

THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY CO. HAS BEEN IN EXISTENCE OVER 40 YEARS, AND NO DRAWING HAS EVER BEEN POSTPONED EVEN FOR A SINGLE DAY.

$15,000 FOR $1

WHICH HAS REGULARLY DRAWN ON MONDAY,

JAN. 31.

FIRST CAPITALS, $15,000, $5,000, $2,500, [illegible] and 1,871 OTHER PRIZES, AMOUNTING TO [illegible]. TICKETS, $1. FOR FULL PARTICULARS ADDRESS M. J. RICHMOND, COVINGTON, KY., OR G. UPINGTON, 599 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, OR FRED ERBY, 87 & 89 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Nos. 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

FURNITURE

Carpets, General Household Goods, Chromos, Plated Ware, Fur Robes, Underwear, General Merchandise, &c., &c., at

9:30 THIS MORNING.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auction House, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

SHOES.

COMMON SENSE SHOES. The Original and Best Can only be found at C. E. WISWALL & CO. 86 STATE-ST.

MINING OUTFITS.

ASSAY MATERIALS E. H. Sargent, 125 State-st., Chicago.

ORES ASSAYED And General Chemical Analysis performed. C. GILBERT WHEELER, 81 CLARK-ST.

CANDY.

KRANZ'S CANDIES, Fresh Every Day. Centered the Best in the world. CARAMELS a specialty. Wholesale and Retail. 78 & 80 STATE-ST.

Candy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

PILE REMEDY.

$1000 REWARD For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, or Protruding PILES that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. None genuine without his signature. Chicago Depots, 183 W. Madison, & cor. State & Madison.

TRUNKS.

TRUNK Tourists, Travelers and Excursionists should visit CHAS. T. WILT, For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR Wholesale & Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted. E. BURNHAM, 71 STATE-ST.

HAIR WATER WAVES, $1.75. ALL Long Hair Switches, &c. All other goods in proportion. JAMES HALL, 109 State-st.

FEATHERS, &c.

Feathers MATTRESSES, Springs & Cots, [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS.

RHYMES AND TUNES. ($1.50). By Margaret Pearmain Osgood. Translations by Louisa T. Cragin. Emphatically a household collection, containing lullabies, nursery songs, kindergarten songs, and everything of the kind that musical mothers, sisters, and all the children so dearly love, compiled from the best American and foreign sources, and, in many cases, having both foreign and English words. The songs have simple accompaniments. RHYMES AND TUNES has already received most flattering notices, and bids fair to be a universal favorite.

New Subscribe for the Musical Record. Try $1 for 6 mos.

EMERSON'S QUARTETS AND CHORUSES FOR MALE VOICES. (60 cts, or $6 per dozen.) A capital collection of pieces, just made, and well fitted, by their moderate compass and easy arrangement, as well as by their solid merit and great variety, for clubs and quartets that are now so rapidly increasing. The Book is compact, and may easily be carried in the pocket.

BEETHOVEN. Biographical Romance by Rau. $1.50.

ALBUM OF SONGS. ($2.00.) By Robert Franz. Authorized edition of 100 of the very best of German songs ever issued.

In Press—A new Sunday-School Song Book.

Any Book mailed, post free, for retail price.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago, Ill.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

BOOKS.

NOTICE!

We will receive from a well-known British bookseller a fine collection of old, rare, and valuable books, which we shall sell at auction by catalogue about the 10th of February next. Parties desiring catalogue will please address Chicago Auction and Storage Co. WM. A. BUTTERS, Auctioneer, Chicago, Ill.

JAY GOULD.

Incidents in the Life of the Great Financier.

New York Correspondence Grand Rapids Times.

I have written to the *Times* upon several previous occasions bits of news concerning Jay Gould, the most famous man in his way in the world. But he is never less than an interesting study to me, and I would like to watch the man for weeks instead of minutes. He is at once the most and least known man in America to-day. I know two or three men who are with Jay Gould almost daily, and they tell me he is more of an enigma to them than to strangers. Many speculators share in certain of the secrets upon which Gould builds the colossal operations that have made his name and power, but he never lets anybody into any scheme in its entirety. Reticence is his chief safeguard; without it the ruling power in Wall street and railroad circles would long ago have been in other hands. Jay Gould is generally regarded as a man hard as iron and as cold. In reality, there is no man in the country who is so easily practiced upon or who is so robbed by certain classes. Born and reared in poverty, he has raised himself to a financial condition second to that of no man in the world. Thinking that readers of the *Times*, who day after day see allusions to this man and his schemes, who for years have read and heard of him, may like to know about his personality, I have become indebted to a brother journalist for much of the following paper:

The father of Jay Gould was a farmer, who operated a small place in Roxbury, N. Y. The section in which this farm was located is noted as being productive of bankruptcy. The elder Gould was poor. His son's early education was neglected. The facilities for learning which surrounded him were of the most primitive type, and his work on the farm precluded him from taking full advantage even of these. As a boy he longed for professional work. Leaving the farm he found employment in the County Surveyor's office. Jay Gould was sent out to survey Rensselaer and Saratoga Counties, and did his work well. His map of Albany may be still be seen in several of the older offices of that city. He made $1,000 clear in this scheme, and with it bought a tannery in Goldsboro, Pa. Here he accumulated money rapidly, and was soon enabled to buy up a majority of the stock of the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, which was on the market at a low figure. Here it was that he showed his first ability as a railway manager, and not many months elapsed before he brought his company into a flourishing condition.

At the outbreak of the War he went into Wall street, where, by skilled manipulation of stocks and the absolute secrecy of conducting operations, he soon won a foremost place. The same methods he pursued at first are his now. They make him the most dangerous of antagonists, for Gould never emerges from the background until he has carried his points and won the game. Early in his career he fixed his eye on Erie. In 1868 Fisk and a number of friend controlled most of the road; a few thousand shares were outstanding. Of Jay Gould they had never heard. Tracing up the stock which was needed to give them absolute power, they found it in Gould's hands. From small to immense offers were made him for the shares, but he would not sell. The only way to get the stock, he said, was to let him into the combination. This they were obliged to do, and in the following July he was made President of the Erie Railroad. It would fill the *Times* to tell of Jay Gould's management of this great enterprise. Most of its history is already known.

Some twenty years ago Mr. Gould married a Miss Miller, whose father was of the firm of Dater & Co., wholesale grocers. They have six children. In the winter they live in the elegant house on the northwest corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-seventh street, and in the summer the Gould family go to the country residence at Tarrytown, whose $200,000 conservatory burned last week. Jay Gould is eminently a man of habit. At the close of business he rides directly home, takes dinner with the family and passes the evening in the study. In this room are his telegraph operator and private secretary. Private wires enable him to communicate with his brokers and aids at all hours of the day and night. No man works harder than he. Reading and looking at his magnificent pictures are his only recreations. Wine and tobacco are forbidden guests. He is a generous, open-hearted, big-minded, unostentatious man. To his family Mr. Gould is devotedly attached. He rarely travels, either for business or pleasure, unless accompanied by some of his children. They have anything and everything they want, and do just as they please. Yesterday Mr. Gould was dressed in a Prince Albert coat of wine-colored material, gray trousers of striped cloth, a cheap and uncouth pair of shoes, and a black necktie. At all times he is the plainest of men.

Gould is 45 years of age, but he carries his years so well that I should think him younger. There is a slight tinge of gray upon his intensely-black beard, and his high, full forehead and sharp, dark eyes attract notice. His friends tell me that within a year or two he has changed his methods of doing business. Where he used to manipulate stocks altogether, they say he is now exclusively engaged in the establishment and management of great telegraph and railroad enterprises. But it won't do to apparently rely wholly upon the apparent stillness of the man who holds the stock market by the throat, and who can choke shekels out of it whenever he appears to be in the mood.

An English Story of American Ingenuity.

The following curious bit of information appears in the *Daily Telegraph* of London:

"American ingenuity, stimulated to almost superhuman efforts of conception by the favorable results of the experiments recently made with a view of tunneling the bed of the British Channel, has put forth an amazing project for connecting Great Britain with the United States by a transatlantic railway. Rejecting the notion of driving a tunnel under the ocean as too tedious and expensive, the devisers of this scheme propose to sink upon the Atlantic bed an iron tube some three thousand miles long and twenty-six feet in diameter, through which two trains might travel simultaneously with perfect convenience and safety. As, however, this tube would be subjected to exterior water pressure equal to that of about 120 atmospheres, its casing will have to be at least eighteen inches thick. The tube is to consist of sections, each 160 feet in length, and is to be laid down in the following manner: Five such sections are to be welded together upon firmly-anchored pontoons, both ends of the length thus prepared for sinking being hermetically closed, but in such sort that they can be opened from within. Then the entire compartment, 800 feet long, is to be lowered into the sea by steel chains, so that it shall reach the bottom in immediate proximity to the section it is destined to join. The junction will, of course, be effected by submarine workmen; and the processes will be carried on with undeviating regularity, starting from the American coast, until the shores of Ireland shall be attained by the mighty tube. Meanwhile the laying of rails, telegraph wires, lighting and ventilation apparatus, and so forth, will go inside the tube as it grows longer and larger. Mr. Edison believes that he can perfect an electric locomotive to draw the trains along through the tube in fifty hours from shore to shore, and the cost of the whole line, rolling-stock included, is not to exceed one hundred and sixty millions sterling."

LITERATURE—ART—SCIENCE.

Life of Sir Anthony Panizzi—Familiar Talks on English Literature.

The Exploration of New Guinea—Sir William Herschel—English Grammar—Corporator's Manual.

History of New York—Thirty Years—Hudson's Shakspeare—Theological Works—The Paper World.

Magazines—Books Received—Literary, Art, and Scientific Notes.

LITERATURE.

LIFE OF SIR ANTHONY PANIZZI.

Sir Anthony Panizzi was the Principal Librarian of the British Museum. His career was in some respects an eventful one, and in many ways an interesting one. His life was one of incessant activity, and connected with all the stirring public events of the most active period of our age. It was moreover filled with adventures which would hardly be surmised by those who only knew him as the occupant of the office he held for so many years. The history of his life has been written by Louis Fagan, for nearly twenty years an associate of Panizzi's in the Museum, and the American edition is said to contain an addition by Henry Stevens, of Vermont, containing his personal and bibliographical reminiscences of Panizzi and the British Museum. We have received Mr. Fagan's two volumes from the American publishers. They are handsomely manufactured and entertaining to the reader. In these volumes are found many letters from the most celebrated men of the time,—Thiers, Cavour, Palmerston, Dickens, Clarendon, Gladstone,—which give them additional worth. "Men have not lived in vain" says the biographer, "when, either by indomitable spirit they have left behind encouragement for their fellow-men to enter as keenly as themselves into the battle of life, or have proved in their own persons how strict integrity and undeviating rectitude finally bring their reward; and such an example, we venture to declare, was the subject of this memoir."

Antonio Genesio Maria Panizzi was born at Brescello, in Modena, on the 16th of September, 1797. His father was the son of a lawyer, but Mr. Fagan fails to say what his own employment was. He went to school at the Lyceum of Reggio, and in 1814 entered the University of Parma. In 1818 he obtained the Baccalaureat, with the title of "Dottor" Panizzi. He soon obtained an official appointment from the Duke of Modena as Inspector of Public Schools. His characteristics at this time are thus described: "In temper somewhat hot and hasty, but of calm and even judgment, which commanded respect and caused him to be looked up to by all. His powers of eloquence were of no mean order," and he was endowed with a remarkable memory and the ability to work hard and constantly. He became a member of the political organization known as the "Carbonari,"—an organization which derived its name from a similar organization which had long existed in Germany, where the necessity of affording aid to one another induced the charcoal-burners who inhabited the vast forests of Germany to unite against robbers and enemies. The Italian organization was established in Italy by one Maghella, a Genoese "of low extraction." By the year 1820 Carbonarism had become synonymous with treason in the opinion of the ruling powers, and Panizzi was arrested Oct. 22, 1821. By the assistance of a friend he jumped out of the window and made his way to the frontier. From there he went to Lugano, in Switzerland, and while there wrote his book entitled "Processi di Rubiera," Rubiera being the name of a fortress between Reggio and Modena, where the prosecution of Modenese political offenders was conducted before a tribunal nominated *ad hoc*. The character of Panizzi's writings provoked the Austrian Government, and he was ordered to move to Geneva. But there was no rest for him here, as the representatives of Austria, France, and Sardinia insisted on his expulsion. By way of the Rhine and the Netherlands he journeyed to London, and arrived there in May 1823. His finances had reached a pretty low ebb: "The author clearly recollects hearing Panizzi narrate that, in these days of his indigence, fourteenpence was all he allowed himself for breakfast and dinner, and how well he remembered spending one portion of an afternoon in gazing through the windows of a cookshop, watching with hungry eyes the more fortunate mortals who were satisfying their appetites within; and this reminiscence gained additional zest from the fact that it was related at a banquet." While in England Panizzi was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death for Carbonarism, at Modena. The sentence was executed on his effigy, which must have been satisfactory to Panizzi. From London he soon moved to Liverpool, and earned a livelihood as teacher of Italian. Here he received a letter from the tax-gatherer at Reggio who sent him an account of the expenses attendant on his trial and sentence, and wanted him to remit 225 francs, including *the usual fee for the hangman*. This demand he answered in a humorous vein at some length. His letter is dated: "Realm of Death, Elysian Fields, 10th May, 1824." Among other things he says: "Now I, in compliance with your solicitation, have to tell you that, mindful of the maxim *mors omnia solvit*, I do not consider that since my departure I have any longer assets or liabilities in that miserable world of yours." And he closes by wishing the tax-gatherer "a death such as mine, and I conclude without further ceremony, both for the sake of following your example, and because such observances are not much affected in this republic." Panizzi was a warm friend of Count Linatis, also a political exile. In the summer of 1823 it appears that both had some thoughts of settling in New York. Panizzi, however, remarked that, "from the Americans, who were a proud people, there was, a fortiori, but scant courtesy to be expected, and but little advancement to be hoped for in their country." Linatis' answer was: "I do not agree with you in what you say respecting the North Americans, for half the population consists of adventurers, and the system of colonization being so active, there will be no difficulties in becoming a citizen, whereas in England you will remain a *foreigner* forever." In May, 1828, Panzzi accepted an appointment as Professor of Italian literature at the University of London. In 1837 he resigned this position. In 1831 he became extra Assistant Librarian of the British Museum, and by 1856 had worked himself up to the position of Principal Librarian. He wrote freely for the reviews and also prepared "Extracts from Italian Writers" on "Elementary Italian Grammar," and some other works, including a nine-volume edition of "Orlando Innamorato di Bojardo and Orlando Furioso of Ariosto." Mr. Fagan devotes considerable space to an account of the British Museum itself. The originator of the National Collection was Sir Hans Sloane, who died in 1753. The Charter of Foundation was passed by Parliament in 1753. Of the chief officer, Mr Fagan says: "He is styled Principal Librarian, which is to a certain extent a misnomer, as he has no more to do with the books than with the other portions of the collection; he derives his appointment from the Crown under sign-manual, and is intrusted with the care and custody of the Museum, his duty being to see that all the subordinate officers and servants perform their respective duties properly." The account of the rise and progress of the British Museum is an interesting one, calling to mind the old adage about "great oaks" and "little acorns." Panizzi became a naturalized Englishman in 1831.

Panizzi's ideas of what the Museum should be are thus summed up by his biographer:

I. The Museum is not a show, but an institution for the diffusion of culture.

II. It is a department of the Civil Service, and should be conducted in the spirit of other public departments.

III. It should be managed with the utmost possible liberality.

It was as guardian of "a national emporium of the world's treasures" that Panizzi regarded his trust. In 1845 Panizzi made a journey to Italy, and also revisited Modena. In 1847, through Panizzi's influence, the Museum acquired the Grenville Library of 20,239 volumes. In 1880 the library contained 1,300,000 volumes. The second volume of these "Memoirs" consists largely of correspondence, and ends with Panizzi's death.

Mr. Fagan appears to have had an almost unlimited amount of material at his disposal, and to have used that material judiciously and to good purpose. Whether these volumes will prove as interesting or as readable to American readers as they will to Panizzi's fellow-citizens is doubtful. The British Museum is so wholly an English institution, and this work has so much to say about its rise, progress, and history, that we doubt not many pages will be passed over by them as speedily as possible. Mr. Steven's contribution does not appear to form an integral part of the work, although described on the title-page. It does not accompany the two volumes already received.

Published in Boston by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

FAMILIAR TALKS ON ENGLISH LITERATURE.

The intention of the author of this book, if we have construed the statements in the preface aright, is to give a brief but comprehensive survey of English literature—or rather of that branch of it which she defines as *polite* literature—in a familiar style for the especial benefit of the young, by whom it is hoped that the work will be used as a class-book. This attempt was in one sense not a difficult task since it did not require originality or research. That is to say: works on English literature being abundant and covering the entire field, it was unnecessary to consult original manuscripts in order to obtain an opinion as to the position and influence to which the earlier authors were entitled. On the other hand, as Mrs. Richardson proposed to arbitrarily omit all historians, divines, and scientists and all other writers except such as she considered to "have had a marked influence upon literature," the work of selection required the exercise of good judgment and skill. She professes "to show the growth of literature from its beginning down to the end of the first third of this century," but she does not "give biographical sketches of these writers." And she omits the period which is most interesting to the young, and with which it is most important, perhaps, that they should be thoroughly familiar. The "living men" have not as yet, perhaps, "had their place assigned in the archives of literature," but were Mrs. Richardson's book accepted as a standard, it would be difficult to assign the place "in the archives of literature" to which many of the authors she has written about belong. The critical opinion is often left to the reader to form for himself, and a great deal can be said about Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, Wilson, Theodore Hook, Marryatt, Horace Smith, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Gore, Miss Martineau, G. P. R. James, Lever, Lover, Mrs. Trollope, Mrs. Craik, Bulwer, Charlotte Brontë, Collins, Reade, Macdonald, Black, Yates, Mrs. Oliphant, Miss Yonge, Rhoda Broughton, Charles Kingsley, Thomas Hughes, Trollope, E. A. Freeman, Hardy, Tennyson, Browning, Swinburne, and other writers, without attempting to "set them among their peers." True it is that this work has been done by others, and well done,—as by McCarthy, for instance,—but so has every feature of the book before us. Taine, Craik, Laing, Collier, Allibone, Wright, Hallam, Shaw, Arnold, and others have all written admirable treatises on English authors and their works. As a class-book the merits of the book would have been vastly increased and its purpose better filled had it also embraced the writers of a later period. The work is, of course, largely composed of quotations and of extracts. Whether the almost entire omission of biographical notices was a wise plan or not is doubtful, for in literature it is especially difficult to entirely separate the author from his book, and the true critic of his work must consult and trace the influences of the writer's life in order to give a living interest to his subject.

Mrs. Richardson has been for some years lecturing on English literature to young women, and it is a subject with which she is familiar. In her preface she claims that this book is not a report of those talks. A sentence like this one, however, sounds very much as though used for the benefit of one distinct portion of our race: "It is useless for any one to read poetry merely for the sake of saying *she* has read it, and I certainly should advise no one to read the poem unless *she* reads it purely for the enjoyment of it." A work built in accordance with the plan of this one is necessarily incomplete, and could hardly be used as a text-book. It is intended for the young, and so comes into direct comparison with Collier's work. Of the two works the latter will still hold its own for school use. "Familiar Talks on English Literature" seem to us, therefore, incomplete in purpose,—not broad enough to cover adequately the object for which they were professedly written,—and incomplete in treatment, in that the influences affecting the author's composition or the circumstances of his life by which his authorship was controlled are not sufficiently set forth to show the truth or the reasons for the criticisms passed upon his work. In the words of an eminent writer, "the color and the flavor of that wonderful mind-fruit called a Book depend upon the atmosphere in which it has ripened, and the soil whence its sweet or sour juices have been drawn, and these important influences cannot be overlooked in tracing, however slightly the growth of a literature."

Mrs. Richardson is of the opinion that critics "are very poor oracles till popular judgment comes to set them right." In spite of that doctrine we venture to believe that her book will be found to be pleasant, easy, and instructive reading; her style graceful, simple, and clear, and her language well chosen and effective. What she has done has been well done, and her comments and judgments are fair and based on good authority. There is no danger of the acquirement of too great a familiarity with English literature by reason of the multiplication of works on that subject. And it is, perhaps, wise to separate it into branches and to have an interesting and candid presentation of each branch in order to attract different classes of readers, and thus increase the number of those familiar with the history of their own literature. Mrs. Richardson treats of "polite literature" only,—of poetry, essays, fiction,—and this is a very important branch of the general subject. Some names are omitted to which we might have expected some reference, such as Aneurin, Gildas, Alcuin, and Aldhelm, during the Anglo-Saxon period; Anselm, Scotus, and Occam; de Hauteville and Joseph of Exeter, after the Roman conquest; Nainot (the first original English poet) and Rolle, before Chaucer; and Gascoyne and Buckhurst, after him. In the Elizabethan age, the brothers Fletcher, Barbour (who wrote "The Bruce"), Dunbar (whom Walter Scott placed at the head of Scottish poets), and Douglas, who made a poetical translation of Virgil's Æneid into the Scottish dialect are not alluded to. Later, Heywood, Lilly, Tate (one of the poets laureate) Colley Cibber, Landys, and Fairfax,—we find no mention of these, nor of Hobbes, Locke, Burton, and Browne, all essayists in the best sense of the term,—Richard Savage, Ferguson, Churchill, Berkeley, Hogge, Wolfe, and Thomas Hood, one of the strongest of the poets of the time. The elimination has been somewhat arbitrary and to some extent unjust, for certainly brilliant Laurence Sterne and the racy memoir-writer Horace Walpole, the graceful Rogers and Hogge, the "Ettrick Shepherd," Felicia Hemans and Joanna Baillie among woman, were entitled to at least honorable mention in a work on English literature! While thinking, then, that its scope is more limited than its pretensions, we may cheerfully commend "Talks" as a safe guide and a most entertainingly-written work as far as it goes. Mrs. Richardson has evidently bestowed upon it a great deal of time and care, for it shows the marks of thought and careful composition. Her studies have well qualified her for her work, and what seem to us to be defects in her book are due perhaps to a different judgment as to the best method or as to the proper scope of a work on so important a subject as the one she has chosen to illustrate. She gives us bright, pleasant reading, and ought therefore to find hosts of readers. It is one of the few books which it was a privilege rather than a task to read to the end. The publishers have presented the work in a neat and attractive form. One or two typographical errors—such as "nanesdimittis" for "nunc dimittis"—are perhaps unavoidable. The index is full and satisfactory.

Published in Chicago by Jansen, McClurg & Co.

NEW GUINEA.

Mr. L. M. D'Albertis left Genoa on the 25th of November, 1871, to explore the savage and unknown country of Papua, and during the next five years was pretty constantly engaged in exploring expeditions in that distant land, better known as New Guinea. The account of the trip has been kept in the form of a daily journal, and is as little like the record of an exploring expedition as can well be imagined. It is filled with trifling comments and quotations, and the author is continually "asking himself" some question, in answer to which the reader has not a particle of interest. Sometimes there is aggravating absence of detail, and then again there is a superabundance of it. A "primeval forest" seems to have been a hobby of the writer's. On the first page, he is crazy to "journey to a land of ever verdant primeval forests," which he apparently considers synonymous with "a region of perpetual ecstasy," although the whys and wherefores are not stated. On the second page he beholds "in his mind's eye" a great many things, among others, "Papua, the land of primeval forests," which have now become equal to "the land of primitive man,—the land of the bird of paradise." On the nineteenth page he has landed in New Guinea, and his first thought is, "At last I was roaming through a primeval forest," and on the twentieth page he is "so pleased" at finding himself in "a primeval forest" that he "wants to run about everywhere." At the bottom of the same page he has come to the conclusion that "a primeval forest is *not* an earthly paradise"! The chief value of M. D'Albertis' work lies in the contributions he was enabled to make to natural history, ornithology alone having been enriched with sixty-one new species, belonging to forty-two distinct genera, of which two are new. He also obtained considerable information about the native population and the geographical features of the interior of the island. He obtained several skulls and "two complete skeletons." The inhabitants are neither cannibals nor idolaters, but believe in a future state and in evil spirits, and are very superstitious. The illustrations in the two volumes are very fine, especially the colored plates of birds, which are really works of art. But the narrative drags along and becomes very tedious. As another has said: "As a whole the work can scarcely be called entertaining. Signor D'Albertis might easily have compressed the two volumes into one, without omitting a single fact of scientific interest, and made his narrative far more readable."

As to the slave-trade in Northeastern New Guinea he has this to say:

> Although the traffic in slaves has not assumed here the proportions which it has attained in other parts of Africa [*sic*], it is sufficiently active to call for the attention of European Governments, as it numbers many victims every year. The Dutch, who claim to be masters of this territory, ought surely, for the honor of civilization, to be foremost in putting down the slave trade here,—unless, indeed, they tolerate it from policy, as a means of keeping in subjection the chiefs who carry on that infamous traffic. If the inhabitants along the coast of New Guinea, from Sorong to the Straits of Dourga, have such an aversion to strangers, it may fairly, I think, be accounted for by the fact that for centuries past they have been exposed to the incursions and rapine of the rajas, who are dependent on the Sultan of Tidor and the Dutch. Who does not know that there are slave-markets in Ternate, in Misor, in Timor, in Ke, and Arru? If the negroes of Africa inspire so much interest, why should those of New Guinea be forgotten? The Dutch Government and the officers of the Dutch navy, who officially visit Arru, Goram, Ceram, Ke, and many of the islands which form archipelagoes in the west of New Guinea, ought not to ignore what every one who visits these islands sees clearly. (P. 162.)

Mr. D'Albertis' first voyage was the least successful of any of his expeditions, as he had to contend against sickness, being unacclimated, desertion by his followers, and his entire ignorance of the country and its inhabitants. His explorations were confined almost entirely to the northwestern portion, the missionary stations at Dorei and Andai, and a journey into the interior town of Hortam. He also spent some time at Sorong Island and at Ramoi, and then, in an Italian man-of-war, followed the coast down to Orangerie Bay, at the southeastern extremity of the island. New Guinea is the largest island in the world, with the exception of Australia, and yet it is less known than any other region of equal extent on the earth. Although there have been missionary stations for twenty-five years in the northern portion, Mr. D'Albertis and his companion, Dr. Beccari, were the first to penetrate the interior region. The author of these volumes sums up his observations at the end of each voyage. New Guinea is a mountainous island, with a hot, damp climate and frequent rainfalls. The character of the people varies with the locality. At Ramoi "they seem to be the poorest people in the world, and the gloomiest. I was there a fortnight, and never saw one of them laugh. They cultivate the earth and hunt with bow and spear." And of the Papuans generally: "Perceiving the great differences both in type and in customs, he will be convinced that he has before him a mixed race."

On his second visit to Yule Island, in 1875, he had twenty companions and servants. The climate here is more temperate, and the island is under partial cultivation. The villages are numerous and populous, and the manners and customs of the inhabitants "gentle." They practice polygamy, and are under the rule of chiefs or land-owners.

Here is a pleasant description of their mode of life: "The early hours of the morning are devoted to cleaning the houses and the road, which the women keep clean, each in front of her own door. The young men attend to the care of their own persons, adorning themselves with plumes and feathers and painting their foces with different colors. It is not uncommon to see the young of both sexes parading the village streets in the afternoon, laden with every ornament they possess, and paying visits. Their natural disposition is gentle and placid. They like to spend their time in talking and games, in which men and women take an equal share. Playful and free of speech, they nevertheless do not transgress the bounds of modesty, either in word or deed. Women and children are included in every conversation, and often take part in the public discussions, which are held in the evening. Women are always respected, and in some villages especially they enjoy a certain supremacy, although the government of the house belongs to the husband. Labor may be fairly said to be fairly divided between the two sexes, and they are accustomed to work from their earliest childhood. The more fatiguing field-work, or surrounding the fields with palisades for protection against animals hurtful to the plantations, falls to the share of the men. Sowing, gathering, providing daily what is necessary for the family, is the business of the women. The men make the nets for hunting and fishing, and build the canoes and houses. The women cook, but the men prepare the flesh-meat for them."

The second volume deals almost entirely with the third and most interesting of all the expeditions undertaken by Mr. D'Albertis. On this trip, by means of a small steam-launch, he was enabled to penetrate into the very heart of the country, ascending the "Fly" River—the only one of any size in the island—to its source. This was not as peaceable an expedition as the others, for they found some hostile tribes of natives, and were obliged to fight their way through. His observations made on these last trips led him to the following conclusion: "What is required is the union or association of native labor, in order that the white man may profit by the riches of the country. It would be necessary, in my opinion, that the natives, stimulated by our European productions, should be induced to work, and to produce on their side, for the purpose of exchanging with us; and this exchange, at first very trifling, would every year acquire larger proportions through the increased cupidity and growing wants of the natives. . . . Pioneers should be sent out to teach the natives to cultivate the earth by means of machinery, to sow and to reap, at the proper seasons for both, and to preserve these productions of the earth which they could bring to a sure market. Rice, cotton, tobacco, coffee, muscatel nuts, etc., would very soon, there can be no doubt, richly repay the first cost. . . . The people of the 'Fly' are more barbarous and savage than any others inhabiting this great island. . . . This island, whose riches have as yet been of no benefit to Europeans, might be colonized. The fertility of its soil, its wide plains, and its abundant water offer facilities for the greatest results, if the right means are taken at the beginning."

It is impossible to give a very accurate idea of a work like this, where every day had its incident, and yet where no result of any general interest was attained for weeks. It is undoubtedly the best and fullest account of this island and its peoples yet published. But even then it leaves an immense amount of territory still unexplored and unvisited, as will be seen by a reference to the map accompanying the second volume. The most recent work on New Guinea, prior to this one, was published in London in 1875 by J. H. Lawson, entitled "Wanderings in the Interior of New Guinea." This gentleman appears to have confined his visit to an exploration of one river,—the Macussar or Baxter,—and his accounts are ridiculed by D'Albertis, and his discoveries certainly do not harmonize with those made by the latter. The German naturalist Meyer also visited New Guinea after the date of D'Albertis' first visit, but neither he nor Wallace more than scratched the surface of the soil worked by the Italian. There have been many other expeditions to Papua since its discovery by the Portuguese in the sixteenth century,—by the Dutch in 1828, by English men-of-war in 1845, 1846, 1848, 1873, and 1874, and by the Dutch again in 1858,—but all these expeditions confined themselves to visiting portions of the coast and generally only where there were good harbors.

There is one thing we notice that seems to need further explanation. An expedition on the British ship Rattlesnake in 1848 discovered a range of mountains, one peak of which was 13,205 feet above the sea, in the southeast peninsula of the island. This range, the most prominent of any in the island, was called by them the "Stanley" range, and is so referred to by subsequent explorers, certainly by Meyer and Capt. Moresby. D'Albertis does not refer to the "Stanley" range, but claims to have discovered and named the same range in 1876, and to have given it the name of "Victor Emmanuel Range," and as such it is down on his map. D'Albertis speaks of having seen these mountains when fifty miles away from them on the River "Fly." Then whoever named them the "Stanley" range must have gone equally near, although probably from a different point of approach. Which is the right name, then, for geographers to adopt? With the exception of certain peculiarities of style and the prolixity to which we have already alluded, this work is an important addition to the literature of travel and exploration, and is another contribution to the world's history. It is attractively presented to the public in neat gray covers, on good paper, and large, clear type. Its price is at least double what it ought to be, and places it beyond the reach of the general public. Five dollars a volume for a cloth-bound book is too much, especially when the book is intended to create an interest in an unknown land, and to aid in the development of its resources and the civilization of its inhabitants.

Published in Boston by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

SIR WILLIAM HERSCHEL.

Prof. E. S. Holden, late of the National Observatory at Washington, and recently chosen as successor of the lamented Prof. Watson at the Washburn Observatory, Madison, Wis., has written an account of the life and work of the elder Herschel. He has done it well. He has given so much of the personal history of the great man as is of interest to the great majority of readers, and has grouped together in satisfactory order the leading facts in his astronomical work. The latter part contains a great many statements which will be new even to many who are moderately well read in astronomical literature, and is a double measure of justice to the memory of Herschel, by not only stating what he did and wrote, but also furnishing the basis for correcting not a few popular impressions in regard to his views. The sketch has the merit of being well digested; not full enough to be wearisome, nor so deeply learned that it requires a high order of education to understand it. The book contains just enough of reference to the work of other astronomers to enable the reader to understand the character and relative importance of Herschel's work, and is not loaded down with praise of the man whose memory is dear to all lovers of scientific investigation.

Published by C. Scribner's Sons. Advance sheets.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

"A Shorter Course in English Grammar and Composition," by W. H. Wells, A. M., is the title of a little book which ought to take high rank in educational circles. The author, who was for many years Superintendent of Public Schools in this city, and subsequently President of the Board of Education, has aimed to present a book of progressive exercises in speaking and writing English, accompanied by a constant application of the principles and rules by which the language is governed. He does not present those rules as abstract principles, but in their practical application. It is due to him to say that in following out this method he has entirely avoided the diffuseness which generally marks the illustrative style of conveying information. He has really compressed a great deal into little space; and his statements are models of concise correctness, indicating that every sentence was thoroughly digested and scrutinized by the author before being committed to print.

THE CORPORATOR'S MANUAL.

This is a valuable little handbook which does not pretend to be, what it is not, a general treatise on the law of corporations. It is non-technical, and yet contains abundant references to authorities, so that it will be found to be a useful adjunct to a lawyer's library. The plan of its preparation is thus stated by the author: "First: All fragments of the general law of Illinois having reference to the organization, maintenance, and dissolution of corporations (other than companies for banking, railroad, and insurance purposes), scattered through the pages of the Revised Statutes and the subsequent session laws are brought together. Second: These are arranged, according to the classification adopted by the Legislature, under the divisions of corporations for pecuniary profit; not for pecuniary profit; and for religious purposes. Third: The sections of each act are brought into logical sequence, to show the manner of organizing, the powers of the companies, their operation under those powers to their death, whether by efflux of time or dissolution by surrender or forfeiture of franchise. Fourth: Each section of the acts which have passed under review, by themselves or their equivalent, of the Supreme Court of this or any other State, or of the United States, has appended to it the substance of the views of such courts."

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Mrs. Lamb has finished the elaborate work on which she has been for so long engaged, and it is not only a credit to its author, but will be found of great interest to the general public. The history of the City of New York is an important element in the history of the United States. And Mrs. Lamb has made faithful researches among original records and manuscripts besides consulting all the authorities already published on the subjects of which she treats. The second volume, like its predecessor, is complete in sixteen parts, the last part covering such topics as the Introduction of Croton Water, Banks, Moneyed Institutions, Prisons, City Charities, Penny Journalism, Italian Opera, Poets of 1837, Magnetic Telegraph, Great Fire of 1845, Harbor of New York, Astor Library, Church Architecture, American Geographical Society, Draft Riot, etc. Each part has been fully illustrated, and among the artists we find the names of Charles S. Reinhart, Alfred Fredericks, F. O. C. Darley, August Will, C. R. Parsons, and others. Mrs. Lamb implies that the work may be continued, *e. g.*: "The immense wealth of interesting material necessarily excluded from their strictly prescribed limits, suggests other volumes in the future. Elaboration of special subjects, and the picture of the last half-century illumined with the electric light of detail, are among the possibilities. Such a series would form a natural sequel, but in no wise affect the individuality of this work."

LIFE AND SERMONS OF DR. H. W. THOMAS—THE LORD'S PRAYER.

We have before us a small volume with the above title. In it we find a sketch of Dr. Thomas' life, followed by several sermons. Dr. Thomas was born in West Virginia in 1832. His educational advantages in early life were limited; and while he succeeded afterwards in pursuing a course of study in an academy and a seminary, he never graduated from a college. He, however, improved his subsequent opportunities of reading and study, and entered the ministry of the Methodist Church before he was 19 years old. From that time to the present he has attracted much attention as an earnest thinker and a forcible preacher, notwithstanding his feeble health, which has on some occasions run very low. In his boldness of inquiry he has often seemed too defiant of his Church and its authorities and too contemptuous of received theological opinions. But after reading his sermons with some care, we cannot regard him as having lost all evangelical anchorage. On three subjects Dr. Thomas appears to have diverged considerably from the faith of the Church, whatever may be said in regard to the direct teachings and necessary implications of the Methodist articles of religion. The standard authors of the Church, whose teachings are, we believe, treated as a part of its doctrinal authorities, are unquestionably at issue with Dr. Thomas touching the inspiration of the Scriptures, the doctrine of the Atonement, and the eternal punishment of the wicked. Dr. Thomas holds with many evangelical men on the Continent of Europe, Great Britain, and the United States, that the Bible teaches the truths of Divine revelation, but is not infallible in all its parts, either as now found, or as originally written. This the Methodist Church has never been understood to hold. Again, as to the Atonement, he not only denies the penal nature of Christ's sufferings, in which many evangelical theologians would agree with him, but seems to regard the sufferings of Christ as only designed to satisfy Divine justice by so commending the love of God to the hearts of sinners as to bring them back to God,—substantially the view of Dr. Bushnell. He does not appear to recognize it as a revealed fact that God, for some reason unexplained in Scripture, accepts the sufferings of Jesus as an adequate substitute for the just penalty of law in the case of every believer, and this to sustain the influence and authority of the Divine government as well as to bring the offender to repentance. It will be contended that in rejecting untenable human theories he also leaves out of view a great revealed fact on the Godward side of the Atonement. In regard to future punishment, Dr. Thomas not only discards the old teachings respecting the physical sufferings of the lost, but expresses himself as unwilling to affirm the eternal punishment of any soul as a revealed fact, and evidently leans toward the doctrine of universal restorationism. In this regard he certainly does not agree with the vast majority of ministers and people in the Methodist Church. Since reading the sermons in this volume we have come to regard Dr. Thomas as much more analytical and discriminating in his thinking and reasonings than we had formerly given him credit for. But many of his statements in regard to historical facts will be thought unguarded and questionable. His discourses deserve to be read with serious attention, while his conclusions will not always be approved by discerning minds that sympathize with his main purpose.

—The Rev. Washington Gladden, of Massachusetts, has lately published a small volume on the Lord's Prayer, which consists of discourses suggested by several letters of Mr. John Ruskin, that appeared not long since in the *Contemporary Review*. Both Mr. Ruskin and Mr. Gladden seem to regard the Lord's Prayer as an epitome of the Gospel. In this they will not be found in accord with nearly all thoughtful students of the New Testament.

Mr. Gladden writes in a fresh and interesting style, and discusses his topics clearly and forcibly. With his view of the contents of the Prayer, he will be thought by many to have presented a very inadequate ground for the forgiveness of sins, in his homily on the fifth petition. But as a whole, we deem the volume a valuable contribution to our religious literature.

(Life and Sermons of Dr. H. W. Thomas (Crayon Portrait): Including the Discourses in Which He Is Charged with Heresy. By Austin Bierbower, A. M. Chicago: Smith & Fobes).

(The Lord's Prayer. Seven Homilies. By Washington Gladden. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). R. W. P.

HUDSON'S SHAKSPEARE.

"King Richard the Third" and "A Winter's Tale" are the latest additions to the Annotated English Classics Series, edited by the Rev. Henry N. Hudson, and intended for use in schools and academies. There have already been published in this series the following plays in cloth, 65 cents each: "Hamlet," "Richard II.," "Macbeth," "King Lear," "Julius Cæsar," "Merchant of Venice," "The Tempest," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Midsummer-Night's Dream," "As You Like It," "Twelfth Night," and "King John." The utility of this edition for the purpose for which it was published has been generally admitted. It is not required that a text-book of this kind should contain all that is known on the subject treated, but only all that it is necessary to know in order to study the subject intelligently. This information, in compact form and clearly witten, is given in this series. The notes cover some of the disputed points, and the introduction, giving the history of the play, date, and periods of its action, relation of the play to history, source of the historic matter, etc., etc., are the best features of this work. Moreover, it is cheap in price and handy in form, and has, therefore, many elements to recommend it to the general student.

THIRTY YEARS.

This is a collection of poems the majority of which are reminders of the once familiar blue-and-gold edition in which they first appeared. Their author is Mrs. Craik, better known perhaps as the writer of "John Halifax, Gentleman," than as a writer of song. The verses are full of delicate, tender sentiment, flowing along in a gentle,—sometimes monotonous,—even stream which is always musical to the ear. Many of the poems are of a religious character, and a number of them are intended for children. But Mrs. Craik deals with an infinit variety of subjects and handles them all with skill and poetic ability. It is difficult to find any one extract that will give a fair idea of the work of this author. Perhaps a couple of stanzas from "The Unfinished Book" will answer the purpose as well as any others:

> Take it, reader, idly passing,
> This, like other idle lines;
> Take it, critic, great at classing
> Subtle genius and its signs.
> But, O reader, be thou dumb;
> Critic, let no sharp wit come;
> For the hand that wrote and blurred
> Will not write another word;
> And the soul you scorn or prize,
> Now than angels is more wise.
>
> Take it, heart of man or woman,
> This unfinished broken strain,
> Whether it be poor or common
> Or the noblest work of brain;
> Let that good heart only sit
> Now in judgment over it
> Tenderly, as we would read—
> Any one, of any creed,
> Any churchyard passing by—
> "Sacred to the memory."
>
> . . . .
>
> All our highest aspirations,
> And our closest love of loves;
> Our most secret resignations,
> Our best work that man approves,
> Yet which jealously we keep
> In our mute heart's deepest deep.
> So of this poor broken song
> Let no echoes here prolong;
> For the singer's voice is known
> In the Heaven of heavens alone.

There is nothing stirring, or spirited, or particularly original in Mrs. Craik's muse, but it is very moral in sentiment and easy and graceful in expression. One noticeable improvement is made in the sewing of the book. Wires have been substituted for threads in such a way that the covers of the book can be doubled back without injuring it in the least.

Published in Boston by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

This volume is by an educator, who has had much experience and who has given in this book many valuable hints to assist the teacher in the trying circumstances that surround him. He believes the way to manage a school is to render the pupils manageable. The book has an introduction by Thomas Hunter, President of the New York Normal College. It discusses the subject somewhat in the objective style—visiting a school and pointing out its excellent features. It shows how that good government increases the teaching power of the teacher. Shows the principles that underlie it, and makes valuable suggestion as to the mode by which regular attendance and the coöperation of the pupils can be secured. Discipline, penalties, modes of interesting and employing his pupils are treated in an enlightened manner. The volume will be of benefit to any teacher. It especially shows how the pupils may be led to coöperate and help forward the school instead of retarding it.

THE PAPER WORLD.

This is a special journal of information, etc., as to paper and the leading men engaged in its manufacture and use. It is published by Clark W. Bryan, Esq., for many years associated with the late Samuel Bowles in the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*. The publication price is $2 per year; issued at Holyoke, Mass. The journal has met with marked success for the past year. Each number contains a biography, with portrait, of some leading publisher or manufacturer, with finely executed portrait. The January number has one of the late James Gordon Bennett, Sr., and of Bennett, Jr., with a sketch of their lives, and a short history of the *Herald* and a full description of its office and appliances. It reads almost like a description of fairyland. The *Paper World* is beautifully printed, very ably edited, and deserves, as it has received, the liberal patronage of the public.

MAGAZINES.

The *North American Review* for February deserves especial mention, not only for its general excellence, but also on account of its opening article, written by Gen. U. S. Grant, on "The Nicaragua Canal." This is a thoughtful, well-considered essay, and worthy of preservation. It is very evident that Gen. Grant has carefully considered the subject, and entertains no doubt in his own mind as to the feasibility of the scheme or of its superiority over the plan proposed by De Lesseps and the Panama Canal Company. Gen. Grant takes strong American ground,—an American canal controlled by Americans,—and will have the hearty sympathy of the majority of his readers. The other articles in the magazine are also likely to attract attention, as it is a noteworthy number of this most excellent periodical. Oliver Wendell Holmes, "the genial humorist," contributes an article on "The Pulpit and the Pew." He broadly asserts that, "from the settlement of the country to the present time, the ministers have furnished the highest type of character to the people among whom they have lived. They have lost to a considerable extent the position of leaders, but, if they are in our times rather to be looked upon as representatives of their congregations, they represent what is best among those of whom they are the speaking organ." Mr. Holmes thinks that the clergy and the doctors ought to draw nearer together instead of getting further apart. Some might consider this a very significant suggestion. He concludes his article with this paragraph: "The pulpit has long helped the world, and is still one of the chief defenses against the dangers that threaten society, and it is worthy now, as it always has been in its best representation, of all love and honor. But many of its professed creeds imperatively demand revision, and the pews which call for it must be listened to or the preacher will by and by find himself speaking to a congregation of bodiless echoes." Judge Tourgee has an article on "Aaron's Rod in Politics," which deals with the question of National control of education, and emphasizes the obligation of making provisions for educating illiterate voters. James Freeman Clarke discusses the interesting topic as to whether Shakspeare wrote Bacon's works. Senator John Morgan treats of "Partisanship in the Supreme Court," showing the evils that may result from the partisan character of that court. Desire Charnay contributes the sixth paper on "The Ruins in Central America," and describes the pyramids of Comalcalco, and Walt Whitman writes about "The Poetry of the Future." As will be seen, the list of contributors is an unusually strong one, and renders the February number especially attractive and worthy of preservation.

—The *Catholic World* for February has the following table of contents: "The Genesis of Faith" (conclusion), by the Rev. A. F. Hewit; "The Wraith of the Achensee," by William Seton; "A New Book on Freemasonry," "Protestant Proselytism in Ireland," by Henry Bellingham, M. P.; "A Life's Decision," by the Very Rev. Thomas S. Preston; "The Ecclesiastical Press in Germany before the 'Reformation,'" by Lady Blanche Murphy; "The Fight with the Dragon" (poem), from Schiller; "A Woman of Culture" (chapters X.-XI.), by John Talbot Smith; "The New Rhetoric," by the Rev. J. V. O'Conor; "Catholics and Protestants Agreeing on the School Question," by the Rev. Isaac T. Hecker.

—The February *Atlantic* opens with two chapters of Miss Phelps' admirable serial story, "Friends: A Duet." William M. Rossetti, in his second paper on "Wives of the Poets," tells briefly the story of the wives of La Fontaine, Molière, Racine, Lessing, Bürger, Goethe, Schiller, and Heine. Richard T. Ely has an interesting account of the "German Coöperative Credit-Unions." John Fiske asks, "Who are the Aryans?" and then answers it in a way to secure the hearty thanks of those who have puzzled themselves over the query. Maj. Ben: Perley Poore continues his authentic and entertaining "Reminiscences of Washington" with a capital paper on the Taylor Administration. Richard Grant White returns to his English tour with an article entitled "In London Again." These essays are both entertaining and full of acute observation. Other essays, poems, stories, reviews of new books, a well-filled "Contributors' Club," and a running account of the books of the month, conclude an excellent number of this magazine.

—The *Penn Monthly* for February treats of "Penal and Reformatory Institutions," by Joseph G. Rosengarten; "Climatic Influences on Mankind," by S. B. Buckley, Ph. D.; "A Plea for a Strong Navy," by Samuel W. McCall; and "The Other S. P. C. A."

—*Appletons' Journal* for February has a varied table of contents. The second installment of Erckmann-Chatrian's novelet, "The Veterans of Yesterday," and a very effective sketch by Rudolph Lindau, entitled "A Deadly Feud," give to the department of romance unusual interest. Miss Bird's "Wanderings in Japan," Ebers' Egyptian Romances, and Jennings' "Parliamentary Anecdotes," are the books selected for lengthy discussion. Then, in the department of essay, we have "Rambles Among Books"—presumably from the pen of Leslie Stephen; "Decorative Decorations," by Grant Allen; "Shakspeare's Traducers"; and "Music," by the Rev. H. R. Haweis. A paper on "The Irish Land Question," one on "Buddhists and Buddhism in Burmah," and one on "The Photophone," come under the classification of articles of information. "Notes for Readers," the new editorial department, is interesting, and "The Editor's Table" is suggestive, the topics being "Alleged Decline in the Handicrafts," "Recent Art in Bookbinding," "American Wood-Engraving," and "The American Physical Type."

—*Lippincott's Magazine* for February is the second number of the new series, and gives evidence of the improvements promised at the time of the change. "Down the Red River of the North," by Alice Ilgenfritz, is a profusely illustrated sketch of a trip through the province of Manitoba. In "A Celestial Colony" a graphic description is given by C. Baldwin of that part of San Francisco known as Chinatown, with an account of the life of its Chinese inhabitants. Fiction is represented by the serial "Lilith," and three capital short stories—viz: "Monsieur Paul's Heroism," by Louise S. Houghton; "The Kourasoffs," by Vera Lapoukhyn; and "A Midwinter Romance," by L. K. Black. The more solid articles of the number are an analytical description of "Welsh Women," by Wirt Sikes; a discussion, under the title of "Power-Centres," by an old journalist, of the various types of journals, and the why and the wherefore of their existence; a criticism of Sarah Bernhardt in her various characters, by M. G. Van Rensselaer; and "Among the Cherokees," an account of that tribe, with observations made during a visit, by A. M. Williams. A sketch entitled "A Country Tavern in Winter," by Mary Dean, two poems, with the usual variety of "Monthly Gossip" and literary criticisms, form the balance of the contents of this number of the magazine.

A perusal of the table of contents of the Midwinter (February) *Scribner* shows it to be a number of unusual variety. The first of these in popular interest is, perhaps, Mrs. Frances H. Burnett's serial, "A Fair Barbarian," which is reprinted from "*Peterson's*." This is a recent story, the "fair barbarian" being a piquant American girl, who raises a flutter in an English town. "Norway's Constitutional Struggle," by Björnstjerne Björnson, the Norse poet, will have special interest from the author's present sojourn to this country, and from the contumely he has received at the hands of King Oscar for his pronounced republican views; it is a clear statement of the attempts of the crown to override the popular will. "The Music of Niagara," by Eugene M. Thayer, the Boston organist and musician, is a curious paper, containing a thorough analysis and annotation of the actual musical notes produced by the great waterfall, which the author says does not *roar* but *sings*. "How the New Testament Came Down to Us" is by Prof. George P.

Fisher, of Yale College. "Thackeray's Relations to English Society" is by E. S. Nadal. "Agricultural Experiment Stations," by Charles Barnard, is the first magazine account of a growing public educational influence. "Some Quacks" is a humorous paper by Edward Eggleston. "Notes of a Walker" consists of memoranda by John Burroughs. "Aunt 'Cinda's Ranch" is a sketch of prairie life, by Henry King. The most striking feature of the number is, however, the illustrated papers. Mr. G. P. Lathrop's essay on "John La Farge" is a critical sketch, with a pictorial presentation of some of this artist's best work. "An Old Virginia Town," by Robert Blum and F. H. Lungren, is a full and careful portrayal of old times at Alexandria. The former contributes a striking drawing—"A Colonial Governor Taking his Ease"—to a paper by Mr. Rideing on "Garrison Life at Governor's Island." Several fine portraits accompany a paper on "Foreign Actors in America," by J. Brander Matthews, including "Rachel as *Phedre*," (after Gérôme's painting), "Ristori as *Mary Stuart*," a portrait of Salvini, and others. "Peter the Great" is also illustrated, and deals largely with the personal life of the Czar. The Thackeray paper is accompanied by a sketch, by Blum, of Boehm's statuet of the novelist,—a portrait which it is thought has not before been engraved.

LITERARY NOTES.

Seventy-five hundred copies of "Uncle Remus" have been sold.

—"The King of Sweden has published a volume of "Poems and Leaves from My Diary."

—From Paris come tidings of the death of M. Michael Masson, the veteran novelist and playwright, at the age of 80.

—George Eliot left behind a complete translation of Spinoza's "Ethics," executed during the Strauss and Feuerbach period.

—Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard College, will shortly begin a series of explorations on the site of an ancient Grecian city in Southern Turkey.

—M. Taine has returned to Paris, bringing with him the third volume of his work on the "French Revolution." It will be called "La Conquete Jacobine." The volume will appear about the end of March.

—The Public Library of San Francisco has received a gift of $1,000 from Mr. Adolph Sutro, with the request that the money be expended in books relating to mining and assaying.

—Mr. R. H. Horne ("Orion" Horne) writes to a London paper that the friend to whom Carlyle lent the manuscript of his "French Revolution," and whose servant used it for lighting the fires, was John Stuart Mill.

—Father Hecker, in the February *Catholic World*, discusses the subject of "Catholics and Protestants Agreeing on the School Question," and controverts especially Dr. J. G. Holland's views, expressed in the January *Scribner*.

—The Hon. E. B. Washburne is writing his reminiscences of the first President of the French Republic and his wife for *Scribner's Monthly*. He has also been asked to write the paper on "Illinois" for the "Encyclopedia Britannica."

—Col. Conwell, of Boston, has been engaged for two years upon the manuscript of a book of Italian history entitled "Daniel Manin, the Heroic Venetian." It was nearly ready for publication on Thursday last, when it was consumed by the fire in his residence.

—The *Revue des Deux-Mondes* has begun the publication of the correspondence of George Sand. The first letters date from 1824, when she was a happy young mother of 20, without any distracting ambitions or social theories, and are delightfully written.

—The *Critic* is a little fortnightly of twenty pages, which starts to act as an encouragement of, and check upon, American literature and art. Special attention will be given to art in its higher developments. The first issue has a paper by Mr. Edmund C. Stedman on William Blake.

—The Boston house of J. R. Osgood & Co. takes unto itself two new partners: Mr. George Osgood and Mr. S. D. Sargeant, both formerly of the house of Houghton, Osgood & Co. Col. John H. Ammon has withdrawn from the firm, and also from the book business, owing to the very poor state of his health.

—Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are preparing a book on the "Servant-Girl Question," by Harriet Prescott Spofford. "Pearls of Thought," a little volume of selections by Maturin M. Ballou, is also announced, and there is to be a new edition of Abby Sage Richardson's "Stories from Old English Poetry." Parton's "Voltaire," in two great octavos, is nearly ready.

—It may soothe the outraged feelings of English authors to know that the most active of the "American piratical publishers" (to use their amiable phrase) of 10 and 15-cent editions of English authors is a Nova Scotian, Mr. George Munro, who makes his money in New York, but has given large sums to Dalhousie College, in Halifax, and invests a part of his profits there.

—Walt Whitman writes of "The Poetry of the Future" in the February *North American*. "Science," he says, "having extirpated the old stock fables and superstition, is clearing a field for verse, for all the arts, and even for romance a hundred-fold ampler and more wonderful with the new principles behind. . . . Then only—for all the splendor and beauty of what has been, or the polish of what is—then only will the true poets appear, and the true poems."

The *Athenæum* says the following letter is of interest at the present moment as showing how easily an experienced novelist detected what escaped the observation of most people. We are indebted for the liberty to publish it to the courtesy of the well-known friend of literature and literary people to whom it was addressed:

TAVISTOCK HOUSE, W. C., Jan. 18, 1858.—MY DEAR LANGFORD: Will you—by such roundabout ways and methods as may present themselves—convey this note of thanks to the author of "Scenes of Clerical Life," whose two first stories I can never say enough of, I think them so truly admirable. But, if those two volumes, or a part of them, were not written by a woman, then should I begin to believe that I am a woman myself. Faithfully yours always,

CHARLES DICKENS.

—Fords, Howard & Hulbert will shortly issue a novel treating of the Indian question in both a realistic and a romantic way. The work is a story of the early impressions, experiences, and ideas of a young Indian chief, embodying many of the customs, usages, and legends of the red men, descriptions of hunts, battles, and incidents of many kinds, all interesting and all authentic. It presents their own notions of things, largely in their own words, gives the reader virtually a free access to their homes, papers, mementoes, and treasured charms, and in the graphic guise of fiction makes known many significant facts, and depicts many characteristic fancies of theirs, not familiar to the public. The story gives a graphic picture of the Indian as he is, and portrays the beauties of our "Indian policy," with its effect on the fortunes and its impression on the mind of a genuine red man.

—A controversy in Paris over the forthcoming letters of George Sand has revealed some interesting facts regarding her correspondence with Alfred de Musset. When it was announced that the book would contain all of the private letters of the poet written to George Sand, the executor of the poet's brother, Paul de Musset, published the statement that he had an autograph letter of George Sand declaring that she had burned all of the letters of Alfred de Musset. He intimated, therefore, that, if the book really contained any such, it would be necessary to prove their genuineness. A writer in the *Figaro* thereupon explained that the book did not contain the letters. He affirmed also that they were never burned, but would never be published. George Sand believed she ought to preserve them, not as a means of attack, but as a protection. She had two copies made. The genuine letters were sealed up and given to a prominent author; the copies were sealed and placed in the hands of two stanch friends. Her directions were that the original parcel should pass to the survivor of the three, and be deposited in the National Library, on condition that no part or the whole of the contents should ever be published. But, if the death of Alfred de Musset should be seriously charged to her memory, then a friend was to have the privilege of making the truth known.—*New York Tribune*.

—The great value and success of James R. Osgood & Co.'s "Memorial History of Boston" has led the firm to undertake a more important work on a similar plan; that is, "A Critical History of America," which shall consist of a series of monographs written by specialists of acknowledged fitness. These monographs will make eight large volumes, of about 600 pages each, which will abound in portraits, views, maps, and autographs. The work will be done under the editorial care of Mr. Justin Winsor, of Harvard. Each chapter will, as a rule, consist of two parts: a brief historical narrative will lead, and be followed by a critical essay, which forms the literary feature of the plan. The latter will describe the original sources of the historical narrative, such as manuscripts, monuments, etc., and have something to say of the character and life of writers who have contributed something to the knowledge of each subject. "America Before Columbus" will be the general title of the first volume, after which will follow "Spanish Discoveries and Conquests in America," "English Discoveries and Settlements in America," "The French in North America, together with the Discoveries of the Portuguese, Dutch, and Swedes," "The French and English in North America until 1763," "The American Revolution, 1763-1783," "The United States, 1783-1850," and "The American Outgrowths of Continental Europe."—*New York Tribune*.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

SCOTCH SERMONS: 1880. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

—SCHOOL-MANAGEMENT. By Amos M. Kellogg. New York: E. L. Kellogg & Co.

—WHY I DO NOT BELIEVE. By Augustus Jacobson. Chicago: Belford, Clarke & Co.

—THE CORPORATOR'S MANUAL. By Henry Binmore. Chicago: E. B. Myers & Co. Price $2.50.

—THE STATE AND LIQUOR TRAFFIC. By Ezra M. Hunt. New York: National Temperance Company.

—AMERICAN SANITARY ENGINEERING. By Edward S. Philbrick. New York: *The Sanitary Engineer* Company.

—FAMILIAR TALKS ON ENGLISH LITERATURE. By Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

—THE UNIVERSALIST REGISTER. Edited by Mrs. C. L. F. Skinner. Boston: Universalist Publishing House.

—CATALOGUE ILLUSTRE DE L'EXPOSITION DE BRUXELLES. F. G. Dumas. New York: J. W. Bouton. Price $1.25.

—ILKA ON THE HILL-TOP; AND OTHER STORIES. By Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Advance sheets.

—SIR WILLIAM HERSCHEL; HIS LIFE AND WORKS. By Edward S. Holden. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Advance sheets.

—HOLY SCRIPTURE, AND THE KEY TO ITS SPIRITUAL SENSE. From the Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg. Philadelphia: E. Claxton & Co.

—AN ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE, TRIALS, AND PERILS OF THE REV. ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY. By Henry Tanner. Chicago: Fergus Printing Company.

—SERMONS TO STUDENTS AND THOUGHTFUL PERSONS. By Llewelyn D. Bevan, D. D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Advance sheets.

ART.

ART NOTES.

Charles, a son of Joseph Jefferson, is also a painter.

—The Palace of Compiègne, with its furniture, bric-à-brac and Italian tapestries, has been turned into a national museum.

—M. Manet, the painter of "sensational" pictures, is reproducing in oils the episode of Rochfort's escape from New Caledonia.

—M. Henri Rochefort is about to start on an expedition to Silesia to secure a fine collection of pictures that is to be sold there.

—Contributions to the Madrid International Fine Arts Exhibition of this year must be delivered from the 1st to the 10th of April.

—Considerably over 1,200 contributions have been received for the New York Water-Color Exhibition, while not many more than 700 will be hung.

—The sales at the recently closed exhibition of the Brooklyn Art Association amounted to but some $4,000. The chief picture sold was F. A. Bridgeman's "Jewish Mother and Child, Constantine," for which his price was $2,000.

—We know of only two portraits of "George Eliot,"—one by Mr. Burton, which was familiar to visitors to the Priory, and the other an admirable drawing by Mr. Samuel Lawrence, which is in the possession of Messrs. Blackwood.—*Athenæum*.

—The French Government, after an exhaustive discussion, has decided to intrust the arrangements for the next *Salon* to a series of committees of painters, sculptors, engravers, and architects. There are to be ninety members in all—that is to say, fifty painters, twenty sculptors, ten architects, and ten engravers. They are to meet on the 12th inst.

—Mr. F. H. de Haas is at work on one of his intended Academy exhibits, which is called "Menhaden Boats." One of these red hulled propellers sways to and fro on the waves, with curling smoke, while a small sailboat at her side unloads the catch. A schooner on the left keels well over as she scuds along under full sail. Another of Mr. de Haas' Academy pictures will be a rock on the coast at Cape Ann, with high dashing surf and a fishing steamer off shore.

—The historical marine painting by Mr. W. P. W. Dana, representing the old Constitution pursued by a British squadron, is on exhibition in Boston. It was bought in Europe by Mr. William Astor. The *Daily Advertiser* says of it: "The Constitution, under crowded canvas, is depicted as lurching heavily over the waves under the impetus of a freshening breeze, and bearing down almost directly upon the spectator; while at the stern is seen the luridly illuminated smoke from one of her guns. A British cruiser further behind returns the shot, and between them the moonlight is ruffled into sharp distinctness on the edges of the running waves. Other vessels appear in the background, joining in the chase. The balanced mass of sails on the American frigate rises solemnly from the dark hull and darker water against a sky which the risen moon, though concealed from view, illuminates brightly in the centre, and suffuses in the other portions with that pale, ardent brown which is familiar to observers of moonlit skies. This sky is, perhaps, the finest part of the picture, considered with reference to nature and as a piece of artistic manipulation; but the whole composition unites in an uncommon degree the interest of an excellent marine with that of a suggestive historic incident."

SCIENCE.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Dr. Warren De La Rue was elected by the Académie des Sciences, Paris, at the Séance of the 27th ult., Corresponding Member for the Section of Astronomy.

—The planetary discoveries of 1880 were eight in number, five of which were found by Herr Palisa, Director of the Observatory at Pola. The last was discovered Sept. 30, and raised the total number of known small planets to 219.—*Athenæum*.

—It is not expected that it will be possible for the Italian Antarctic expedition to start before 1883. In the meantime it is intended that Lieut. Bove, the originator of the scheme, should make a preliminary voyage in a whaler to the Southern seas.

—A substitute for caoutchouc has been invented by a Russian named Sanders. It is manufactured from the heavy oils of coal-tar. The substance is said not to be altered by heavy pressure at an elevated temperature, and serves admirably to insulate electric wires and cables, and, in short, equals caoutchouc for most uses.

—M. Cauvet, in the *Bulletin* of the Botanical Society of France, describes his experiments made to determine the development of carbonic-acid by the roots of plants. His result appears to show that roots constantly develop carbonic acid, but that the development is less by night than by day, and that it begins to increase with sunrise, that it decreases about noon, and rises again in the evening, to decrease at midnight.

—In the last number of the *Revue Britannique* is published an interesting account of a modern Japanese dinner party, from which we extract the following extraordinary menu, recommending it to the attention of those who may desire to introduce some startling novelties into the art of dining: Boiled ducks, chopped pigeons, bird's-nest soup, roast mutton and bamboo buds, mussels and crabs, tea and cakes, turtle soup, minced dog, braised rats, macaroni soup, black rats roasted with sweet sauce, salt fish, roast pork with rice patties, preserved melon-seeds, stuffed sea-frogs, walnut stewed with betel leaves, lees and fruits. The centre of the table was occupied by a huge bowl containing a good store of sea-fleas, set swimming in Burgundy just before the guests sat down to dinner. By the time the meal was over these vivacious insects had become sufficiently inebriated to exhibit an abnormal and eccentric activity, so that, when the cover restraining their saltatory exercises was removed at dessert, they afforded excellent sport to the Japanese gentlemen present, who displayed remarkable smartness in catching them with ivory chop-sticks, and in subsequently eating them alive.

Very sensible.—To use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for coughs, colds, hoarseness, etc. Price, 25 cents.

OHIO POLITICS.

Two Republicans Mentioned for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

Interviews with Leading Democrats—What They Hope and Expect.

Their Main Reliance for Victory Based upon Possible Temperance Legislation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 21.—Now that it is generally believed here in Ohio that Gov. Foster will go into the Cabinet as Postmaster-General, the talk about State politics waxes loud, and plots thicken day by day. Among the Republicans the all-important question is, Who shall be candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor? There is talk now of but one man for each position; but many think that, as the days go by, these will be entirely lost sight of in the crowd of stronger men

WHO WILL BE PUSHED TO THE FRONT.

The two men now talked of are Speaker T. A. Cowgill, of the House, and President-pro-tem. Richards, of the Senate. But there are many men in the great State of Ohio who think that they are embryo Charlie Fosters, if they could only have the same chance; and feel that now is the time to come forward and see if they can bring the stars into the proper position to make them lucky. In fact, nearly every country town in the State has at least one man who is thus ambitious. The men who have been most successful and most highly honored by the Republican party of this State have come up from the country. Ben Wade, J. R. Giddings, John Sherman, James A. Garfield, and Charles Foster are sufficient illustrations. Now a word or two about the two men mentioned above:

THE HON. THOMAS A. COWGILL

is a small farmer and wheat-buyer, residing near a small village called Kennard, in Champaign County. He has represented his county for six years in the Legislature, and at the opening of the present House was elected Speaker. He is a good parliamentarian, and makes a creditable Speaker. From the beginning of the Senatorial contest between Sherman and Foster he took a very prominent part. It was understood that he was very anxious to get Foster out of the way, so that the coast would be clear to his ambition. It is said that he made several trips to Cleveland and Mentor in regard to the matter, and, when finally his letter asking Foster to get out of Sherman's way was published, it was generally conceded that there was something back of it all. That something is now pretty well understood. Whether there was any understanding between himself and Gov. Foster in regard to the matter, of course cannot be told with certainty; but there are those

WHO ARE BASE ENOUGH TO BELIEVE SO;

and that the developments in the case confirm this suspicion, there is little doubt.

Mr. Cowgill is a middle-aged bachelor, inclining to be bald. He is rather above the middle hight, of dignified bearing, and affable to his friends. He is accused by his enemies of being cold. He has made some rather bitter animosities; and, as a member expressed it to me to-day, some will hope to see the party defeated if he is nominated.

Senator Richards is a pleasant, popular lawyer from Jefferson County. He is small in stature, but quite eloquent as a speaker. He has filled the office of Lieutenant-Governor in reality for the past year, as the real incumbent of the office has been here very little.

"Now in regard to what the Democrats hope and expect: They have been lying very low in waiting for developments in regard to Foster. It has been an open secret that they did not propose to expend any great amount of energy in case Foster were nominated, as they knew by past experience that "It is hard to kick against the pricks." I held an interview with

COL. W. W. ARMSTRONG,

editor of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, before leaving that city. He was very free to talk about the plans and hopes of the ever-youthful Democracy.

"Who will be your candidate for Governor?" I asked.

"Oh! that is a little hard to tell just now."

"Well, who are talked of most in the inner councils?"

"Oh! I think public sentiment rather drifts toward some young man,—that is, towards some man young in State politics. I should say Sam Hunt of Cincinnati, Michael D. Harter of Mansfield, J. W. Heisley of Cleveland, Judge Hoadley or John F. Follett of Cincinnati, are talked of as much as anybody.

"Then," he added after a moment's pause, "there is George M. Jewett of Zanesville, son of Hugh J. Jewett of the Erie Railroad; he would be a good man. And Gen. A. V. Rice of Ottawa is talked of some. He was a very prominent candidate in 1879, and I was an ardent supporter of his. I am

NOT IN FAVOR OF HIM NOW ESPECIALLY.

There is some talk of Col. Oliver H. Payne of Cleveland, son of the Hon. H. B. Payne."

"Payne is a member of the Standard Oil Company, is he not?"

"He is. But then he will not be nominated, and is not a candidate in any sense. Harter is the President of the Aultman Manufacturing Company of Mansfield, and is a vigorous young man, possessing remarkable executive ability and backbone."

"Am I to understand that you rather favor Harter?"

"O no—not exactly that. I favor the nominee of the party. But Harter is a good man, and would make a strong fight. He can make a good stump-speech, and could be looked up to as a leader. I am in favor of a new ticket with new men."

"Col. Armstrong, what do

DO YOU BASE YOUR HOPES OF VICTORY ON THIS YEAR?"

"Oh! our grounds of hope are many and quite firm. In the first place, this is the 'off year,' as the Republicans are pleased to term it. It is our turn to win this time, and we are going to put forth every effort to do so. Then, Gen. Garfield cannot fail to make a large number of soreheads in the State. The number of people who expect to obtain something from the incoming Administration is perfectly enormous. Many must be disappointed. These will be disaffected, and will not work as usual. But the thing that we hope as much from as any other is some poor or injudicious piece of legislation from the Legislature. This is almost always accomplished during the last days of a session; and, with the terrible pressure that the temperance people are bringing to bear for local option, or something of that sort, it would seem almost impossible that the Legislature can escape

DOING SOMETHING FOOLISH.

The passage of a Temperance law would be worth many thousands of votes to us."

I also had a talk with the Hon. A. P. Winslow, a prominent Cleveland Democratic politician. He said: "We are sure of carrying the State if the Republicans will only pass some of the many temperance schemes that are now being pushed. They came within three or four votes last year of passing the Local-Option bill. I urged enough of our fellows to go over and vote for the bill to pass it. But they feared for their own heads, and I couldn't get them up to the point where they could see the advantage to the party. I hope, in some way, the bill may go through this year, and then there will be

THE GRANDEST SWEEPING OF THE BOARD

that has been seen recently."

And so the talk shapes itself. Ohio, with all her reputation for politicians and great men, is now seriously in need of a strong arm to come forward and take hold of the rudder. These men may develop within the coming few months.

GARY.

One Who Had.

Wall Street News.

"You see that man just crossing the street?" remarked a Chicago man to a New Yorker whom he was towing around to see the sights. "Well, that man sold pop-corn in this city for twenty-two years, and he is worth $150,000."

"Did he make it all selling pop-corn?"

"O no! He made his pile buying lake-front lots."

Pretty soon the guide called his attention to a man standing in the door of a bank, and added: "That man opened the first Bible-house west of New York City. Thirty years ago he was rat-poor. To-day he runs that bank."

"Did he make his money selling Bibles?"

"O no! He bought prairie-land and held on to it."

In the course of ten minutes a big building was pointed out as belonging to a man who reached Chicago nineteen years ago with only 50 cents in his pocket. He opened a night-school and now reveled in wealth.

"Did he make it all teaching school?" asked the New Yorker.

"O no! He went into the dray business as soon as he had made money enough to buy a horse."

After several more like cases had been referred to, the visitor asked:

"Have you one single man in Chicago who has made money in the business he first started into?"

"Have we? Let's see. Yes, we have. I know a man on State street who went into the whisky business twenty years ago, has stuck right to it, and is worth a hundred thousand dollars. If he'd only been sharp enough to turn around after ten years and open an undertaker's shop and bury his customers he'd now been a millionaire!"

GLADSTONE.

Effect of Parliamentary Labors upon the British Premier's Physical Constitution—Efforts of His Friends to Relieve Him of Unnecessary Burdens—His Self-Asserting Leadership—The Great Statesman also a Great Sleeper.

New York Tribune.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Parliament assembles to-day; in a few hours we shall know the text of the Royal message, of which the substance has been given these two days past in the papers; and by to-morrow morning the world will be in possession of the still fuller statements of Ministers touching the so-called coercion of Ireland, the Irish Land bill, and all the rest of it. The politicians, professional and amateur, will have their hands full for another six months; full of Ireland, since everybody agrees that this is to be an Irish session. That means that it is to be preëminently Mr. Gladstone's session; that a heavier share of Parliamentary work is to fall upon him than upon anybody else—one might almost say than upon almost all the other Ministers put together. Mr. Forster, it is true, is to bring in the Coercion bill, upon which the first great struggle of the session will come. But it is certain that Mr. Gladstone will be heard, and heard repeatedly upon that, as upon every other question relating to Ireland. The Land bill he will himself introduce, and, however hotly the measures for keeping the peace in Ireland may be contested, the opposition to any possible Land bill will be more strenuous, more diversified, and more prolonged; if for no other reason than that the opponents and critics of it will come from both sides of the house and from all sections of both factions. It is agreed that Mr. Gladstone is the only man who can carry a Land bill, and that since it is so largely made up of detail and will be resisted in detail, and by every sort of insidious amendment, whoever has charge of it must have charge of it all the time.

Among the many factors, therefore, which will go to the making or marring of the coming session not the least important is the state of Mr. Gladstone's health; which, again, will depend not a little upon the Parliamentary habits he may resolve on adopting. He has a magnificent constitution, and he has perservered in making drafts on it which have somewhat reduced the reserve on which a man of 70 must rely. It is no secret that his recent illness brought this home to him, and has left such a mark upon him as neither he nor his friends can pretend not to see. His most conspicuous public appearance since that date was at the Lord Mayor's dinner at the Guildhall last November. In voice, in look, in energy and animation of manner, he was then a much-changed man. There was a marked diminution of vital force from that which just a year before had astonished every spectator and hearer during that amazing Midlothian campaign. At the Guildhall he had a single speech to make, of no great duration, though of great importance. He had undergone no previous fatigue. He had been exposed neither to inclemency of weather nor to the wearying homage of great masses of fervid admirers. Yet, whereas in Midlothian he had shown a splendid indifference to exposure, and toil, and harassing excitement of every sort, at the Guildhall he was manifestly saving his strength. His manner was almost languid. The incomparable voice which, in Edinburg at the end of a week of incessant speaking and exertion, had made itself heard almost without effort by 20,000 people in Waverley Market, was audible with difficulty in the outer ranks of a company which numbered hardly 1,000 people. It was veiled, softened, and carefully economized. He bent over the table as he spoke. He used few gestures. At times he was almost dull. At no time did he put forth to the full the old strength. The face seemed thin, the eyes sunken, the hair fell more limply over the grand arch of the forehead. He was obviously an older and a weaker man, though still younger than anybody else, and still capable of thrice the work which most men of his years pretend to attempt. He himself says, indeed, that he never could speak at the Guildhall, that the audience is uncertain, and that all the circumstances are unfavorable to oratorical effect. Very likely the Jingo temper of the City of London, and the rattle of dishes, and the murmur of ill-bred people who will not listen, may have had something to do with the moderate success of Mr. Gladstone's speech on that occasion. But they could not have affected his personal appearance, and the signs of weaker health were as marked when he entered the library before dinner as when he rose to speak at the table. He was by no means ill then any more than now, but neither was he then, nor is he now, in a condition to go on taking liberties with himself without limit, as of old.

Remembering this, Mr. Gladstone's friends are most solicitous about the effect of such a session as is now expected upon his health; and upon the fortunes of his party; and upon the immediate future of the country which is bound up with his life and strength. They have made—it is well known they have made—the most strenuous efforts to persuade Mr. Gladstone to relinquish some of the more arduous and exhausting duties which it has been his habit to regard heretofore as devolving upon him individually. Many of his predecessors have been content to leave many of these duties to their subordinates. No one of them ever took so wide a view of the obligations incumbent on a Prime Minister and Leader of the House as Mr. Gladstone takes. Add to this the third office he holds—that of Chancellor of the Exchequer—and it is easy to see that the burdens resting upon Mr. Gladstone's shoulders are such as it needs the force of an Atlas to sustain. Not less certain is it that independently of consideration for their chief's health, many of his colleagues would be ready to accept with satisfaction a more unchecked control over the matters incident to their own departments. There has been at times what almost amounts to a complaint that Mr. Gladstone exercises a too close, too minute, too continual supervision over purely departmental work, and over purely administrative details. A hundred times he has been known to take upon himself the defense of a challenged measure when the Minister who had charge of it was in his place and ready to do battle for his offspring. Mr. Gladstone sees so clearly the right thing to be said at a given moment, and feels at the same time such an irresistible impulse to say it himself, that nobody else has a chance. Whenever he has been in office, or whenever he has been leader of the Opposition, he has made it a rule to sit out all debates. He has felt, and everybody else has felt, that at a critical moment—above all, at the close of a long discussion, and just before a division is to be taken—nobody can intervene with anything like his power or his authority. It is idle to talk about a speech not influencing votes. It very often does influence votes; and never more often than when Mr. Gladstone is the speaker. The votes to be influenced are not always, nor generally, votes on the other side. They are the votes of his own followers; of the Whig phalanx sitting behind him, who do not want to go so far as their chief would take them; of the independent members below the gangway, who would like to go further; of the more sluggish bulk of adherents who need to be stirred and warmed into some sort of enthusiasm to vote at all, and who are more responsive to the expectation of a speech from their leader than to the most urgent and thrice-underlined whip.

Nobody would complain if Mr. Gladstone made his power felt by such means on great occasions. The complaint is that he squanders his strength alike on great occasions and on small. He is capable of immense exertion for comparatively inconsiderable ends. And the prayers of his best friends is simply that he will reserve his energies, not employ them indiscriminately. They want him to go home early on ordinary nights; to leave the conduct of bills which are not his own to those who are responsible for them, and to hand over the leadership of the House in matters of routine and after a certain hour to Lord Hartington. It is known that his physician, Dr. Andrew Clarke, has most urgently advised Mr. Gladstone to do this. Dr. Clarke would have his patient in bed, as a rule, by midnight; or, at any rate, out of the House by midnight. He knows, and Mr. Gladstone himself admits, that the wonderful vitality the Prime Minister still possesses has been preserved and nourished to a great degree by sleep. Mr. Gladstone says he cannot do with less than six and a half or seven hours sound rest. Like many men who have been hard workers, he has a great talent for sleep. He sleeps easily and soundly, not waking during the night, or waking at most once. All he needs is to follow the dictates of nature, and get his sleep at reasonable hours. There was some talk last session of a round-robin among his Liberal friends. They desired to represent to him in a respectful way that they could get on very well without him after midnight, and to beg him to leave the House at that hour. The same plan has again been broached. But there is a reluctance to carry it out. Men don't like to address him on such a subject, either personally or in writing. And I am afraid the fact is that it is almost as difficult for plain truth and sensible advice to make their way to Mr. Gladstone as to a sovereign. The men who are most about him are—the greater number of them—the most ready to fall in with his own views. A whisper or two makes its way now and then into a newspaper, but they say Mr. Gladstone is not a great reader of newspapers. It is a pleasure to add that visitors at Hawarden during Christmas report their host as strong and well, all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. The same thing was said of him at the dinner he gave last night to his principal Parliamentary supporters, and at Mrs. Gladstone's reception later in the evening everybody had an opportunity to observe for himself that he was cheerful, and to all appearance in excellent health.

G. W. S.

GOSSIP FOR LADIES.

CONFESSIO AMANTIS.

Time.

Come and kiss me, sweet and ten!
  Say, on this your birthday morning,
What misdoubting sons of men
  Hang upon your smiles or scorning.

Raise those blue and laughing eyes
  For our helpless hearts that angle
Till a palpitating prize
  Lies within each tress's tangle.

Which the prize that you prefer?
  That worn sea-dog of eleven?
To yon stalwart Highlander—
  Four feet full!—is favor given?

Yield you to Jack's valentine,
  Or to Tommy's treasured apple?
Or to Reginald incline,
  Owner of the gallant Dapple?

What! The tartan and the tar
  Both alike have lost their labor!
Valentines are under par!
  Hate your pony-riding neighbor!

Mercy on us! Is it vain
  To besiege this heart's proud portal?
Eh? Our pretty Dame Disdain
  Whispers *I'm* the happy mortal!

I—whom hardening heart, and toe
  Waxing tender, stamp a fogy—
I to be fair lady's beau—
  Fitter far to be her bogy!

Yet those artless words of hers
  Wake a chord I thought had perished,
And the sleeping string that stirs
  Breathes a strain that once I cherished.

Round my Winter does some ray
  Linger from the Springtide sunny?
Tell me, dear! "My sisters say
  That you've *such* a lot of money!"

Nay, don't leave me! Did I frown?
  Take this gold, child—share my plenty.
Nowadays, I should have known,
  Ten can be as wise as twenty.

SPOOPENDYKE'S CALLS.

Brooklyn Eagle.

"Now, my dear," said Mr. Spoopendyke, "let me see the list of ladies you wish me to call on. I really don't care to go around much, but a man ought to do what his wife wants him to do on New Year's Day. Where's the list?"

"Here it is," said Mrs. Spoopendyke, fluttering around with her hair in her mouth. "I wrote them all out with the addresses for you, so you wouldn't have any trouble."

"What makes you put old Sister Lamb at the head of the list?" growled Mr. Spoopendyke. "She's got a wart on her chin the size of a fire bell, and she can't talk anything but the advantages of egg over stove coal for heating the Sunday school."

"But she belongs to the church, and I don't believe any one else will call on her," reasoned Mrs. Spoopendyke. "She will be tickled to death to see you."

"What do you think I'm starting out for?" demanded Mr. Spoopendyke, fiercely. "Got an idea I'm going around like a missionary to carry the Gospel to people everybody else is afraid of? Who's this? What's this second name here? Who's Mrs. Shklymbretoy?"

"That's Mrs. Wolverton. I promised her you would call. Never mind Mrs. Lamb, but you ought to call on Mrs. Wolverton."

"What for? What has she got in common with me, except that her bones are hollow? She don't know the difference between a Guinea pig and the burning of Jerusalem. Always wants to know if I don't think that Sodom and Gomorrah were parables. Is that the kind of list you've made out? Want me to run around among the old monuments? Who's Miss Swash?"

"That's Mrs. Smith, the little widow. You know she's interested in sending women out West to get husbands. She'll amuse you."

"She will if she sees me. She'll make me laugh like a hyena if she gets one eye on me. Who's that yellow-headed girl that sits two pews in front of us? I'd call on her, now."

"She's a little chit of a thing. You don't want to run after those young people,—a man of your age!"

"What's the reason I don't?" howled Mr. Spoopendyke. "Got an idea that I only care for the tough old people, haven't you? Think I'm a sort of Plymouth Rock, don't you? Got any more old landmarks that need inspection?"

"I don't care!" remonstrated Mrs. Spoopenpyke, indignantly; "they're nice people, and I like to cultivate them. They may be along in life, but they can't help it."

"Cultivate 'em if you want to," growled Mr. Spoopendyke; "but if you think I'm going hoeing around among 'em on the 1st of January, you're left. What d'ye want to cultivate 'em for? With your friends and ideas you only need weekly prayers and an alarm of fire to be an old woman's home. Who else have you got here? Mrs. Sliggonspratt, Mrs. Woptensiough, Miss Mimpzf——"

"You don't read them right at all," complained Mrs. Spoopendyke. "That's Mrs. Silverspoon, and Mrs. Worthington, and Miss Hemmingway. They're just as nice as they can be."

"Are they the three old worthies who howl in the choir? asked Mr. Spoopendyke, sternly. "They've got a grandson old enough to be my father."

"They haven't," sobbed Mrs. Spoopendyke. "You know better."

"Well, most of 'em have. What d'ye want me to call on them for? Got any more old almanacs expecting me? Where's the Sphinx? You haven't got the Sphinx down here, nor the Tower of Babel. Who're these other pyramids? Who's Mrs. Upsidedown?"

"That's Mrs. Edgerton. She sent you the jelly when you were sick, and you said she was the best woman in Brooklyn. You'll have to call on her for politeness," said Mrs. Spoopendyke, severely.

"I won't either!" shouted Mr. Spoopendyke. "The jelly was sour, and she made me pay a dollar toward a plaster-of-paris angel for a starving family out in Flatbush. Who's this other nurse of George Washington's? Here, this is a mistake; I went to old Miss Schumslock's funeral thirty years ago."

"You didn't! You never did!" proclaimed Mrs. Spoopendyke, thoroughly aroused. "That isn't her name, either. It's Miss Schofield, and she is the best friend I've got. I only want——"

"I know what you want," hissed Mr. Spoopendyke. "You want a few more acquaintances, and a map, to be a guide-book to ancient Troy. Think I'm going to call on that old monolith? Got anything here that belongs to modern times? Know anybody who has been dug up within six or eight centuries? Who's that black-eyed girl in the Bible-class? Don't she hang out a flag to-day?"

"I wouldn't look at her," sniffed Mrs. Spoopendyke, "I wouldn't have you go there for worlds. Beside, she don't receive."

"What's this?" demanded Mr. Spoopendyke. "What's Mrs. Wimpqstyx got to do with it? What cemetery will I find her in?"

"That's Mrs. Willoughby," explained Mrs. Spoopendyke, complacently. "She's the young widow who recently joined the church."

"Don't mind calling on her," said Mr. Spoopendyke. "She wasn't born mor'n 4,000 years before the Christian era. Got any more like her? Does this measly list contain anybody else who wasn't the mother of the Chinese Empire? Think of any more grave-stones that haven't had the epitaphs worn off?"

"No," replied Mrs. Spoopendyke, coldly, "and I now remember Mrs. Willoughby receives calls with friends in Buffalo."

"Dod gast your dod-gasted list!" howled Mr. Spoopendyke, dancing on the unhappy document. "What d'ye think I am? A ghoul? S'pose I'm going to prance around among all the measly old ghosts in Brooklyn? S'pose I'm going to swash around and eat cake and drink lemonade with a lot of illustrations of the Silurian period? Think I'm going to spend the day with a lot of articulated old skeletons just because they belong to the same church that I do?" And Mr. Spoopendyke popped out of the house like a bung, and went next door to see if his friend Tortorthumb knew any mummies of whose history there was some tradition.

"I don't care," said Mrs. Spoopendyke, as she whirled around two or three times to practice kicking her train; "if he don't call on the church people, they'll be hopping mad; and, if he does, he won't have much of a time; so he'll wish he was dead either way," and Mrs. Spoopendyke bustled into the parlor to assure a sandy-haired young man with a stiff neck that it was awful good of him to come, and to learn that he hadn't come far of his own volition, but had slid most of the way.

WOMEN IN PARIS.

London Truth.

If you ask a Frenchman why the ladies and gentlemen are completely separated at the ordinary Parisian soirée he will account for it by the radical difference of the education which boys and girls receive. Tobacco used to be blamed, but the license given at soirées intimes to cigar-smoking has not bridged over the great separating gulf. The brains of girls are not allowed to acquire the same habits as the brains of boys. They learn to think differently, and to see all things unconnected with gallantry and the playhouse in a different light. What intellectual, or indeed sentimental, converse of a delicate and platonic nature can be kept up between men and women so disqualified to understand each other? A man of liberal views on any possible subject would, if he aired them in the hearing of ladies, pass for impertinent or indiscreet. How, for instance, could M. Oscar de Lafayette (the grandson of Washington's ally), who has voted in the Senate for girls' colleges, and—to speak in the jargon of his feminine relatives—for all sorts of Republican horrors, talk with any freedom in the drawing-rooms he frequents, within ear-shot of the ladies of his kindred and their fair friends?

Whenever a large-minded woman of pleasant manners and social tact obtains an entry into the Parisian monde she carries all before her. The gentlemen confess themselves at once her devoted slaves, and really do not stop to consider whether she is plain, sur le retour, inexpensively dressed, or not rich enough to give dinners several times a week. It occurs to me that, owing, no doubt, to the intellectual inferiority in which French upper class young ladies have long been kept, the influential women of our day in Paris are foreigners or of foreign extraction.

I shall not name those who do not court publicity. The Princess Troubetskoi had a short reign in the early part of the MacMahonnate, but an absolute one. Sarah Bernhardt is a Dutch Jewess, and lived at The Hague until she was 11 years old. A Bavarian Jewess has acquired notoriety by twisting Generals round her taper fingers. The Princesse de Sagen by blood is of the German Juiverie. Her near friend, "the Marquise," is half a Scotch woman, and supposed by her father to descend from Queen Marie Amelie, who was half an Austrian. The late Duchess de Montmorency de Talleyrand, about whom much cold gush has been indulged in by the fashionable world, was a mixing up of Macdonalds, De Las Marismas, and Aguados. The late Mme. de Calonne was a Polish Jewess; the unfortunate and once most influential Comtesse de Prebois was a Badoise; Marcello, the late "Empress of the Studios" and sculptress, was a Swiss, married to a Roman Duke; Madame B——ki was a Circassian slave, picked up in the slave market of Constantinople by the diplomat whose name she bears. In the reign of Napoleon a Spanish lady was Empress and an Italian lady governed the Empire. Madame de B——t, the daughter of a West-of-England squire, governed at the Camp of Chalons; Madame Mohl, an Englishwoman, governed the Institute, the Sorbonne, and the College of France, and Madame de Circourt the intellectual world. On the rive droite French ladies were completely eclipsed, even in the domain of frivolity, by the Florentine Comtesse Walewski, who hapened to be very clever, by the Duchesse de Morny née Troubetskoi, by the Princesse Metternich, Mrs. R——, and la Marechale Canrobert.

FASHIONABLE CALLS.

Detroit Post.

(Callers seated in the parlors of an up-town mansion.)

"I've heard she gave $300 for that group. I'd just as soon have a chromo, wouldn't you?"

"H-u-s-h!"

"And just look at that centre-table, looks like a fancy fair for all the world, one would think"—

"H-u-s-h, she's coming."

(Enter, lady of the house.)

"Oh, you dear, darling creatures! What an age since I've seen you. Where *have* you been? enjoying the holidays, no doubt. I'm *so* glad to see you both!"

(Together.) "And we are *so* glad to see you! How perfectly sweet you do look! What *have* you been doing to yourself? Oh, it's that lovely new dress! so becoming! but then *you* look well in everything!"

"Oh! oh! Who's got a new sealskin cloak? Dear Mrs. Smith, I just envy you; it's a be-a-u-ti-ful thing!"

Mrs. Smith—"Well, it ought to be; James gave $425 for it."

"Yes! but that's nothing for Col. Smith, you know. How is he? I do admire the Colonel *so* much! But then he never *looks* at any one but you."

"Oh! yes! make me believe that! He's a regular old flirt; but I forgive him for everything since he's got me this cloak. Well, we really must go; ever so many more calls to make. Now, return this soon; there's a darling. By-by, sweetness."

(Lady of the house to next caller:)

"Yes, *that* Mrs. Col. Smith and her sister—what a dowdy that sister is—did call here, and, do you believe, she had the impudence to tell me—*me*—that her husband gave $425 for that shabby old sealskin, as if I didn't know exactly what it was worth! He'd much better pay his debts," etc., etc., etc., ad infinitum.

FEMININE NOTES.

Boston girls never hang up their stockings; they suspend their hosiery.

Maiden lady's aphorism—"Where singleness is bliss, it is folly to be wives."

1881 does not resemble a pair of lovers on a sofa, because there is 1 at each end.

The ladies of Paris are going bear footed; that is to say, they are wearing Bruin's paws as ornaments.

Philadelphia girls are quick travelers. One of them who went sleighing the other night made twelve miles in one lap.—*Philadelphia Chronicle*.

Rejected lovers need never despair. There are four and twenty hours in a day, and not a moment in the twenty-four in which a woman may not change her mind.—*De Fenod*.

Mrs. Mountjoy, who was reproached for a lack of sentiment, replied: "How can a woman have any sentiment whose husband goes to bed six nights out of seven with his boots on?"

"Doctor, my daughter seems to be going blind, and she's just getting ready for her wedding, too! O dear me what is to be done?" "Let her go right on with the wedding, madame, by all means. If anything will open her eyes marriage will."

"Etiquet" writes to us to inquire if in our opinion it would be proper for him to support a young lady if she was taken with a faint—even if he hadn't been introduced. Proper, young man, certainly—prop her by all means.—*Cleveland Sun*.

A young wife lately lost her husband, who was about 70 years old. "But how did you ever happen to marry a man of that age?" asked one of her friends. "Why," said the young widow, "you see I only had the choice between two old men, and, of course, I took the oldest."—*Paris Figaro*.

A gentleman who was about to marry a beautiful widow of 30 almost quarreled with her about the church in which they should have the ceremony performed. The lady became somewhat indignant, and said: "I have always been married in the Presbyterian Church, and I tell you I always shall be."

A fashionable Boston lady was unexpectedly left without a servant. She undertook to make her husband a cup of coffee, but it took so long he asked what in the Halifax was the matter with the coffee. "I don't know," she said, bursting into tears; "I've boiled these beans for a full hour, and they are no softer now than they were when I first put them into the pot."

Human nature is a curious study. The other night, at the Union Depot, one of the depot hands, while sweeping out, thought he saw a 25 cent bit under one of the benches. He went down on his knees immediately and covered the piece with his hand. While he was in this position a well-dressed lady tapped him on the shoulder and said: "I just dropped that." "What is it, madam?" was the gentlemaly interrogatory. "I think it is a quarter." He placed it, without further parleying, in her hand, and she, tightly holding it, went away. What was her dismay to discover that it was a peppermint-lozenge!

What Finally Persuaded the Mule.

Newark Sunday Call.

A gaunt and wicked-looking mule belonging to a countryman balked in River street yesterday afternoon, and the usual crowd gathered to offer advice and suggest plans for moving the animal. Various expedients were tried, such as twisting his tail and putting dirt in his eyes, ears, and mouth; but he retained his composure and refused to notice the treatment of the operators, even with a kick. They were about to build a fire under him, when a saloon-keeper in the neighborhood offered to bet $5 that he could make him "get," and, there being no takers, concluded to do it just for the sake of showing his knowledge of mules. He took from his pocket a flask of River-street "tanglefoot," and poured a little down the passive mule's mouth. In a second afterward there was blank astonishment in every feature of that animal's countenance, and the next instant he humped himself and shot down the street as if with the intent of eclipsing St. Julian's record. The owner watched him for a moment, and then turning to the bottle-holder, said: "Mister, if that 'ere stuff ain't too pizen strong I'll take a drop of it in my mouth, for I've got to catch that mule."

HUMOR.

It is a terrible cold wave when she swings her handkerchief at your rival.

The retired prize-fighter generally keeps a bar, showing the survival of the fittest.

How to bring people over to your side—Have the snow cleaned off your sidewalk.

"What is fame?" asks the Philadelphia *American*. Fame is the result of being civil to newspaper men.—*Boston Post*.

The water in Newburg is so bad that a correspondent of the *Journal* says "it is almost cruel to squirt it on a decent fire!"

Guibollard, most candid of philosophers, remarks, "Would that I had ten thousand a year." "To do what?" "To do nothing."

Curiosity shop—"O what a lovely vase. It's antique, is it not?" "No, ma'am, it's modern." "What a pity! it was so pretty."

We trust that, in his inexperience, Secretary of the Navy Goff will not be so unfortunate as to sit down on the tack of a ship.—*New Haven Register*.

"Will you have your oysters scalloped?" asked a Galveston waiter of a green customer from the interior. "Have the oysters scalped? No, but you kin scalp the butter, if you want to. It needs it the worst kind."

At Tiffany's: Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt loquitur: "Give me another half-pound of diamonds, but larger ones. Tie them up more securely. The string broke off the last bundle and half of them tumbled out."—*Puck*.

Mlle X. poses as a young lady, though fully 50 years old. The other day they were telling in her presence a story of the last century. "I don't believe it," cries Miss X. "Then I deny it," says the speaker; "Mademoiselle was there."

"No, as I understand it these cold waves come from the vast deserts of snow in the Siberian plains, and radiate thence over the globe, but principally in this direction." "Well, why the dickens don't they stay there?" "Why, its too cold, idiot."

A cry from the heart: Little dunce (looking up suddenly from her history book), "O, Mummy darling, I do so wish I'd lived under James the II." Mamma: "Why?" Little dunce: "Because I see here that education was very much neglected in his reign!"—*Punch*.

At a restaurant—Gentleman to waiter passing—"Will you kindly tell me the hour?" "Excuse me, I am not waiting upon you; please ask the waiter of your section," he replies, and seeing the same says: "Tell this gentleman, John, what time it is."—*Figaro*.

"What a tiresome thing that Mrs. Smith is!" exclaimed Mrs. Brown. "I called there to-day, and she ran on so, telling about her new carpet, and her new house-girl, and her baby's two teeth, and her new bonnet, that I didn't get a chance to say a word about my new sack, or our parlor furniture, or Freddy's coming down with the measles, or Sarah Jane's dyspepsia, or Uncle Charles' rheumatism, or how Bridget burnt that batch of biscuits. Oh, she's such a tiresome thing!"—*Boston Transcript*.

Schoolmaster—"Noah had three sons—Shem, Ham, and Japhet—now, answer me, who was the father of these gentlemen?" (Boys silent.) "You cannot tell? Well, now, let's try again. You know Mr. Sparkes who lives over the way?" Boys—"Will Sparkes?" Master—"Yes, surely. Well, then, Mr. Sparkes has got three boys—Tommy, John, and Bill. Now, who is the father of those boys? You know them very well." Boys—"Mr. Sparkes." Master—"Very good—very good, boys, indeed; that is quite right. Now, then, Noah had three sons—Shem, Ham, and Japhet. Who—" Boys—(in a hurry)—"Mr. Sparkes."

A SCULPTOR.

For The Chicago Tribune.

As the ambitious Sculptor, tireless, lifts
Chisel and hammer to the block at hand,
Before my half-formed character I stand
And ply the shining tools of mental gifts.
I'll cut away a huge unsightly side
Of selfishness, and smooth to curves of grace
The angles of ill-temper.
  And no trace
Shall my sure hammer leave of silly pride.
Chip after chip must fall from vain desires,
And the sharp corners of my discontent
Be rounded into symmetry and lent
Great harmony by faith that never tires.
Unfinished still, I must toil on and on,
Till the pale critic, Death, shall say, "'Tis done."

ELLA WHEELER.

1881. PROSPECTUS. 1881.

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SHAKSPEARE.

Some Eminent Traducers of the Bard of Avon.

People Who Couldn't See Any Beauties in His Dramas or Poetry.

Views of Dryden, Pepys, Pope, Hume, Voltaire, George III., Byron, and Others.

All the Year Round.

Shakspeare, even Shakspeare, has had his traducers. Although the highest honors have been heaped to his memory, and he is almost universally admired as the greatest poet the earth has ever produced, yet there have been those—eminent persons, too—who have professed their inability to even peruse his works with any degree of pleasure. Some of these individuals may be utterly incapable of appreciating him, but the greater part of them must either have an

UNACCOUNTABLY PECULIAR CONSTRUCTION OF THE BRAIN,

or be obstinately perverse. Some, we may well believe, speak out of envy.

No doubt there are many who admire him simply because others do, and who have no real knowledge of his merits, except from the opinions of others; while there are those who admire him on compulsion, like the Slickville clockmaker, attaché at the Court of St. James, who sarcastically says: "In the high life I've been movin' in lately, we must swear by Shakspeare, whether we have a taste for plays or not; swaller it in a lump, like a bolus, or we have no soul."

Again, there are those fanatical worshipers of the poet, who will not admit that he ever erred; who, in short, consider him completely perfect and immaculate. Of course this is absurd, when, in adulating a man who cannot be without his faults, his admirers allow themselves to go to such extremes.

However, as it has been so much the worthy custom to praise the immortal bard (as, indeed, what else can we do?), we will for a short time turn our attention to the opinions of those who, conscientiously or otherwise,

COULD NOT APPRECIATE HIS MOST PALPABLE BEAUTIES.

Cadurcis, for one, could not understand the indiscriminate admiration of everything in Shakspeare's works, some of which he designated as trash worthy of a niche in the "Dunciad." Robert Greene, the inconsistent man of many similes, even in the great dramatist's lifetime (for which, perhaps, he was less to blame), spoke very contemptuously of him. He wrote several plays in conjunction with the profligate Marlowe and others, and is said to have been the first Englishman who wrote for bread. Be that as it may, he refers to Shakspeare as an "upstart crow beautified by our feathers,—in his own conceit the only Shake-scene in a countrie." Assuming this to refer to "our Will," the mysterious Henry Chettle, the editor of Greene's work, may claim the credit of an apology, as he says that he expunged some of the hard words, and expresses his sorrow that he did not do a little more, for he "found the 'Shake-scene' was honest and upright, and his facetious grace in writing approves his art." Strangely enough, Hallam, in his "Literary History of Europe," has the following criticism: "Greene succeeds pretty well in that florid and gay style, a little redundant in images, which Shakspeare frequently gives to his Princes and courtiers, and which renders some unimpassioned scenes in his historic plays effective and brilliant." His novels, however, he calls deplorable specimens.

BEN JONSON,

in his "Discoveries," says: "I remember the players have often mentioned it as an honor to Shakspeare, that in his writings, whatsoever he penned, he never blotted out a line. My answer hath been, 'Would he had blotted out a thousand,' which they thought a malevolent speech. I had not told this posterity but for their ignorance, who choose that circumstance to commend their friend by wherein he most faulted, and to justifie mine owne candor; for I loved the man, and doe honor his memory (on this side of idolatry) as much as any." He rebukes Shakspeare for a passage in Cæsar, but finally patronizingly admits that he redeemed his vices by his virtues, and that there was more in him to be praised than pardoned.

With regard to the poet's never blotting out a line, it is well known that he often erased and rewrote passages in his plays.

CARTWRIGHT,

who was great in his day, addresses the following lines to Fletcher—a piece of fulsome flattery, and a gratuitous insult to the Stratford genius:

"Shakspeare to thee was dull, whose best jest lies
I' th' ladies questions and the fools' replies:
Old-fashioned wit which walked from town to town
In trunk-hose, which our fathers call the clown," etc.—

"Twelfth Night" being here referred to.

John Evelyn remarked in 1662, after he had been to see the renowned Mr. Betterton as *Hamlet*, that "Now the old plays begin to disgust this refined age, since his Majesty's being so long abroad."

JOHN DRYDEN,

in his "Defense of the Epilogue," a postscript to his tragedies of the "Conquest of Granada," says: "Let any man who understands English read diligently the works of Shakspeare and Fletcher, and I dare undertake that he will find in every page either some solecism of speech, or some notorious flaw in sense; and yet these men are reverenced when we are not forgiven." He denounces the "lameness of their plots," made up of some "ridiculous incoherent story . . I suppose I need not name 'Pericles, Prince of Tyre,' nor the historical plays of Shakspeare; besides many of the rest, as the 'Winter's Tale,' 'Love's Labor's Lost,' 'Measure for Measure,' which were either grounded on impossibilities, or, at least, so meanly written that the comedy neither caused your mirth nor the serious part your concernment." Beaumont and Fletcher he considered the most pleasant entertainment of the stage, saying (1666) "two of theirs being acted through the year for one of Shakspeare's. The reason is, because there is a certain gayety in their comedies and pathos in their more serious plays which suits generally with all men's humors." He again remarks of the poet, that "He writes in many places below the dullest writers of our, or any precedent, age. Never did any author precipitate himself from such hights of thought to so low expressions as he often does. He is the very Janus of poets; he wears almost everywhere two faces; and you have scarce begun to admire the one ere you despise the other. Let us, therefore, admire the beauties and hights of Shakspeare, without falling after him into a carelessness and (as I may call it) a lethargy of thought for whole scenes together." Of the audiences of his time he says: "They knew no better, and therefore were satisfied with what they brought. Those who call theirs the 'Golden Age of Poetry' have only this reason for it: that they were then content with acorns before they knew the use of bread," etc.

THE "MAJESTIC DENHAM"

addresses the following eulogy to Fletcher:

"Why Jonson, Shakspeare, and thyself, did sit,
And swayed in the triumvirate of wit,
Yet what from Jonson's oil and sweat did flow,
Or what more easy Nature did bestow
On Shakspeare's gentle muse, in thee full grown
Their graces both appear."

This was doubtless written to suit the fashion of the day.

It would take volumes to note all the self-laudatory prefaces of Shakspeare's many editors and revisers who have "improved" in their own way upon the original. Ravenscroft, in 1672, produced an adaptation of "Titus Andronicus," and boasted "that none in all the author's works ever received greater alterations or additions; the language not only refined, but many scenes entirely new, besides most of the principal characters hightened, and the plot much increased." In short, he self-complacently remarks that he had "but winnowed Shakspeare's corn, modestly announcing:

"So far was he of robbing him of his treasure,
That he did add his own to make full measure."

Another address to Fletcher was written by Birkenhead, who therein says:

"Brave Shakspeare flowed, yet had his ebbings too,
Often above himself, sometimes below;
Thou always best!"

The renowned Dr. Hopkins, a New England preacher, professed he could find no attraction in either Milton or Shakspeare!

GENIAL SAMUEL PEPYS

accounted the play of "Romeo and Juliet" "a play of itself the worst that ever I heard"; that, in comparison with Tuke's "Adventures of Five Hours," "Othello" was a mean thing; and "A Midsummer-Night's Dream" he deemed "the most insipid, ridiculous play that ever I saw in my life," etc. When recording the first purchase of a Shakspeare, he shows a strange preference for other authors. He resolved to spend some money in books, but did not know what to choose. After looking at Shakspeare's works and several other books, he at last chose quaint Dr. Fuller's "The Worthies of England"; the "Cabbala, or Collections of Letters of State"; and "Delices de Hollande"; "with another little book or two, all of good use or serious pleasure; and 'Hudibras,' both parts, the book now in the greatest fashion for drollery." About six months later, though, we find in his remarkable diary the entry: "My new books—namely, Sir H. Spilliman's 'Whole Glossary,' Scapula's 'Lexicon,' and 'Shakspeare's Plays.'"

THOMAS RYMER,

the critic, writes in a most outrageous and ridiculous manner of the "immortal Will" in his "Short View of the Tragedies of the Last Age." Respecting the play of "Othello," he is angry that the hero should be a blackamoor, and that the army should be insulted by his being a soldier. Of *Desdemona* he says: "There is nothing in her which is not below any country kitchen-maid; no woman bred out of a pigstye could talk so meanly." Speaking of expressions, he writes that "In the neighing of a horse or in the growling of a mastiff there is as much meaning, there is as lively expression, and, I may say, more humanity, than in the tragical flights of Shakspeare." He is indignant that the catastrophe of the play should turn on a handkerchief. He would have liked it to have been folded neatly on the bridal couch, and, when *Othello* was killing *Desdemona*, "the fairy napkin might have started up to disarm his fury and stop his ungracious mouth. Then might she, in a trance of fear, have lain for dead; then might he, believing her dead, and touched with remorse, have honestly cut his own throat, by the good leave and with the applause of all the spectators, who might thereupon have gone home with a quiet mind, and admiring the beauty of Providence freely and truly represented in the theatre. Then for the unraveling of the plot, as they call it, never was old Deputy Recorder in a country town, with his spectacles on, summing up the evidence, at such a puzzle, so blundered and bedoitified as is our poet to have a good riddance and get the catastrophe off his hands. What can remain for the audience to carry home with them? How can it work but to delude our senses, disorder our thoughts, scare our imagination, corrupt our appetite, and fill our head with

VANITY, CONFUSION, TINTAMARRE, AND JINGLE-JANGLE,

beyond what all the parish clerks in London could ever pretend to?" He then hopes the audience will go to the play as they go to church—namely: "sit still, look on one another, make no reflection, nor mind the play more than they would a sermon." With regard to "Julius Cæsar," he is displeased that Shakspeare should have meddled with the Romans. He might be "familiar with *Othello* and *Iago* as his own natural acquaintances, but *Cæsar* and *Brutus* were above his conversation." To put them "in gulls' coats and make them Jackpuddens in the Shakspeare dress, is a sacrilege beyond anything in Spelman. The truth is, that this author's head was full of villainous unnatural images, and history has only furnished him with great names." Of the well-known scene between *Brutus* and *Cassius* he remarks: "They are put there to play the bully and the buffoon, to show their activity of face and muscles. They are to play for a prize, a trial of skill, and hugging, and swaggering, like two drunken Hectors for a twopenny reckoning." Enough of Thomas Rymer and his candid criticism.

In W. Clark Russell's excellent "Book of Authors" we find Lord Shaftesbury's opinion as follows: "His rude, unpolished style and antiquated phrase and wit." Not much courtesy there, either.

In the dedication of his mangled edition of the play of "Lear,"

TATE

very coolly designates it "an obscure piece, recommended to my notice by a friend." He then found it to be a "heap of jewels unstrung and unpolished, yet so dazzling in their disorder that he soon perceived he had seized a treasure"; he therefore determined, "out of zeal for all that remains of Shakspeare," to remodel the play.

John Dennis, in his "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Shakspeare," somewhat apologizes for what he considers Shakspeare's faults. He says that he unfortunately knew nothing about the ancients, set all propriety at defiance, and grossly outraged the unities. Also, that he was "neither master of time enough to consider, correct, and polish what he had written, and he had no friends upon whose capacity and integrity he could depend." So that "his lines are utterly void of celestial fire," and his verses frequently harsh and unmusical. He was, however, so interested in the erratic and friendless poet that he kindly altered "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and touched up "Coriolanus," which he brought out in 1720 under the title of "The Invader of His Country; or, The Fatal Resentment." The play, however, did not prosper, and he attributed it to the fact that it was played on a Wednesday. Dean Swift, in his "The Narrative of Dr. Robert Norris Concerning the Strange and Deplorable Frenzy of John Dennis," relates how the said Dennis, being in company with Lintot, the bookseller, and Shakspeare being mentioned as of a contrary opinion to Mr. Dennis, the latter "swore that Shakspeare was a rascal, with other defamatory expressions, which gave Mr. Lintot a very ill opinion of the said Shakspeare."

POPE,

whose pen spared very few, has the following lines:

"Shakspeare (whom you and every playhouse bill
Style the divine, the matchless, what you will),
For gain, not glory, winged his roving flight,
And grew immortal in his own despite."

He also protested against the absurd extravagance of Shakspeare-worship in the following satire:

"On Avon's bank, where flowers eternal blow,
If I but ask if any weed can grow,
How will our fathers rise up in a rage
And swear all shame is lost in George's age!"

According to the industrious Malone, George II. once said: "Who is this Pope that I hear so much about? I cannot discover what is his merit. I hear a good deal, too, of Shakspeare; but I cannot read him, he is such a bombast fellow."

In 1762 Benjamin Victor published an edition of "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," and wrote: "It is the general opinion that this comedy abounds with weeds. The rankest of those weeds I have endeavored to remove," etc., he triumphantly relates.

HUME

does not appear to have had much relish for Shakspeare, whom he defines "a disproportioned and misshapen giant." He also says: "If Shakspeare be considered as a man, born in a rude age and educated in the lowest manner, without any instruction either from the world or from books, he may be regarded as a prodigy; if represented as a poet, capable of furnishing a proper entertainment to a refined or intelligent audience, we must abate much of this eulogy. In his compositions we regret that many irregularities, and even absurdities, should so frequently disfigure the animated and passionate scenes intermixed with them; and, at the same time, we perhaps admire the more those beauties on account of their being surrounded with such deformities." His criticism is said to have been originally much more severe and tasteless than now appears, it having been much qualified and softened by Lord Kames, as elegant writer, who, says Boswell, "feared the historian would have been disgraced by confessing total insensibility to what the English nation has so long and so justly admired."

EVEN VOLTAIRE

could not appreciate the beauties of Shakspeare. "Hamlet" he pronounced as so gross and barbarous a piece that it would not be endured by the vilest population in France and Italy. He observed of the splendid passage commencing—

"O that this too, too solid flesh would melt"—

that a country bumpkin at a fair would express himself with more decency, and in nobler language. Respecting the lines—

"It faded on the crowing of the cock," etc.—

he could only express his surprise that Warburton could condescend to comment on such stuff.

GARRICK HIMSELF,

a professed admirer of the poet, is yet charged with many sins against him. He retained Cibber's "Richard" and Tate's "Lear." He mangled "Hamlet," perhaps because of Voltaire's objection. He maltreated "Cymbeline," "Romeo and Juliet," and the "Winter's Tale." He converted "The Tempest" and the "Midsummer-Night's Dream" into operas; and reduced the "Taming of the Shrew" into a farce.

When George Warrington speaks to the Baroness Bernstein of his grandfather loving Shakspeare so much that Madame Esmond had not a word to say against her father's author, "I remember," the old lady assents; "he could say whole pages by heart, though, for my part, I like Mr. Congreve a great deal better. And then there was that dreadful, dreary Milton, whom he and Mr. Addison pretended to admire!" cried the aged Beatrice, tapping her fan. She preferred the more modern Congreve to the immortal Shakspeare, and even the polished Addison could not persuade her to like the sublime Milton.

Schlegel tells us that

IT WAS OWING TO OUR COMMENTATORS

that foreigners were so long in recognizing the merits of the bard. Hume was very popular with them, and, with his description of Shakspeare before them, they stigmatized his plays as "monstrous productions which could only have been given to the world by a disordered imagination in a barbarous age." Even among the Shakspeare-loving Germans, Lessing, the poet, at the close of the Eighteenth Century, "was the first to speak of Shakspeare in a becoming tone."

Dr. Adam Smith, perhaps influenced by his intimate friend, David Hume, did not admire Shakspeare, but preferred insipid French tragedy, particularly that of Voltaire, whose "Mahomet" he declared to be the summit of dramatic genius.

Good King George III. cared very little for Shakspeare, and is recorded to have said: "Was there ever such stuff as a great part of Shakspeare? Only one must not say so. But what think you? What? Is there not sad stuff? What? What?" He much preferred O'Keeffe!

John Kemble professed a veneration for our poet, yet garbled several of his plays, and acted in many corrupt versions. Perhaps he "lived to please."

EVEN BYRON

has disparaged the merits of the bard of Avon in conjunction with Milton, and, while acknowledging that "they will have their rise," he states that "they will have their decline." He ranked the versatile Pope above them both. Again, he sneers at "one Shakspeare" and

"his plays so doting,
Which many people pass for wits by quoting."

And in another canto, after quoting the poet himself, he has—

"'To be or not to be; that is the question,'
Says Shakspeare, who just now is much in fashion."

To his friend Moore he said, "Well, after all, Tom, don't you think Shakspeare was something of a humbug?"

The great Polish scholar, Jan Sniadecki, who knew English well, avowed his dislike of Shakspeare, "much of whose writings" he stigmatized as "at present unintelligible even to educated Englishmen."

Talfourd owned himself incapable of appreciating the deep humanities of Shakspeare, and greatly preferred Dryden, Rowe, and Addison.

Francis Jacox, in his "Aspects of Authorship," relates of

SAMUEL ROGERS,

the veteran poet, that he was well known to have little real admiration for Shakspeare. He would frequently read aloud from Ben Jonson's "Discoveries" the passage referring to the players who boasted that the poet never "blotted out a line," and on the concluding sentence of Jonson's, "Would he had blotted out a thousand," he always laid a strong emphasis. He one morning challenged the company to produce a passage from Shakspeare which would not have been improved by blotting; and he was with difficulty silenced, after picking many beautiful specimens to pieces, by the one commencing:

"How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank!"

The fertile De Quincey has written: "In some departments of the comic, Beaumont and Fletcher, when writing in combination, really had a freedom and breadth of manner which excels the comedy of Shakspeare."

Artemus Ward has a racy chapter on "Wax Figures vs. Shakspeare," in which he maintains that "wax figgers is more elevatin than awl the plays ever writton. Take Shakspeer, for instunse. Peple think heze grate things, but I kontend heze quite the reverse to the kontrary."

Another departed wizard argues: "Shakspeare's all very well in his way, but he couldn't do the doll-trick. What's *Macbeth* to the pancake done in the hat, or the money in the sugar-basin? Answer me that now, what's *Macbeth* to them?" After pausing for a reply, he proceeds:

"BUT SHAKSPEARE IS GOING DOWN, SIR;

he's not the card he used to be; the people begin to cut him, and he'll be at the bottom of the middle pack before long."

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* we read of an English commentator who expressed it as his opinion that Shakspeare's sonnets were not only worthless, but that "nothing short of an act of Parliament would induce people to read them."

Prof. Anthon is certain that Horace would not have admired Shakspeare; that he would have considered Addison or Pope as much finer writers, and would have included *Falstaff*, *Autolycus*, *Sir Toby Belch*, and all the clowns and boasters of the Stratford genius, in the same censure which he bestows on the Plautinus soles and the Mimes of Luberius.

Sentiments deprecatory of the "immortal bard" have been put by some of our best authors into the mouths of their fictitious characters, although it by no means follows that the writers intended to express their personal opinions on the subject.

Thus, in "Dred," the Dismal Swamp story, *Nina Gordon* frankly owns to *Edward Clayton*: "Well, I don't like Shakspeare. There! I'm coming out flat with it. In the first place, I don't understand half he says; and then they talk about his being so natural. I'm sure I never heard people talk as he makes them," etc. *Clayton* admires the young lady's sincerity in uttering her thought. "I have often heard ladies profess an admiration for Shakspeare that I knew couldn't be real. I knew that they had neither the experience of life nor the insight into human nature really to appreciate what is in him; and that their liking for him was all a worked-up affair, because they felt it would be very shocking not to like him."

Again, in Disraeli's "Venetia," the speaker, like Lord Byron, thinks Shakspeare was but an inspired adapter of the theatres, which were not then as good as barns: a mere botcher-up of old plays, who probably never wrote a single play himself; whose "popularity is of modern date, and may not last."

FRUITS OF COERCION.

Strength for the League and Independence for Ireland—Mr. Labouchere's Views.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Mr. Labouchère, in *Truth*, publishes the following article on Irish affairs, which he has always treated in a most generous spirit: "To me a most astounding show is presented by the lack of generosity with which the leaders of the Irish national movement is treated in England. The one cry is 'Crush them!' 'Stamp them out!' Their crime is, that they are using their best efforts to obtain for Ireland the privilege of controlling their own local affairs. I should be glad to know how long we should allow our local affairs to be controlled by Irishmen. 'But they are violating the law,' it is said. Possibly. A considerable number of Poles have violated the law in Russia and have been carried off to Siberia. To sympathize with them is accounted a virtue. 'Oh, but look at the outrages!' No one can deplore them more than I do. But not one has been brought home to the Leaguers. Their organizers are clever men, and overt outrages would be most injurious to their scheme, which is based on passive resistance. Boycotting has been practiced by almost every class in Ireland. It is carried to its ultimate success. The more the Irish question is considered in all its bearings the more it is apparent that it has only two solutions,—either govern Ireland according to our views or leave her to govern herself according to her own views, only stipulating that we are convinced that the Imperial union is a geographical and political necessity. By coercion only can we attain the former. Our choice lies between coercion and concession. The present policy of the rod and sugar-stick can and ought never to succeed. We, however, are seeking to make it quite certain of failure by flourishing the rod and carefully concealing the sugar in our pocket, declining to state whether the lump is large or small before we have used the rod. It is an unfortunate error to make coercion precede redress; for the organization of the Land League will be so strong before a Coercion bill is passed that, without public meetings and without any threats, the system of 'exclusive trading' will become universal in Ireland. The tenants will refuse to pay their rents. If evicted by the police no one else will take their farms, and as soon as the police and military are withdrawn the evicted tenants will quietly return. If, therefore, the Irish hold together, they must in the end gain the day, for it is impossible to evict an entire nation." *Truth* then sketches the provisions of the Land bill which I sent you two days ago. I learn that Mr. Parnell will obstruct the Coercion bill by every possible means. I am convinced that this measure will pass the House of Lords rapidly, but that a remedial measure will have no such luck.

SALE OF A HORSE.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., Jan. 20.—An Administrator's sale was yesterday held upon the farm of the late Thomas G. Cecil, in Lawrence County, Ill., at which time the famous pacing stallion, Jack Rapid, was knocked down to Mr. W. L. Mathers, a jockey, of Belmont, N. Y., who purchased him for a famous horse-breeder of Western New York, but whose name was most obstinately withheld from the press. The bidding was spiritless, and the intelligent, quick-witted auctioneer let his hammer fall upon the bid of a supposed greeny, but who nearly took the managers off their feet when he coolly laid down a $1,000 bill, asked for his change, and quietly remarked that that was the price he was authorized to pay if necessary. Undoubtedly the horse was sacrificed, as he is well worth the price Mathers was authorized to bid. He has a record of 2:25¼, and has made a half mile over a half-mile track in 1:08. He is 10 years old, stands 16 hands high, and weighs 1,175 pounds. He is a very handsome dapple-gray, and has a remarkably kind disposition. He was sired by the famous pacer Jack Rapid, bred in Canada; first dam, Bourbon Maid, by imported Glencoe, who was one of the best thoroughbreds in the United States; second dam, Gray Eagle, who was a celebrated four-mile horse.

THE WATCHMAN OF THE SUN.

For The Chicago Tribune.

On the peak the watchman stands,
Black against the morning-sky;
With his eyes screened by his hands,
Motionless he stands on high.
Motionless he stands and gazes
While the East with splendor blazes;
With the glory of the sun
Mexic's mighty lord shall come.

Motionless he stands on high,
Black against the purple dome,
Leaning forward to descry,
With his long hair backward blown.
All the East with splendor burneth,
But he swayeth not nor turneth;
When the sunrise splendors burn
Montezuma shall return.

And the Aztec watchman sees
As of old the sun arise;
Piously he bends his knees—
Piously he drops his eyes.
And he mutters low in sorrow:
"He will surely come to-morrow;
With the glory of the sun
Mexic's mighty lord shall come."

And each morning, on the high,
Lo! the Aztec watchman waits,
All transfigured in the light
Of the sun's magnific gates.
And the sun, sublime and holy,
He saluteth bending lowly;
Through the gateway of the sun
Mexic's mighty lord shall come.

And each Aztec bosom yearns
With a pure, undying glow,
Like their sacred fire that burns,
Lit three hundred years ago.
Montezuma, great and glorious,
Shall return in might victorious:
When the sunrise splendors burn,
Montezuma shall return.

He shall come in regal state,
Clad in robes of woven gold,
Be it soon or be it late,
To regain his realm of old.
And their sacred fire burneth
Till their mighty lord returneth,
And, like centuries ago,
Reigns sublime in Mexico.

"SIOUX" BRUBAKER.

A Good Word for a "Nigger."

Vicksburg Herald.

As we are of the class of Southern men who believe it best for both races to treat the colored race with exact justice, and, recognizing any claims leading colored men have, we feel it due to him to say a good word for Senator Bruce before his term expires. He will go out of office very differently to the way he went in. After a struggle with the carpet-baggers he was triumphantly elected to the United States Senate. He was looked upon with distrust and bitterness by the Democrats of the State, for it was expected he would make himself an offensive partisan. While he has always acted with his party, he has done so in a manner that has allayed bitterness. He has never indulged in abusing the South and the Southern people, and he has been as true as steel to Southern interests. In one way he has gained the hearty esteem and coöperation of leading Southerners. He is as much opposed to carpet-baggers and their irritating work as any Democrat can be. He is heartily in favor of the races in the South regulating their own affairs without the aid of men who merely seek office as a means of plundering both races alike.

He believes in the leading men of his race seeking the aid of the leading whites, who are willing to work out the destiny of both races with patience and justice. He is unobtrusive, and has more influence in his own party than any colored man in it. He will retire from the United States Senate with the hearty good wishes of men of both races in his own State, and the kind words of the Southern press.

SUNDAY

As a Civil Institution under the Laws of Illinois and the Ordinances of the City of Chicago.

Published by the Chicago Sabbath Association, No. 53 La Salle street, January, 1881.

Objects of the Association as stated in its first public document:

It is the purpose of this Association, in coöperation with the constituted authorities—

1. To seek the cessation of such kinds of labor on the Sabbath as are acknowledged by good citizens generally to be unnecessary, illegal, and injurious to individ·als, to families, and to society.

2. To prevent such illegal traffic, and such forms of amusement and dissipation on Sunday as tend to deprive of their rights and privileges all who wish to enjoy a quiet Sunday for rest and worship; to destroy in the minds of the young all sense of its importance and value; to deg ade the public morals; to interrupt the public peace; to injure the public health, or to destroy the security of home or property.

3. As to questions regarding which there is at present a wide difference of opinion, even among the professed friends of the National Sabbath for rest and worship, it is the aim of the Association: First, to avoid extremes; second, to act on those sound principles which tend undoubtedly to the public welfare; third, to use means to secure a general understanding of the truth on all questions that may arise.

In these efforts for the protection of property, home, liberty, purity, and peace, they will ultimately succeed, if, as they hope, they shall have the coöperation, the sympathy, and moral support of the intelligent community. They earnestly ask that this may be given them at once and continuously by individuals, firms, organizations and corporations, by all preachers and teachers, trades and professions, by the whole press, and by all civil officers in cities, towns, and country; that there may be formed a united and general public sentiment regarding the Sabbath, in accord with the truths of Scripture, the laws of Nature, the best interests of labor and property, and the necessities of free government.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

clearly recognizes Almighty God as the source of civil, political, and religious liberty, and acknowledges, in the name of the people of the State, the potency of the Divine Providence in civil affairs (Con. 1870, Preamble).

The same instrument expressly guarantees the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship; and declares that the liberty of conscience secured by the Constitution shall not be construed to dispense with oaths or affirmations, excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State (Con. 1870, Art. II., Sec. 3).

The prior Constitutions contain provisions substantially similar.

To secure the free exercise and enjoyment of religious worship, the following legislative enactments have been made. They are contained in the Criminal Code of the Revised Statutes of Illinois:

ILLINOIS STATUTES.

SEC. 259. Whoever keeps open any tippling-house, or place where liquor is sold or given away, upon the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, shall be fined not exceeding $30.

SEC. 260. Sunday shall include the time from midnight to midnight.

SEC. 261. Whoever disturbs the peace and good order of society by labor (works of necessity and charity excepted), or by any amusement or diversion on Sunday, shall be fined not exceeding $25. This section shall not be construed to prevent watermen or railroad companies from landing their passengers, or watermen from loading or unloading their cargoes, or ferrymen from carrying over the water travelers and persons moving their families, on the first day of the week, nor prevent the due exercise of the rights of conscience by whomever thinks proper to keep any other day as a Sabbath.

In contemplation of law, any public amusement or diversion, or any labor than that excepted in the statute, disturbs the peace and good order of society on Sunday.

The purpose of the statute is to secure to the people Sunday as a day of rest and worship.

Riots and breaches of the peace are prohibited by other provisions of the statute. So also is the disturbance of a religious meeting.

Sec. 58 provides that

Whoever, by menace, profane swearing, vulgar language, or any disorderly or unusual conduct, interrupts or disturbs any assembly of people met for the worship of God, shall be fined not exceeding $100.

The peace of the family on Sunday is protected by

SEC. 262. Whoever shall be guilty of any noise, rout, or amusement on the first day of the week, called Sunday, whereby the peace of any private family may be distur bed, shall be fined not exceeding $100.

RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

To understand the true meaning, force, and effect of these enactments, we must recur to the rules of construction and interpretation by which they are to be explained. These rules exist as maxims of the civil law, and are of daily application in the courts of justice. Among them are the following:

All statutes are to be construed with reference to the provisions of the common law; and all provisions in derogation of the common law are held strictly (Bouvier's Law Dict., "Construction").

Words in common use, when found in a statute, are in general to be taken in their ordinary sense.

Technical terms are, as a general rule, taken in their established common-law signification.

In construing a law we are to consider what was the common law previously, what the mischief and defect to be remedied, what the remedy provided is, and the reason of it, and then so construe the law as to suppress the evil and advance the remedy.

A statute shall be so expounded, if practicable, as to give some effect to every part of it—every clause and section. The same general rule is to be applied to a sentence, and some meaning, if possible, must be given to every word in it (The People vs. Burns, 5 Mich. R., 114); and where a given construction would make a word redundant, that is some reason for its rejection.

It is well settled that in construing a doubtful statute, and for the purpose of arriving at the legislative intent, all acts in pari materia—that is, all acts on the same subject-matter—are to be taken together and examined, in order to arrive at the true result (Sedgwick, Statutory and Constitutional Law, 209).

These rules of construction require us to inquire how Sunday is regarded by the common law. We therefore introduce the following extracts from legal authorities of the highest character; and of universal acceptance by the courts and the legal profession.

THE COMMON LAW.

In Blackstone's Commentaries on the Law of England, Book iv., Chap. iv., Sec. 9, the doctrine of the common law in relation to Sunday is thus set forth:

Profanation of the Lord's day, vulgarly (but improperly) called Sabbath-breaking, is an offense against God and against religion, punished by the municipal law of England. For, besides the notorious indecency and scandal of permitting any secular business to be publicly transacted on that day, in a country professing Christianity, and the corruption of morals which usually follows its profanation, the keeping one day in the seven holy, as a time of relaxation and refreshment as well as for public worship, is of admirable service to a State, considered merely as a civil institution. It humanizes, by the help of conversation and society, the manners of the lower classes, which would otherwise degenerate into a sordid ferocity and savage selfishness of spirit; it enables the industrious workman to pursue his occupations in the ensuing week with health and cheerfulness; it imprints on the minds of the people that sense of their duty to God, so necessary to make them good citizens, but which yet would be worn out and defaced by an unremitted contiuance of labor without any stated times of recalling them to the worship of their Maker.

In Potter's Dwarris on Statutes and Constitutions, pp. 464-6, the duty of the police power of the State to require in the observance of the first day of the week is stated as follows:

Among the subjects included in the police power is that of requiring the observance of the first day of the week as the Christian Sabbath. It neither interferes with the religious belief of any citizen nor with any doctrine of religious faith or practice. It is no violation of the Constitution, which allows the free enjoyment of profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, to all mankind. It creates no legal religion in the State. The Christian religion is recognized as part of the common law of this State. The observance of this day does not interfere with any natural right, or with the equal right of any citizen to entertain any other belief. It merely restrains the people from secular pursuits and practices which the Legislature deem hurtful to the morals and good order of society. This is within the legislative power. So is the right to declare void all contracts made on that day. It does not touch private property, or impair its value. The Christian religion, as a part of the common law of England, can be traced back by positive legislation (if legislation it may be called) to the day of the Saxon Kings. The code of King Alfred commences with an enactment of the Ten Commandments; it recites the advent and passion of our Savior, the founding of the Church, the mission of the Apostles; and the letter issued from the Church at Jerusalem, recorded in the fifteenth chapter of Acts.

AMERICAN SUNDAY LAWS.

In Judge Cooley's work on Constitutional Limitations, p. 471, he thus states the essential basis of American Sunday laws:

The same reasons of State policy which induce the Government to aid institutions of charity and seminaries of learning will incline it also to foster religious worship and religious institutions, as conservators of the public morals, and valuable, if not indispensable, assistants to the preservation of the public order. Nor, while recognizing a superintending Providence, are we always precluded from recognizing also, in the rules prescribed for the conduct of the citizen, the notorious fact that the prevailing religion in the States is Christian. Some acts would be offensive to public sentiment in a Christian community, and would tend to public disorder, which in a Mohammedan or pagan country might be passed by without notice, or even be regarded as meritorious; just as some things would be considered indecent, and worthy of reprobation and punishment, as such, in one state of society, which in another would be in accord with the prevailing customs, and therefore defended and protected by the laws. The criminal laws of every country are shaped in greater or less degree by the prevailing public sentiment as to what is right, proper, and decorous, or the reverse; and they punish those acts as crimes which disturb the peace and order, or tend to shock the moral sense, or sense of propriety and decency, of the community. The moral sense is largely regulated and controlled by the religious belief; and therefore it is that those things which, estimated by a Christian standard, are profane and blasphemous, are properly punished as crimes against society, since they are offensive in the highest degree to the general public sense, and have a direct tendency to undermine the moral support of the laws, and to corrupt the community.

In Judge Story's Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, the authority of the Government to interfere in matters of religion is set forth in the following clear and forcible terms:

The right of a society or government to interfere in matters of religion will hardly be contested by any persons who believe that piety, religion, and morality are intimately connected with the well-being of the State, and indispensable to the administration of civil justice. The promulgation of the great doctrines of religion; the being, and attributes, and providence of one Almighty God; the responsibility to Him for all our actions, founded upon moral freedom and accountability; a future state of rewards and punishments; the cultivation of all the personal, social, and benevolent virtues;—these never can be matters of indifference in any well-ordered community. It is, indeed, difficult to conceive how any civilized society can well exist without them. And, at all events, it is impossible for those who believe in the truth of Christianity as a Divine revelation to doubt that it is the especial duty of Government to foster and encourage it among all citizens and subjects. This is a point wholly distinct from that of the right of private judgment in the matters of religion, and of the freedom of public worship according to the dictates of one's own conscience. Probably at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and of the amendment to it now under consideration, the general, if not the universal, sentiment in America was, that Christianity ought to receive encouragement from the State, so far as it is not incompatible with the private rights of conscience and the freedom of religious worship. An attempt to level all religions, and to make it a matter of State policy to hold all in utter indifference, would have created universal disapprobation, if not universal indignation.

But the duty of supporting religion, and especially the Christian religion, is very different from the right to force the consciences of other men, or to punish them for worshiping God in the manner which they believe their accountability to Him requires. It has been truly said that religion, or the duty we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, can be dictated only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence.

The real object of the amendment was, not to countenance, much less to advance Mohammedanism, or Judaism, or infidelity, by prostrating Christianity; but to exclude all rivalry among Christian sects, and to prevent any National ecclesiastical establishment, which should give to an hierarchy the exclusive patronage of the National Government.

ILLINOIS DECISIONS.

But it is most important to inquire what, if anything, the Supreme Court of Illinois has said in relation to the enactments in question.

In the case of Scammon vs. The City of Chicago, 40 Ill. R. 146, the Court construes the provision that any person who shall knowingly disturb the peace and good order of society, by labor or amusement on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, works of necessity and charity excepted, shall be fined, etc. Among other things, the Court says:

"The unquestionable object of this law is, to secure to every individual in the community the right to pass the Sunday, either in religious exercise, or in the quiet and seclusion of his home, without liability to annoyance from the ordinary secular pursuits of life, except so far as they may be dictated by necessity or charity.

"The wisdom of this provision no one doubts. Although we have departed from the austere observances of the New England colonists, we have not drifted so far in the opposit direction as to recognize no distinction between Sunday and the other days of the week. The experience of the world has taught the necessity of setting apart one-seventh of our time for religious worship and meditation, and for complete repose from the harassing and absorbing pursuits of gain, ambition, and pleasure. Even those who are not guided by the teachings of Christianity acknowledge the necessity of a rational observance of the Sabbath as conducive, in the highest degree, to the temporal interests of society. While legislation prescribing the precise mode of its observance would be justly regarded as an unwarrantable interference with individual liberty, on the other hand, all agree that no person should be permitted to follow his ordinary secular occupation, if, by so doing, he disturbs that portion of the community which desires to devote the day to religious worship and meditation. If the wise lawgiver, whatever may be his own religious opinions or habits, concurs in this setting apart one day in seven, it would ill become the judiciary to give to such enactments a restricted operation. They should be so construed as fully to accomplish their purpose, and we think it clear that to permit officers to intrude upon families on Sundays for the service of civil process would be a violation of the spirit and policy of the law, and unbecoming a Christian community. The case of Johnson vs. The People, 31 Ill., 469, was decided on the express ground that the taking of a recognizance might be a work of both necessity and charity. This in nowise conflicts with the views we have here expressed.

"If the service of civil process would be invalid on Sunday, it necessarily follows that a publication of a notice on Sunday, if the law required but a single publication, would be equally invalid, and the same rule must be applied to the present case, in which the Sunday publication must be counted to make out the requisit number. The notice stands in place of process, and it must be given on those days of the week which the law recognizes as appropriate to business of this character. To permit it to be given on Sunday is against the spirit and policy of the law."

A verdict may be received on Sunday, for otherwise the jury must be kept through the day; but a judgment cannot be entered on Sunday (Baxter vs. The People, 3 Gilm. R. 384).

A prisoner may be admitted to bail on Sunday, for otherwise he must be kept in jail; and it is a work of charity to restore him to liberty, according to law (Johnson vs. The People, 31 Ill. R. 472).

And an injunction may be granted on Sunday to prevent irreparable injury; for this is a work of necessity (Langalier vs. Railroad Company, 65 Ill. R. 243).

But a Circuit Clerk is not bound to perfect an appeal on Sunday, though it be the last day therefor; for the party should have been more diligent (Russell vs. Pickering, 17 Ill. R. 31).

But what are works of necessity and charity? This question is asked and answered by the Supreme Court of Illinois in the case of Johnson vs. The People, above cited. The Court says in response to this inquiry:

As was said in the case of Flagg vs. The Inhabitants of Millbury, 4 Cushing, 244, we are not to understand by the word "necessity" a physical and absolute necessity, but a moral fitness or propriety of the work done the circumstances of such particular case. Any work, therefore, necessary to be done to secure the public safety, by the safe-keeping of a felon, or delivering him to bail, must come within the true meaning of the exception of the statute. Neither the peace nor good order of society is disturbed by such a proceeding, which may be both secretly and silently conducted. And, besides, it might be possible a prisoner could not secure the attendance of his surety on the next day, the consequence of which would be, that he would, though innocent, have to be committed to jail. It would be a charitable act, under such circumstances, to take a recognizance.

PROVISIONS FOR ENFORCING THE LAWS.

Having see that the profanation of Sunday is a criminal offense under the laws of Illinois, let us now inquire what means have been provided for the practical enforcement of the provisions of the statute; and what are the duties of the public officers in relation to the matter.

Justices of the Peace have original jurisdiction of the offenses above described. The defendant may have a trial by jury as in civil cases; and, in such a case, the jury will assess the fine. The first process of execution on the judgment is a writ against the defendant's property. If that be returned not satisfied, a writ is issued to take the defendant's body and imprison him forty-eight hours; and if the fine exceed $10, twenty-four hours for each $5 of the excess.

The defendant may appeal to the Criminal Court of Cook County or the Circuit Court of other counties. If the defendant be found guilty on the trial of the appeal, judgment must be given against both him and his surety in the appeal-bond. (Criminal Code, Secs. 331-351).

The Circuit Courts of the State and the Criminal Court of Cook County also have jurisdiction of these offenses, and may proceed against offenders by indictment. (People vs. Davis et. al., 12 Chicago *Legal News*, 153).

Jurors are required to be free from all legal exceptions; of fair character; of approved integrity; of sound judgment; well informed; and who understand the English language. (Statute of Jurors, Sec. 2; Statute of Justices, Sec. 47).

PENALTIES FOR NEGLECT OF DUTY.

But it has been suggested that the officers whose duty it is to enforce these laws will not do so. Let us therefore inquire whether any provision has been made for such an emergency.

The Criminal Code contains the following enactment in relation to the misconduct of public officers:

SEC. 208. Every person holding any public office, whether State, county, or municipal, trust, or employment, who shall be guilty of any pa pable omission of duty; . . . or who shall be guilty of willful and corrupt oppression, malfeasance, or partiality, where no special provision shall have been made for the punishment thereof, shall be fined not exceeding $10,000, and may be removed from his office, trust, or employment.

The same statute thus defines

THE RIGHT OF ARREST AND THE DUTY OF THE POLICE.

SEC. 340. It shall be the duty of every Sheriff, Coroner, and every Marshal, policeman, or other officer of any incorporated city, town, or village, having the power of a Sheriff or Constable, when any criminal offense or breach of the peace is committed or attempted in his presence, forthwith to apprehend the offender and bring him before some Justice of the Peace, to be dealt with according to law; to suppress all riots and unlawful assemblies, and to keep the peace, and without delay to serve and execute all warrants, writs, precepts, and other process to him lawfully directed.

SEC. 341. Every male person above the age of 18, when commanded by an officer to assist in arresting or securing an offender, shall obey such command.

SEC. 342. An arrest may be made by an officer or by a private person, without warrant, for a criminal offense committed or attempted in his presence, and by an officer when a criminal offense has in fact been committed, and he has reasonable ground for believing that the person to be arrested has committed it.

SEC. 343. A Magistrate may orally order an officer or a private person to arrest any one committing or attempting to commit a criminal offense in the presence of such Magistrate, which order shall authorize the arrest.

SEC. 344. An arrest may be made on any day or at any time of the day or night.

SEC. 345. When an arrest is made without a warrant, either by an officer or a private person, the person arrested shall, without unnecessary delay, be taken before the nearest Magistrate in the county, who will hear the case, for examination, and the prisoner shall be arrested and dealt with as in cases of arrest upon warrant.

SEC. 350. If the name of the defendant is unknown to the complainant or Judge or Justice of the Peace, he may be designated by any name, description, or circumstances by which he can be identified with reasonable certainty, and if, upon arrest, he refuses to disclose his true name, he may be tried and convicted by the name used in the warrant.

SEC. 351. The Judge or Justice of the Peace issuing the warrant may make an order therein authorizing a person, to be named in the order, to execute the same, and the person so named may execute such warrant in the same manner and shall have like powers as if he were the official named in the warrant, and all Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables, and others when required in their respective counties, shall aid in the execution of such warrant.

We have thus far considered the subject with reference to the laws of the State. Let us now see what provisions to secure the proper observance of Sunday are contained in

THE LAWS AND ORDINANCES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CHICAGO.

The city, having adopted the General Incorporation act, is no longer governed under its former special charter. While the act does not contain any express delegation of authority to regulate the observance of Sunday, it gives power, among other things, to license, regulate, and prohibit liquor-selling; and to prevent and suppress riots, routs, affrays, noises, disturbances, or disorderly assemblies, in any public or private place. (R. S., Ch. 24, Sec. 62, Nos. 46, 48, 72.)

The duty of city officers to enforce the criminal law of the State, is thus clearly defined:

The Trustees in villages, the Mayor, Aldermen, and the Marshal and his Deputies, policemen, and watchmen, in cities, if any such be appointed, shall be conservators of the peace, and all officers created conservators of the peace by this act, or authorized by any ordinance, shall have power to arrest, or cause to be arrested, with or without process, all persons who shall break the peace, or be found violating any ordinance of the city or village, *or any criminal law of the State*, commit for examination, and, if necessary, detain such persons in custody, over night or Sunday in the watch-house, or any other safe place, or until they can be brought before the proper Magistrate, and shall have and exercise such other powers, as conservators of the peace, as the City Council or Board of Trustees may prescribe. (R. S., Ch. 24, Sec. 83.)

The penalty for any palpable omission of duty by a municipal officer is a fine not exceeding $1,000, and removal from office. (Ibid, Sec. 27.)

The revised ordinances of Chicago contain the following provisions relating to Sunday, and the same are continued in force under Sec. 11 of the City-Incorporation act, above cited:

All stalls or places in this city licensed under any ordinance of this city shall be closed before 12 o'clock on Saturday night of each week, and so be kept and continued to be closed until Monday morning following. Any person who shall open any such market, or stall, or place in said city, on Sunday, and within the hours above named, or shall sell, offer, or attempt to sell in said city, any meat, fish, vegetables, or other article or thing kept in such market, place, or stall, upon Sunday (except by written permission of the Mayor), within said hours, shall, on conviction, pay a fine of not less than $10, nor more than $50. (Tuley's Ord., Sec. 10, Ch. 27.)

If any person shall keep open any tippling-house on the Sabbath day or night, or shall keep open any bar or place where intoxicating drinks are or may be kept, or shall sell or retail any intoxicating drinks on the Sabbath day or night, or shall keep a common, ill-governed, or disorderly house, or suffer any person to play at cards or other game of chance on his premises, with or without betting, every such person, on conviction, shall be fined in a sum not less than $10, nor exceeding $100. (Ibid, Ch. 28, Sec. 3.)

No clothing, goods, merchandise, wares, signs, boxes, or other articles or thing, shall be permitted to remain on any sidewalk or alley, on Sunday. (Tuley's Ord., Ch. 49, Sec. 7.)

It shall be a condition of all licenses for the sale of spirituous, vinous, and fermented liquors, that the person licensed will not keep open his bar or place for the sale of such liquors, nor sell, give away, or in any manner deal in, by himself, servant, or any other person, any spirituous, vinous or mixed, fermented or intoxicating liquor, upon Sunday. (Tuley's Ord., Ch. 50, Sec. 1.)

Any license so granted, may be revoked upon written notice by the Mayor, whenever it shall appear to his satisfaction that the party so licensed shall have violated any provision of any ordinance of the Common Council relating to spirituous liquors, or any condition of the bond aforesaid. (Ibid, Sec. 3.)

THE LAWS OF OTHER STATES.

In recognizing, by so many and such comprehensive enactments, the sanctity of the Sabbath [Sunday?] and the importance of its observance, the State of Illinois and the City of Chicago have only conformed to the general practice of English-speaking peoples. These enactments and the decisions of our courts are in harmony, not only with the course of the mother country, but also, as far as we have observed, with the course of our sister States. Many, if not all of them, in language equally explicit, and in many instances more specific and stringent, declare in favor of the observance of this day as important to the general welfare. The almost universal sentiment of the country, as expressed in the official acts of the various departments of Government, seem to have been in favor of regarding Sunday not only as a day of rest from secular labor and amusement, but also as a day sacred to the offices of charity and religion. Then the Government seems to have acted in accordance with the general judgment of the people; and in this instance, at least, the voice of God has found its echo in the voice of the people. Vox populi, vox Dei.

It seems to us not improper briefly to show that

THE CIVIL LAW FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY IS IN ENTIRE ACCORD WITH THE LAW OF NATURE.

Dr. John William Draper, who will not be accused of theological bigotry, in his work on "Human Physiology," thus states the physiological blessings derived from the observance of that day:

Out of the numberless blessings which have thus been conferred on our race by the Church, the physiologist may be permitted to select one for remark, which, in an eminent manner, has conduced to our physical and moral well-being. It is the institution of the Sabbath day. Not that this originated with, or is peculiar to the Christian faith, since, as is known to all, it dates from the remotest times, and was directly adopted from the Hebrew ceremonial. Its sanctification and enforcement by the Church was at once an object important in the highest degree in ecclesiastical polity, and a boon to all classes of men; for in whatever position of life we may be placed it is needful for us to have an opportunity of rest. No man can for any length of time pursue one avocation or one train of thought without mental, and, therefore, bodily injury,—nay, without insanity. The constitution of the brain is such that it must have its time of repose. Periodicity is stamped upon it. Nor it it enough that it is awake and in action by day, and in the silence of night obtains rest and repair; that same periodicity which belongs to it as a whole, belongs to all its constituent parts. . . . It is often said that the pleasures of religion are wholly prospective, and to be realized only in another world; but in this there is a mistake, for those consolations commence even here, and temper the bitterness of fate. The virtuous laborer, though he may be ground down with the oppressions of his social condition, is not without his relief; at the anvil, the loom, or even the bottom of the mine, he is leading a double existence, —the miseries of the body find a contrast in the calm of the soul; the warfare without is compensated by the peace within; the dark night of life here serves only to brighten the glories of the prospect beyond. . . . By the enforcement of the observance of the Sabbath the Church gave effect to this providential system of physical and mental relief. I have already said that her chief strength lay in this: that she concerned herself with the common man, who never in the world's history before had had any to watch over or to care for him. She humanized him by the devotional solemnities or a sacred day,—a day of entire relief from toil.

FONETIC REFORM.

A Lecture by Mr. Porter C. Bliss Before the American Filological Society.

New York Herald, Jan. 20.

At the regular meeting of the American Filological Society in Cooper Institute last evening, the President, Mr. Porter C. Bliss, presented a summary of the recent progress of fonetic reform in Europe, according to the anual address of Dr. J. A. H. Murray, President of the English Filological Society. Mr. Bliss said that before the beginnig of the next century important spelling reforms would be effected. This city was the chief centre of Anglo-Saxon thought, and what was done and said here had a profound importance for the future of the English language. Fonetic reform embraced a spelling reform, and, in addition, there was the pronunciation reform and the reform in the characters which were to be employed in written and printed speech. The three grand divisions were orthofonic, orthotypic, and orthografic. In fonetic reform there was a classification of great importance,—the difference between the Teutonic or Anglo-Saxon and the Latin languages. The larger proportion of words admitted into Anglo-Saxon dictionaries were of Latin origin, more than two-thirds in fact. The Anglo-Saxon words were those which were used in everyday life, and with those lies the chief difficulty in spelling. The languages of Latin origin all have a more correct system of spelling, there being but little irregularity. By far the larger portion of the work to be done was in the vowels and not in the consonants. Their vowel sounds did not exceed seven or eight in number, yet, few as they are, it regularity were established the consonants would take care of themselves. The trouble with regard to the vowels went far back, and was traceable to the fact that they had different soundings in Greek and Latin from what they had in Teutonic. The problem was, was there to be any innovation in the types used to represent these vowels? It might be done, without altering the appearance of newspaper columns, in such a way as to tell us at a glance whether to pronounce these vowels long or short. The spelling reform need not be a reckless change, but a going back to methods which had been once current in England. That reform had been going on for the last 400 years—even before Spenser and Shakspeare. The work of fonetic reform had, within the last two years, occupied much of the attention of English filologists. Dr. Murray had found in America an ideal love for the English language, and he (Dr. Murray) drew the inference that Americans must take at no distant time the lead in English scholarship. Prof. March, of Pennsylvania; M. G. Pearns, of Michigan; Prof. G. W. Phillips, of the University of Louisburg; and Dr. Henry Phillips, of Philadelphia, were also spoken of in the highest manner by Dr. Murray. The lecturer then quoted lengthily from the address of that gentleman, showing what had been done in this matter in England and Germany, the Doctor's opinion being that no systematic scheme of spelling had any chance of immediate adoption, because each reformer had a theory of his own. Spelling had laged behind pronunciation.

The practical aspects of the question were left for consideration at a future meeting of the Society.

AGED TWENTY.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Life laid all its treasures sweet,
Royally, beneath her feet.

All her days were glad and long,
Filled with blossom and with song,

And the sunshine's glide and slip,
Bringing laughter to her lip.

Youth was hers, and beauty too,
And a heart most woman-true.

Now she lies there still and cold,
All life's gifts slipt from her hold.

Eyes like violets under snow—
All the Future's hidden wo

Cannot touch her in her peace:
Death hath come with swift release.

Silken hair, and folded hand—
In her marble silence, grand.

Pure and white in smiling peace—
Hush! she must not hear thee weep.

Life can never touch her more—
She hath passed without the door.

Pain, nor sin, nor wo, nor tears—
Naught that bides within the years.

Only God's smile, grand and white,
Folds her in eternal light.

Hushed to sleep in purity—
Pray such rest may come to thee!

FANNY DRISCOLL.

A Girl Becomes Clerk of the Nevada Legislature.

Virginia City (Nev.) Chronicle.

Miss Kittrell is a pale, petite young lady, with a very serious, self-possessed manner.

Judge Hawley adjured Miss Kittrell to support the Constitution and the laws, not to bear arms against her country, and to pay no attention to the laws of the Legislatures of other States when they happened to conflict with those of the battle-born State.

He assured her, from the tome in his hand, that she was not eligible as a servant of the State if she had, since the adoption of the Constitution of Nevada, fought a duel, acted as a second at a duel, or carried a challenge to fight a duel.

The young lady was able to set Judge Hawley's mind at rest on these points, for he seemed to take her little nod at the end of his paralyzing sentences as entirely satisfactory.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN
RESOLVENT,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Changes as Seen and Felt, they Daily Occur, After Using a Few Doses.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy, increase and hardiness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations of water brash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear cherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted in that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and function harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively, and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucus from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night-sweats and pains and feelings of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in purity and strength disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away, and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases, gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better" and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse,—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death, as in

CONSUMPTION

of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula-Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief affords where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving Stone in the Bladder, and in all cases of

Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys.

In chronic cases of Leucorrhœa and Uterine diseases.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation. Taken in Teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S
READY
RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS

Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Influenza, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing.

Bowel Complaints,

Looseness, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,
CHILBLAINS, AND FROST BITES.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills!

PERFECT PURGATIVES, SOOTHING APERIENTS, ACT WITHOUT PAIN, ALWAYS RELIABLE, AND NATURAL IN THEIR OPERATION.

A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., NO. 32 WARREN-ST., COR. CHURCH-ST., NEW YORK.

☞ Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of Dr. Radway's old established R. R. R. Remedies than the base and worthless imitations of them. As there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills, be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

THE HOME.

How the Grumpy Club Started Out to Build a Novel.

A Debating Society Incident Related by Eugene J. Hall.

The Dangers and Trials of Pioneering Graphically Related by Orlena.

Bittersweet Prettily Tells the Story of Two Children and What Befell Them.

[When some communications concerning the new saltrheum cure appeared in THE TRIBUNE we permitted our correspondents to forward inquiries through this office, but while we are satisfied that this is far more than an ordinary remedy, and that no humbug pertains thereto, we cannot longer be annoyed by letters addressed to this office; and, rather than disappoint those Home readers who may desire to know more about this remarkable specific, we suggest that letters addressed to "Strumatics, P.-O. Box 286, Kalamazoo, Mich., will meet with replies. Further than this we must drop the subject.]

THE GRUMPY CLUB.

BUILDING A NOVEL BY MANY HANDS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 18.—It would be difficult for me to describe the first meeting of the Grumpy Club held in this year of grace 1881. Suffice it to say that it was as jolly a gathering as is likely to fall to the share of common mortals. While we were all waiting the arrival of Bucks to complete the roster, the smoke from our cigars and the explosions of laughter that were occasioned by some new-born joke gave evidence of the sublime enjoyment that was going on under the fragrant cloud. Pickleding was about to take the chair, when the door opened and Bucks put in an appearance. In he came with his smiling face beaming from within his cap and muffler in such a way as to convince you that he held happiness at a premium. He broke out at once with, "How do you do, Pickleding? Delighted to see you back from New England; laid over at Boston, didn't you, and paid your respects to the Radical Club? And Blodgett, my boy, how is the world using you? heard a fine story about you down the road. Perkins, old fellow, good luck to you, and may success attend your scientific researches. Whimbee, my dear fellow, shake; how is that novel getting along? And, Coddleton, my old friend, don't forget to give us a tune; and, last of all, our faithful scribe, Bob, may you long be one of us, but don't give us away in The Home. Come, gentlemen, have a cigar; glad to see you all so well and cheerful. Help yourselves, gentlemen. I assure you they are genuine; just three weeks across the Gulf. Sorry I am so late to-night; but the fact is we had a collision down the road, so I had to wait at the office for particulars." "Any one killed?" we all asked at once. "Yes; two lives lost." "Who were they?" asked Blodgett. "A canary bird and a cat," said Bucks. "I'd have a decent collision, if I were you," said Pilkins. "You didn't mean that," said Whimbee, "speak out and tell him his joke is too thin." "Yes," said Bucks, "it's very like Whimbee's novel in that respect." "Yes, and anybody could see through Bob's skeleton of it," chimed in Coddleton. "Why is Whimbee's novel like eternity?" Pickleding asked, and Bucks replied: "Because there's no end to it." "Thank you, gentlemen," said Whimbee, "but why is Coddleton, when he's playing the flute, like a runaway horse?" "Because," said Pilkins, "he hasn't sense to stop." "Much obliged," said Coddleton, "but what does that solitary hair on the top of Pilkins' head remind you of?" "Of the survival of the fittest," piped in the Secretary. "Thanks, gentlemen, I am indebted to you; but why is Bob's nose like the City of Venice?" asked Pilkins. "Because," said Pickleding, "it has a bridge of size." "I acknowledge the compliment," said the Secretary; "but why does Pickleding's teeth resemble angels' visits?" "Because they are few and far between," said Bucks.

"And now, gentlemen, while I plead guilty in regard to being the innocent cause of all this merriment, I do not wish you to hurt yourselves by a continuation of it. So, gentlemen, please come to order. Allow me to say, gentlemen, that it affords me great pleasure to note the good humor that prevails among you all this evening, and I trust that the same good feeling will always manifest itself when we meet together. I hope the unbounded interest you have taken in the Club so far will continue as to the future. Gentlemen, I await your pleasure."

Whimbee took the floor and created considerable merriment by his remarks: "Gentlemen," said he, "I wish to state to the Club that I have with me the outline of a new novel." Here the gentleman paused. "Yes, gentlemen, you may laugh; but if you'll control your laughter until I get through you may then resume where you have left off. I wish to say, in connection with this move, that it is my desire to enlist every member of the Club in an effort to carry it through. I wish to lay it before you with the following recommendations: First, that if the general outline is not satisfactory let it be improved in such a way as to meet the approval of the Club. Second, that each member write a chapter in his turn, taking up the thread where the member before him let go. Third, each chapter to be submitted to the Club, all members to concur in its general make-up and sentiments ere it can be accepted. Lastly, that each member declare his willingness to enter into the arrangement. I trust the idea will meet your approval; at least I hope the Club will entertain it and discuss its merits."

It may appear to some that Whimbee's speech was an appeal to the sympathies of the Club to help him in his hobby, but to the Club it did not partake of such a nature. It took it as a great compliment, in that Whimbee recognized that great abilities were the rule and not the exception with his fellow-members. Thus every member considered it a personal compliment, and felt it to be his duty to prove that the compliment was not unworthily bestowed.

Mr. Pickleding thought it a very novel idea,—a sort of an arrangement for seven voices. He had not the least doubt but that it would succeed. He thought that if Whimbee could create outlines, it would be an easy matter to fill in. He admitted that the hardest work was that of outlining; but, with the aid of Whimbee as general superintendent of the forces, he thought it would be as easy to fill in as it would be to shovel dirt on a railroad after it was surveyed and laid out.

Blodgett thought the idea a delightful one. No one would be more willing to fill in than himself. He had a great deal of time to spare in waiting for customers, and why not use those idle moments in filling in? He thought it should be the duty of the Club to ascertain just what part of the outline was best adapted to each member, so that they could fill in to advantage. Perhaps a certain one could do the descriptive part best, another might be successful in writing up the villain,—here Blodgett looked at Pickleding,—another might be capable of making love and of popping the question in a very sentimental manner,—here his eye fell on Pilkins. Then there was the moralizing; that must be done in a proper way, while the demoralizing part of it should not be forgotten,—here Blodgett seemed to be looking at himself. The more he thought of it the more he thought the Club was indebted to Whimbee for the bright idea. He wished it fully discussed.

Coddleton appeared to see great expectations, consequently he became deeply interested in the scheme. He said there were a great many novels that contained a great deal of matter that was superfluous, and which was seldom read at all, and as far as filling in was concerned, he could do a great deal of the superfluous. It was said "that too many cooks spoiled the broth," but against that we can say, "two heads are better than one," and if two heads are better than one, seven heads should show gratifying results.

Pilkins endeavored to show that it was bound to succeed. A novel of any importance should be capable of instructing the reader by imparting knowledge. From glancing at the outline he observed ample opportunities where the great and sublime truths of science could be brought forward and impressed upon the minds of the readers. He would promise to do his share of the filling in.

The Secretary thought the Club was highly honored by the proposition just made by Whimbee. That gentleman's talent in the matter of outlining was well known to the Club. He felt quite sure that if the talents of the six members were as good at filling in as Whimbee's were of outlining, there would be no such word as fail in the vocabulary of the Grumpy Club. As to the manner of ascertaining the capabilities of each member, he would suggest that each member make himself thoroughly acquainted with the outline; then select that part which in his judgment best suited his abilities. Let each member write a chapter of his own choosing, and confide it to no other member, and at the next meeting let all the members be invited to read their manuscripts,—each paper to undergo a fair criticism. In this way a marked variety of composition would be the result, and we shall than be better prepared to speak upon the possible success of the project.

The President was proud to perceive such unanimity prevail in connection with Whimbee's idea. He had for a long time thought that Whimbee was carrying too great a burden. "While the outlining of any project was not burdensome or heavy, still it created great mental strain, and when the hard labor of filling in was added to the already overtaxed mind that did the outlining, complete exhaustion would soon follow. I can assure Mr. Whimbee that the Club appreciates the honor of sharing with him the arduous work of building up the novel. I shall vie with you all in filling in, and, while we are filling in, let us be careful to preserve the outline."

The meeting then adjourned. A general consultation then took place. The outline was explained in a most graphic manner by Whimbee. Each member, unknown to the others, selected his part, and promised to be on time at the next meeting. Great interest is attached to our next meeting. At this moment it is difficult to conjecture what sort of a mixture will be served up. It is fervently hoped that we'll not all write up the villain's part. Suppose we did? Whose villian would be the villain? Or, would there have to be seven villains? There is no such a thing as seven villains in the outline. Alas! why are there any villains at all? BOB.

THE DEBATIN' SOCIETY.

AN INCIDENT OF THE VILLAGE SCHOOL-HOUSE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

MILLARD AVENUE, Ill., Jan. 18.—An old wooden school-house, worn, battered, and brown, still stands on a hill in a New Hampshire town. Its rafters are rotten, its floor is decayed; there are chinks in its ceiling the children have made; its benches are broken, its threshold is worn, the maps on its walls are discolored and torn, its rickety desk, its tall, splint-bottomed chair; and its old-fashioned stove are all out of repair; forlorn and forsaken, and left to decay, it stands on the hill-top a ruin to-day.

Here met, long ago, on one evening in seven, the rustic wiseacres of "district eleven," for social amusement and earnest debate on questions of freedom, of finance and State; here gathered the neighbors all gayly together, to talk of the times, of the crops, and the weather; here came the "old fogies," in coats of dark-blue, the matrons who whispered of things that they knew, the bashful young boys with their sleek, shining hair; the bright blushing girls, who they thought were so fair; and many dark spinsters, forbidding and still, who frowned at the children "that wouldn't keep still."

'Twas Saturday night, and the weather was clear; the sleigh-bells were ringing, delightful to hear; the moonlight illumined the hollow below, and glistened and gleamed on "the beautiful snow;" while floated away, on the cold, frosty air, the curling white smoke of the farm-houses there.

Before the old school-house, secured in a row, the horses were pawing and tramping the snow. A warm fire burned in the old-fashioned stove, the light from the candles gleamed out through the grove, and, seen at a distance through shutters ajar, each seemed to the sight like a brilliant red star. The school-room was filled with "the pride of the place," and pleasure was seen in each mirth-beaming face.

Squire Sollit was chosen to sit in the chair; he walked to the desk with a dignified air, and, fixing his eyes on the ceiling o'erhead, he sat for a time thinking what should be said, then, placing one hand on his smooth-shaven chin, he pushed back his chair, and arose to begin:

"A-hem!"

The room had grown still, not a whisper was heard; all listened to hear his first audible word:

"A-ha! a-hem!"

He quietly clasped his huge hands on his chest, he twirled his thick thumbs o'er his black-satin vest, and, wagging his round, shining, comical head, he drew a long breath, and then solemnly said:

"A-ha! a-hem! Ladies an' gentlemen an' feller-citizens, a-ha! a-hem!"

A little girl giggled, a staid spinster frowned; he suddenly stopped and looked gravely around, and then, quite confused, without purpose or plan, he grasped the old desk with both hands and began:

"A-ha! a-hem! a-has a'hi said afore—a-hem! Ladies an' gentlemen an' feller citizens, a-hem! a-hum! we hev come togather this evenin' fur the puppus o' a-ha! a-hum! or ruther fur the awestonsible puppus o' a-ha! a-hem! suppressin' the a-ha! press an' the a-ha! a-hevils a-hof the a-hum! press wich is a becoming so a-ha-pressive.

"A-ha! a-hem! Ladies an' gentlemen an' feller cit'zens: the press an' the a-ha! a-hevils o' the press is be-comin' very a-ha-pressive-pressive to a-ha! a-hem! you an' presive to a-ha! a-hem! me, an' thar-four tis to be ho-ped you will take the oest means o' suppressin' the a-ha! a-hem! press an' the a-ha! a-hevils o' the a-ha! a-hem! press wich is a be-comin' so pressive.

"A-ha! a-hem! Ladies an' gentlemen an' feller cit'zens a-ha! a-havin' gone plumb to the b-hottom o' the a-ha! a-hem! press an' the a-ha! a-hem press ye the a-ha! a-hevils o' the press wich is a becomin' so pressive I learn the press an' the a-ha! a-hevils o' the press wich is a becomin' so pressive to the debate o' a-ha! a-hem! them appinted tur the puppus."

He drew his red handkerchief forth from his hat, he wiped his moist features, and downward he sat. Forgetting his chair had been pushed to the wall, he sank to the floor with a terrible fall. The old school-house trembled from rafter to sill; above the old desk, near his overturned seat, arose the great soles of his picturesque feet like hay-stacks that stand on the brow of a hill.

He leaped to his feet with a scratch on his nose, and asked, in a quiet and crestfallen way, "ef nobody present hed nothin' to say," then modestly hushed the applause that arose.

Young Timothy Turner attempted to speak; his accents were low and exceedingly weak; he twisted his fingers, he shuffled his feet, his plain, nervous features "turned red ez a beet;" he fastened his eyes on a crack in the floor; he stood in confusion, a minute or more; with quivering lips and with shivering knees, and faltered, in fright, a "few feeble ideas."

"M-Mr. Chairman, I-I told ou-our folks ef they'd co-come to this m-meetin' to-night th-that I-I'd speak to-to this m-meetin' to-night, an' so ou-our folks they co-come to this m-meetin' to-to-night, an' ez I-I told ou-our folks that I-I would speak to this m-meetin' to-night ef they'd come to this m-meetin' to-night, I-I'm a-goin' to sp-speak to this m-meetin' to-to-night. Ou-our folks is here to this m-meetin' to-to-night, an' other folks is here to-to this m-meetin' to-to-night. W-what I-I was agoin' to-to say was, that with these few re-marks I-I co-coin-cide with your views."

He might have said more, had not Solomon Creech, who stuttered and stammered still more in his speech, arose with a smile on his rubicund face and attempted to tell what he thought of the case:

"M-Mr. P-p-p-p— M-Mr. P-p-p-p— M-Mr. P-p-p-p— Wh-wh-wh-why M-Mr. P-p-p-p!"

He sank to his seat with a look of dismay, the words would not come that he wanted to say.

A sturdy old farmer, with coarse tawny hair, arose to his feet, with a comical stare, and, scratching the top of his ponderous head, he turned to the Chairman and earnestly said:

"I don't b'leeve in spressin' on the cider-press, coz ef I did what 'ud I du with my appels—hey? Ef we went to spressin on the cider-press, what 'ud we du fur cider? Ef we didn't hev cider, what 'ud we du fur biled cider? Ef we didn't hev biled cider, what 'ud we du fur appel sass? Life 'thout appel sass 'ud be like a schooner 'thout a sail, like a comet 'thout a tail, like a fiddle 'thout a bow, or like a winter 'thout a—a—a snow!"

Then old Deacon Barlow, who could not restrain his thoughts on the subject, arose to explain:

"Neighbor Petty-bone, we want a-talkin' on the cider-press—we was a talkin' on the printin'-press."

Then followed a pause of five minutes or more, till Israel Hubbard walked out on the floor. He grasped the lappels of his ancient gray coat, he soberly cleared his unmusical throat, and, raising his voice to a high nasal key, he made a great "pint" that but few failed to see:

"Mis-ter Maw-derator, this ere suppressin' the press ray-minds me o' the par-a-bel o' the vargins, who got an invite to a big weddin'. Five ware wise an' five ware fu-lish,—five tuk ile an' five tuk no ile, an' the hull ten o' these ere unmarri'd wimmin went an' sot down on a cold stun alongside o' the bridegroom's door. Bime-by they looked up an' seen the kerridge a-comin'. I s'pose 'twas a right, reg-l-ler old-fashion shay, an' the five vargins that tuk ile riz up, lit a match, an' lit thare lamps, but the five that tuk no ile did-n't git up an' lite a match an' lite thare lamps, an' then the five that tuk no ile sez to the five that tuk ile, 'Give us o' ile,' but the five that tuk ile sez to the five that tuk no ile, 'We shell not give thee eny ile, least-ways we won't hev eny ile fur our-selves.'"

Being moved by the spirit, a Quaker in gray, with two tones in his voice, then proceeded to say:

"Yea, verily! brethren, yea, verily! sisters, yea verily! one and all and each of you—yea, yea! there's a great deal 'o human natur' in mankind, spesh'ly the wimmin."

The Quaker sat down, and old Ichabod Pease exclaimed, without rising, "Them's solid idees," while back in a corner a greenhorn from Goshen cried out to the Chairman, "I second the motion." Squire Sollit looked puzzled, then frowned at his wife and rapped on the desk with his broken jackknife.

The room was soon silent. The Chairman inquired "Ef nobody else who was persant desired to make a few feeble remarks, or express some simple ideas on a—ha—hem—the press?" A young man arose, on the tips of his toes, who, gracefully wiping his aquiline nose, began, in a mellow and womanlike tone, to let the great question at issue alone:

"Meestah Speakah, sah—I pwesume you ah not familyah with ouah ways in Boston, but we who dwell in Boston ah familyah with youah ways yah. Wat I have seen yah to-night cawys me back to the jawys of childhood once moah. Would that I wah a boy oah a girl again. Many yahs ago I juced to sit on jondah little seat, me little feet could scacely touch the floah—I was vewy happy then. Am I vewy happy now? Pon me honnah I don't know, but would that I wah a boy again or a girl. Two little fellahs you know juiced to 'tend these meetings togethah, the apellation of one was John, the cognomen of the othah was Philandah. Now John was an exceedingly bad little boy, you know, but Philandah, evewybody loved little Philandah, was a vewy good little boy, you know. Aftah many yahs, those two little boys gwew up to be men; John, as a mattah of co-as, you know made a vewy bad man, and finally got into State's-Pwison foah stealing hams, you know; but Philandah, dear little Philandah, subsequently became one of the most influential, impoahtant, and eminently wespectable citizens of the gweat City of Boston, you know, behold him yah, gweat Philandah now, you know, that little boy was myself!"

As soon as Philander had taken his seat, Theophilus Thomlinson sprang to his feet, just home "for vacation" from old Dartmouth College, with mind overflowing with classical knowledge. He poured forth a flood of grandiloquent prose, and brought the debate to a glorious close.

"Mr-r-r. Pr-r-resident: Sir-r-r, fr-r-rom the immor-r-rtal time when our-r-r glor-r-rious Pilgr-r-rim Father-r-rs br-r-rought the Star-r-r Spangled Banner-r-r to this countr-r-ry, sir-r-r, we have been a patr-r-riotic Nation. They planted upon the sacr-r-red soil of Massachusetts, sir-r-r, the fir-r-rst gr-r-reat pr-r-rinciples of liber-r-rty, sir-r-r. Who can look upon our-r-r beauteous banner-r-r without emotions of pr-r-ride and p-hatr-r-riotism, sir-r-r? Who can stand beneath its star-r-ry folds without a thr-r-rill of r-r-raptur-r-re and delight, sir-r-r? The gr-r-randest sensation of my soul is the consciousness of b-heing an Amer-r-rican citizen, sir-r-r. I shar-r-e this glor-r-rious feeling with ever-r-ry lover-r-r of liber-r-rty, sir-r-r. The Union is str-r-rength, in str-r-rength is might, and in might is victor-r-ry, sir-r-r. Let for-r-reign foes who long to kill behold our-r-r banner-r-r and be still. Let them per-r-r-mit that incompar-r-rable bir-r-rd the Amer-r-rican Eagle to per-r-rch for-r-rever undistur-r-rbed up-pon the r-r-rock r-r-ribbed summits of hur-r-r native hills, to r-r-rise to d-descend and like the f-habled ph-henix r-r-rise again to sweep f-r-rom tor-r-rid gulf to fr-r-rozen sea, to b-bathee her br-r-oad br-r-reast within the b-hounding b-billows of the b-beautiful Atlantic and westwar-r-rd like the star-r-r of empir-r-re take her-r-r way until she dips her-r-r wings within the salt spr-r-ays of the p-ponder-r-rous Pacific, sir-r-r, t-t-t-to soar-r-r sir-r-r, t-t-to soar-r-r sir-r-r, w-w-why t-to soar-r-r sir-r-r, till she gets so sor-r-re sir-r-r, that she can't sor-r-re any mor-r-e, sir-r-r!"

He sank out of sight, and the Squire, with a sigh, said: "Hum! this ere meetin's disjourned sine-or-die."

Those simple old farmers have all passed away; the children who laughed are now careworn and gray. Yet still, on the hill in that New Hampshire town, the ruined old school-house stands battered and brown; forlorn and forsaken and gone to decay, the old-fashioned school-room is vacant to-day. EUGENE J. HALL.

PIONEERING.

BY ORLENA.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—We ought to be very thankful that we live in this age of telephones, palace-cars, and the wonderful mechanism that inventive genius is producing and scattering through what was once a vast wilderness, unknown and unvalued save by the roaming Indian, and by him only for the immense hunting-grounds it afforded. Probably we are thankful if we stop to consider the matter at all. But how can we realize the hardships, toil, and suffering that were endured ere this prosperous state of magnificent ease could be attained. We must have pioneers in every department of life or there would be no followers.

Thinking back to the first settlers of American soil, I can but wonder at the hardihood and devotion that could prevail over home ties and love of ease sufficiently to influence ladies and gentlemen of high birth and prominent rank to sacrifice their finer feelings and enlist in the hazardous enterprise of settling a bleak, untrodden wilderness, invading the haunts of prowling, bloodthirsty beasts of prey and untamed savages.

How many heartaches and bitter longings must have been thrown backward across the wild waste of water that threw its hopeless barrier between the new life and the olden times that would never return!

How homesick, heartbroken, and discouraged must have been the poor young wife who, steadfast in obeying the marriage contract to the letter, had given up the tender home ties which cling so much closer to the affections of the maiden than the youth, and followed the one to whom she had said in good faith, "Whither thou goest there will I also go." Followed him, though her heart cried passionately for the mother-love and care she was leaving behind, and of which she might never more partake. It was lasting exile from the dear home scenes,—a living death to her holiest affections. It may be that in the exciting scenes of wilderness life and the dread of Indian depredations, sighing for the loved and lost was an indulgence to be put far away, to be taken up again only when times of danger and dread should be over and the agony abated.

Persecution is, in the main, a thing to be deplored, and yet had it not been for that spirit holding sway in the Old World the new might not have gained the impetus in the spread of civilization and improvement that it has therefore attained. Men might not have ventured their all in search of a land where the worship of God according to one's light and judgment might not be considered a sin and a reproach. And so this spirit of intolerance prevailing in the Old World proved a lasting good in the surer and swifter establishment of civilization in the new; and so also this system of pioneering, which is indispensable in every walk of life, brings us even nearer to the goal of perfection toward which we aim.

Even to this day home affections and kindred ties are laid tremblingly aside, and men and women push out to the frontier, throwing up new homes, and aiding civilization in making bolder strides toward the eventual undisputed unfurling of the stars and stripes over the whole immense stretch of soil lying between the two vast oceans.

Dangers may lurk thickly in the pathway, but there are men brave enough to dare its accomplishment, and women too true and loyal to shrink from the task, though distress and deprivation may stare them blankly in the face. I repeat, the world must have its pioneers. They are just as essential to its welfare as the officers who govern and control its destinies. They pave the way for future safety, growth, and wealth. They bear the burden of terror and dismay in their crude and humble style, while life's favored few roll after them in their gilded chariots of ease, thoughtlessly appropriating the flowers that have been scattered along life's highway by those pioneer hands, nourished by the heart's blood and watered by the heartbroken tears of agony and despair.

Every reform that was ever attempted has been beholden to its pioneers for its ultimate success. On them have been hurled the jeers and curses that have blasted their lives and buried their hopes, but their martyrdom has bridged the way for others to cross in security and blessed ease.

But to go back to the pioneers of the earlier days, when the New England States were in their primitive youthfulness, the vast forests alive with beats of prey and their swarthy neighbors, the red man.

What blood-curdling tales of those days I have heard related beside the old home fireside when,—the baby of the flock,—cuddled in mother's loving arms, I have shuddered and listened, comprehending it all in my baby way.

Mother, being a native of Connecticut, had had her own hair-breadth escapes, but not such wild experiences as some of the older people who attended these gatherings.

One woman had been left alone with her baby in the forest while her husband went out to the settlement to procure provisions. Only a log-cabin with a blanket for a door sheltered her from the attacks of beasts or Indians. As the shades of evening began to close around her frail abode and her husband came not, one can imagine the terror that must have seized her, with the prospect of a night alone in the wild forest. In one corner of the cabin was a pile of dry bark, but she kept no fire, usually, as the weather was warm and comfortable. Her lights consisted of pine torches, and as the inky blackness of the wilderness settled around her she found that only one torch was at hand, and that would not last long. She dared not be without a light, and so her torch must be used, and perhaps by the time that was gone her husband would have returned. One can imagine the mortal terror she experienced, but the end was not yet. Every moment increased her agony. With every sense strained to its utmost tension she listened and waited, her breath coming thick and gaspingly, every unusual sound being interpreted as her husband's steps or that of an enemy. The breeze was very quiet, making scarcely a rustle in the tree tops, but its mournful whispering and sighing as it lazily kissed the foliage seemed to set her brain wild in its fearful tension. All at once there came to her terror-stricken senses a wild, unearthly scream that she knew only too well. It sounded warningly forth above the rustle of the foliage and the whirr of the night-bird that was frightened from its roost by the soul-sickening sound. It was the cry of a panther. All her stricken energies were instantly roused to action. A brilliant light was now her only protection, and in a moment she was kneeling beside the fire-place, and with trembling hands lighting the kindlings that should send the bright flames crackling up amid the strips of bark she had piled upon the hearth. Again and again the cry came echoing through the forest, each time nearer that before, but by the time the cabin was reached a broad glare of light filled the room and went dancing out upon the night air through the broad crevices between the logs, giving a mellow glow to objects at a little distance away. An angry, vengeful cry escaped the animal as it passed the illuminated dwelling, and then its cry began to recede until it was lost in the distance.

When the danger was past, and she comprehended it, she threw herself upon the bed beside her sleeping babe, and her pent up agony found relief in tears. All night long she sat up and piled barks upon the fire, afraid to let the friendly glow die out, and troubled lest her husband had ventured from the settlement and fallen a prey to what she and her babe had escaped. But he was safe. He had been detained in the settlement until too late to venture to pick his way through the trackless forest, foreseeing danger in the attempt.

We have no idea what deprivations, terrors, and heartaches are endured by the world's great-hearted pioneers, and we may well congratulate ourselves that we have been spared their trials and toils. ORLENA.

TWO CHILDREN.

A STORY BY BITTERSWEET.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., January.—A keen wind is cutting down through the Valley of the Ohio, a wind that seems to have snatched needle-shaped splinters from the tumbled ice in the river.

Rather an impertinent wind, too. It has stolen a half-read letter from the gloved fingers of the elegant young lady opposit and tossed it into young Jackstraw's flying cutter. There is a swift vision of startled violet eyes, a quick little cry, a hand reached out, and the young rascal lifts his hat in mock gallantry as he cracks his whip over a wicked smile—and the letter!

What was in it that the loss of it should send gleams of fire into quiet eyes and a shy tremulousness under the buttons of her sealskin?

But the wind is indifferent to that. It rattles the sign-boards along the levee; it strikes the bright oranges festooned around the empty awning frames into balls of stones; it lifts the worn shawl from that quaint child's basket of bananas, and crystallizes the tear on her cheek; it frosts the mustache of Mr. Southerner, and twists his drawl into a subdued roar.

How merciless and bitter cold it is!

We step on the wharf-boat. Huge blocks of ice lie all around us,—broken, snow-veined, rough, gleaming in the sunlight like fairy palaces,—crystal and pearl. The banks are lined with people assembled to see the rush and roar of ice, as the river rises and sweeps on toward the Gulf. For rise it will, far up over the broad, paved banks so dry and thoroughfare-like now. It will surge over pavements and plunge into cellars, will dash over the thresholds of gorgeous dens, and lift the red glasses up to the ceiling,—out of the windows. And still it will rise; boats will paddle far above where we now stand to rescue frantic inmates from tottering housetops.

How cold it is! Fleet, chill shivers chase each other up and down under our sacques. We are cross, and feverish, and fretful.

When one comes South he expects sunshine and music, and perfume; he dreams of royal sunsets, crimson and gold, with snowy cotton-tufts and magnolia blossoms gleaming white against a purpling sky; of slumbrous, hazy twilights, weighted with a delicious languor; of latticed bowers overrun with clambering vines; of golden-throated warblers and a cardinal scarf, and a mystic fountain silvering in the mellow moonlight, and—

"Hi! yah!"—

A weird, unearthly sound that turns our faces out over the water.

"Hi! yah! ho!"

Is it a groan, or laugh, or call?

Some one is paddling toward us on a block of ice,—an old black creature, so haggard, so tattered, so ghastly, he seems no human being at all; hair white, save where soot has grimed it; eyes rolling convulsively in their sockets; thick red lips opening and shutting wildly over his incoherent words. The ice-water twists around his bare ankles, his whole shrunken body shakes as in an ague. And his position is a perilous one,—the ice-raft may swamp any moment. A rope is thrown him; he stands, dripping, on the wharf.

"Now, you old fool, tell us what you were doing out there."

The anxiety of the bystanders explodes in hot Kentucky wrath, now that the danger is past.

The awful creature's teeth chatter till his words are hardly intelligible.

"I'll tell ye, sah, I'll tell ye—on de way—up de ribbah. Come quick!—come wid ole Pete! For Lord's sake, come!"

Rushing wildly to the opening.

"Confound it, the old fellow's crazy!" Then louder: "Look here, uncle, it's cold out there. Come here by the stove. Tell us what's up. Here's some tobacco,—now be easy."

His great rolling eyes turned appealingly to me. "Oh, little missy! hear de ole niggah. Tell de gen'l'men to come!—right now—only little way—up yonder—tell 'em! dey'll 'bey you."

"Perhaps the poor thing has lost something."

"See here," old chap! Tell us what you want, and by Jove we'll go." It was Guy's brisk, earnest tone.

"Missy got it, Pete done lost somet'ing,—loss Lillie,—little Lillie. She was playin' on de ice, an' it floated off. I seen her way out on de ribba, wid her little hands stretchin' out, an' she a-cryin' an' a-callin'. I jess jumps a block ob ice, an' puts out fo' her. We floats an' floats, an' byme-by Lillie's lump swamps, an' she jumps fo' 'nodder, but it slips away, an' she goes into de water, under de ice. Oh, come! Fo' de Lord's sake, come!"

The wild vehemence of his words; his foolish hope that she could live five minutes in the chill waves! We shiver and turn away.

Guy's voice startles us: "Come on, boys! Of course we can't find her, but it will please the poor devil if we try. Claire and Laura may drive around if they choose."

There falls a silence, broken only by the dull crunching of the snow. We reach a low hut, without fire, without cheer, or tenant. For half an hour the boys gratify the old man with frantic efforts to accomplish an impossibility. Then a stranger emerges from the shadows by the river,—his breath quick, his eyes dilated.

"I found this tangled among the roots in the water."

There is a limp something in his arms,—a bit of calico, a slip of humanity, soiled, bruised, so thin and pinched by days of cold and hunger; her eyes large and lustrous, but fixed in the stare that tells of death.

Who was there to care?

One brown sparrow arched his neck and peered down curiously; the bare, gray branches of the trees reached out supplicating arms toward Heaven; the winds whistled minor requiems through the dead leaves.

We left her—the small, black child—the unsung song of tears, and torture, and death; the joyless, broken life; the discord, touched by the Masterhand five years ago, grown still.

Ah! was it for this that the Creator leaned from his throne to fringe the wave-hid coral's cell; to touch the snow-flake into myriad gems; to breathe Divine fragrance into the unseen violet's cup?

He giveth lavishly to some,—even to the mollucks in the ocean's bed their pearly gleam,—and to this small, black child of His nothing?

Ah! who maketh us so to differ?

. . . .

I have a note,—it is small and elegant. It says that Zell desires me to dine with her at 6. I fold the missive gently,—it is a dainty, écru thing, with heavy gold edge and tracings of violet, slight as a web of gossamar, running over it. A faint breath of violet floats out from the small thing and loses itself within the grim, old tapestry of my shadowy room.

Somehow this note of Zell's is exactly like her own self.

Was it not Ella Wheeler who said: "By one's letters you can read hi character"?

Zell is the charming girl-wife of my tall, grave cousin, who is nearly twice her age, and as chivalrous and devoted as the spoiled, brilliant girl could desire. Nor were they always alone,—a fair snow-blossom slipped down through the flakes one winter night and pressed its petals against their hearts.

I saw the child a year ago,—a brown-eyed, brown-haired darling, all dimples, and smiles, and roguish glances,—a queen, and toy, and fairy. She was called Brownie because she was so like a witching wood-elf. And how they loved her!

Every night she was brought down to the parlor, her plump fingers holding up the fleecy, filmy lace of her dress, her eyes dancing, as the demure lips gravely lisped: "Me's tum to make a toil."

Mlle. Fondlecap would put spectacles on her nose and an ancient fringed cap on her brown curls, and the small thing would step out all bent like an infirm old invalid, and lisp in her own sweet way:

"Me's an old ooman—a poor old ooman. Me tant walk, and me tant see—O dear!" Staggering around till the fond father caught her to his heart.

She held quaint conversations with the bronzes and statuets, and threw kisses to the Madonna and frescoed Cupids, then, curling herself into a white ball among the crimson cushions, she would drift off to dreamland.

That was a year ago; and one night as we sat near the glowing grate, I remember asking the mother:

"Are you happy, Zell?"

An earnestness stole into her laughing eyes, and the voice was reverently low that answered: "Very happy, Bittersweet. My days are filled with the things drugged dreams are made of."

"But you know Philosophy has argued away happiness. It claims that the heavenly tints even of rainbows are fashioned but from tears; that even our moments of delirious bliss are weighted with a something that holds us from the skies. Are you quite content, Mia?"

Half shyly the answer came: "If I should confess my one shadow,—my one fear,—you might be amused—as Hugh is. He does nothing but banter me for alluding to it." Very slowly: "I am just a little afraid that Brownie —may want to be—an actress. She masquerades so cleverly now—she might desire"——

A gay laugh checks her words. "You poor child! Your horror is, indeed, blood-curdling!"

A year ago! I fold the note about tender thoughts of the dear child. How different is her life from that of the uncared-for, unkempt waif, caught under the ice this morning!

Is the universe a chance sketch whose glowing tints demand a background of agony?

. . . .

Zell's low, caressing voice is welcoming me, her grave, kind husband's hand is drawing me into the warmth and light under the chandelier. There is the same ruddy glow, the same rich, dark tapestry, the wealth of art and ease, and elegance that only a poet's soul with a millionaire's bank-account can suggest and give expression to.

"And where is Brownie, Hugh? I've been thinking of her all day, and contrasting her own sweet self and her own shielded life with that of a stray little waif that was drowned in the river this morning. Quite too sad a story!—I must tell you. But, Brownie? Ah! here she is! What! acting still? You dear, queer child, unstiffen that naughty bent back, and fly into my arms. Why, Zell!—why, Hugh!—she is not—she can't be—crippled?"

"Crippled for life."

Slowly the tense words dropped from Hugh's drawn, white lips.

"She fell—on the pavement—from mademoiselle's arms. Oh, my God, had she but died! Had the Master but snapped the stem, not bent it, and left it bleeding! My one white bud! my bruised ewe lamb! We could have laid her away, Bittersweet, under the rustling leaves, with just the stars to watch her, and the bird-songs, and dews, and breezes of Heaven to lull her; we could have felt her heart grow beatless forever. But to see her tortured daily, hourly, and we powerless to shield her,—to know she may linger for years!"

Ah! doth He temper the wind to the shorn lamb? BITTERSWEET.

MAUDE MEREDITH.

SARCASM AND STORIES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 17.—I leave the Conductor the privilege of naming this offspring of circumstance as best suits his varied fancy, for I have long since learned that it was but a waste of time to rack my brain for proper headings.

I am not particularly anxious to rush into print on general occasions, having no one to defend but myself, but after such a "dead give-away" one can't well refrain from a "few desultory remarks."

To be sure, I did not allow myself the pleasure of using the actual Christian names of my friends the Biggs, nor of exposing the actual occupation (lest that be called unchristian) of my friend Viola. But if that miserable, selfish whimperer, who bewailed himself at length as he gulped down Bass' best at the Golden Palm, has been transformed into a man with the degree of manliness that Forty Years pictures, and has at last come to appreciate his beautiful home and beautiful wife and babies also, why, let us thank Heaven, and take heart of hope in the ultimate redemption of all mankind.

And, by the way, I hope my ears may never suffer the martyrdom of listening to any of F. Y.'s sonnets if they are so horrible as to ring yowls from such a battered old participant in many a musical midnight revel, as he admits his cat to have been.

Speaking of darkness and scars reminds me of a story that in its turn reminded me of another, an unwritten story of real life.

I have just been rereading portions of "The Marble Faun," and the utter weakness and helplessness with which both Miriam and Donatello sink under the horror of one deed, prompted by a moment's anger, born of fear and persecution, the weakness, I say, displayed by their dribbling out the secret, bit by bit, to every listener, is something pitiable.

By force of contrast this reminded me of the unwritten tragedy to which I referred. We will call our heroine Miriam also; now Forty Years, don't trip me up and say her real name is ——; but never mind!

The girl's rare beauty drew to her, among others, a lover, who finding his passion unreturned, grew demoniac with jealousy and hatred, and, lest another win her living, he chose to claim her dead.

Some kindly influence whispered this intent to Miriam, and shrinking from death with all the warm, young life in her heart, she set bolts and bars as silent midnight guards, trusting to her own strong force of will for safety by day.

Awakening one night with a cold shudder, she became aware in the black darkness of a presence, though not even the flutter of a breath broke the stillness. Involuntarily she threw up one hand. A cold, stinging sensation followed, and the warm blood gushed out over the white wrist and soaked into the dainty trimmings of the sleeve about the arm.

Sighing heavily, as though disturbed in slumber, she turned slightly to disguise the stealthy move that drew the silver-mounted toy from its place beneath the pillow. A convulsive clasp; a flash that revealed the burly form of the discarded lover and the gleaming edge of a dagger, poised midair; a report; a wavering, uncertain thrust that buried the dagger in the soft flesh of the arm only; a shuddering groan, and a heavy, limp mass sinking on the floor.

That was all.

Six months later the snow lay white enough over a quiet grave.

And Miriam——?

If you ever noticed it, she wears always masses of delicate lace low down at the wrist, beneath which gleam wide bands of cunningly wrought gold!

Does she shiver as you watch her toy with that bit of silver-mounted mechanism that in her hand was never know to miss its mark?

Who knows?

As you see the white fingers caress the polished surface, do you wonder what her thoughts may be?

Should you speak to her she will look up, a quick, bright smile parting the red lips.

But you will never penetrate the mask.

What a queer mess we are any way, and what a popular half-sheet The Home is!

Why has it grown so suddenly diminutive; have we exhausted our ink supply, or has the Conductor enlarged his waste-basket?

It is a little amusing to see the way different letters look to different people. For instance: A fair young school-girl came to my room last Saturday evening. "May I look at your Home a minute?" she inquired. "Pa is not home with ours yet."

After reading for some time she fell into a girlish chattiness, and commented on each of us.

"I like Forty Years," she said, "though I don't always know what he means. Do you suppose he is 40 years old, really? Awful old, ain't it? I wonder why he never married? Perhaps he thought all women were like that Sybil?"

"I don't know," I answered; "evidently he would like to marry; you see what a paradise Biggs' home looked to him. That's characteristic of bachelors."

"Yes, I know; and he says he writes poetry; ain't that just too sweet for anything? And do you suppose he *really* keeps that horrid cat?"

"Umph!" I said, laying my pen down a minute to consider. "No! I don't believe he meant a cat at all; there's more scars left by the storms and battles of Time than those on his smoking-jacket or the cat's ears!"

"I don't know," sighed the gentle Annie. "And there's Lydia Binman. I don't see how she gets time to write poetry and tend all those babies beside. Do you suppose Chat's brother-in-law *did* really make her milk, and the cow kick her over?"

"Think's likely the cow did the kicking on her own hook!" I answered, scribbling away again.

"And I was sorry," she went on, "that the baby swallowed Raven Hair's diamonds. I've wanted a set so bad myself that I just know how she felt."

After a pause: "Do you know whether Mabel Grey had to marry that old fellow she hated so?"

This was getting monotonous: I drove my pen up over my ear with such vehemence as to set every separate curl in my new Saratoga wave a-shivering, clasped my hands in tragic desperation, and exclaimed:

"No! She married the young fellow only last Christmas, and while out sleigh-riding on New Year's night he tipped over the cutter, breaking three of her ribs, dislocating one wrist, and spraining one ankle. She's at the old folks now, done up in splints and bandages, and she doesn't not give a fig for all the love and romance in the universe."

"Oh, my!" murmured Annie, "and the Widow Green said if Brighton would only keep his mouth shut and come here to look about a little he might find an assortment to choose from."

"But he doesn't know what to choose, you see; that is his trouble," I suggested.

"Oh, my!" said Annie; then softly, "I should know which I liked best," and she blushed and turned The Home over again.

"Did it ever occur to you, my dear," I said, "that there are not ten words of actual truth in all that The Home writers say? And that is just the charm of the whole thing, I believe. That is why you see the newsrooms crowded with every class, from gray-haired business-men down to your blue-eyed school-girls, waiting for THE SATURDAY TRIBUNE.

Six days of the week we read of politics and finance, monopolies and casualities, life and death, and sober sense in all its details; but on the seventh we take the spice of nonsense, a little by way of change, and find it delicious to the taste and sufficiently fascinating to call for more. If you remember, there are many sides to a cube, and, though each resembles the other, these are opposits always. MAUDE MEREDITH.

SOUND NOW THE HARP.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Come, sound the harp, and let its strain
Breathe to each soul a sweet refrain,
O lady fair!
Let grief and care
Forgotten be, while hearts so free
Join in its soothing melody,
As, low and sweet,
From Earth's retreat
The echoing, holy song of Love
Seeks the bright, starry realms above.

O harp we love, breathe sweet and low,
Upon each soul bound down with woe,
Songs that they love!
Angels above
Are hovering 'round at twilight's hour,
Asserting their protecting power,
And incense bring
On heav'nly wing,
To cheer the soul of Sorrow's child,
Amid Life's tempests fierce and wild.

Then let thy notes float sweet and free,
Resounding o'er Life's restless sea
To God above,
And those we love,
Where fairer golden skies do gleam,
As fast our barks glide down Time's stream
To that sweet rest
Where all are blest,
To catch the sweet, angelic strain
Of music on th' Elysian plain.

DECATUR, Ill. DAVID B. METCALF.

Our Export Trade.

New York Tribune.

The official report of the exports of breadstuffs in 1880 shows the largest movement ever recorded, both as to quantity and as to value, except during the fiscal year which embraced the first six months of 1880. Reducing flour and meal to wheat and corn at the approximate rate of five bushels to the barrel, the quantities exported for the last two years may be stated thus:

	Quantity. 1880.	Quantity. 1879.	Aver'ge Price. 1880.	Aver'ge Price. 1879.
Flour, barrels	6,545,920	5,855,831	$5.82	$5.55
Meal, barrels	384,177	340,989	2.98	2.60
Wheat, bushels	134,701,166	137,975,715	1.20	1.16
Corn, bushels	105,717,215	84,144,843	.55	.49
Rye, bushels	2,346,985	4,445,030	.92	.69
Barley, bushels	1,246,640	1,103,514	.65	.61
Oats, bushels	544,294	1,948,934	.45	.34
Wheat and flour, bu	167,430,746	167,404,870		
Corn and meal, bu	107,638,100	84,849,630		
All grain, bushels	270,385,775	258,862,168		

The quantity of wheat and flour exported was almost the same in the two years. But, owing to the advance of 27 cents in the average price of flour, and four cents in the average price of wheat, the value of wheat and flour exported was $200,605,475 in 1880, against $198,207,477 in 1879. The prices during the first half of the year were much higher, and during the last half of the year lower, than during the corresponding parts of 1879. The movement of corn was remarkably large, and it is evident that at last Europeans have begun to consume corn largely in place of wheat. This custom, when once formed, will tend to prevent excessive fluctuations in the price of both grains, because the supply of corn which can be exported from this country when the prices favor is practically unlimited. In case of a short wheat crop, the rise in price will probably not be as great as is expected, because more corn will hereafter be consumed in place of wheat, abroad as well as at home, whenever the price of the latter advances beyond moderate limits. This influence will also tend to prevent any artificial control of prices, either of wheat or corn, by combinations in this country. The movement of the other grains is unimportant, but shows a decrease for the year, apparently due to a considerable advance in prices.

Wheat is king, instead of cotton. The value of wheat and flour exported has more than once exceeded the value of cotton sent abroad, while the value of the wheat retained for home consumption always far exceeds that of the cotton so retained.

A RAILWAY STORY.

Running Seventy-five Miles in One Hour, and Saving a Railroad Company from a Loss of $500,000.

Railroader.

I am a railroad engineer. Away along in 1857, during the recent panic, I was running on the F. & C. Railroad. The railroad companies were going under in all directions. Every day we heard of new failures, and quite often in a quarter where we least expected it. Our road was generally looked upon as one of the most substantial in the Nation; nobody seemed to have any fears that it would fail to survive the general smash-up; but yet I did not fully share in the general confidence. Wages were cut down, arrearages collected, and a great many other little matters seemed to indicate to me that the road had got into deeper water than was agreeable all around. Among other things, the Master Mechanic had told me in the spring that the Company had ordered four first-quality Taunton engines for the fall passenger business. The road was put in the very best condition, and other preparations were made to cut down the time and put the trains through quicker than ever was known before when the new engines should come. Well, there was but one of the engines came.

I said there was but one engine came; but she was, in my opinion, altogether the best ever turned out of the Taunton works, and that is saying as much as can be said of any engine. She was put in my charge immediately, with the understanding that she was mine. It was Saturday when she came out of the shop, and I was to take a special train up to Y——. The train was to carry up the President and several officers of the road to meet some officers of another road, which crosses ours there, and arrange some important business with them. I had no trouble at all in making my forty miles an hour going out. The engine handled herself most beautifully. We were just holding up at Y—, when Aldrich, the Treasurer, who had come out on the platform to put the brake on, slipped and fell. As we were still under good headway he was much injured, and carried off to the hotel insensible. According to the President's direction, I switched off my train, turned my engine, and stood ready to start back to C—— at a moment's notice.

Aldrich's presence was of so much importance that the business could not be transacted without him, so all those I had brought out, except the President and Aldrich, went back to C—— on the 3 o'clock express train. This was the last regular train which was to pass over the road until next Monday. Early in the evening I left the machine in charge of my fireman, and went over to an eating-house to see if I could not spend the time more pleasantly than on the engine. The hours dragged themselves away slowly. I was playing a game of dominoes with the station agent when in came Roberts, the President, in a state of great excitement.

"Harry," said he, "I want you to put me down in C—— at 12 o'clock."

As it was nearly 11 o'clock then, and the distance was seventy-five miles, I thought he was joking at first; but when we got outside the door he caught me by the arm and hurried me along so fast that I saw he was in earnest.

"Harry," said he, "if you don't set me down in C—— by 12 o'clock, I am a ruined man, and this road is a ruined road. Aldrich is dead; but he told me before he died that he had embezzled from time to time $500,000 of our money, and his clerk is to start with it on the 12 o'clock boat from C—— for Canada. If we don't have that money on Monday morning to make some payments with, the road goes into other hands; and if you put me down in C—— at the right time, so that I save my money, you shall have $5,000. Understand it, Harry—five thousand dollars."

Of course, I understood it. I saw now the reason why the wages had been cut down. I understood it all, and my blood boiled. I felt that I would save the road, if I lived, and told Roberts so.

"See that you do it, Harry," he replied, as he climbed up on the steps of the coach which was coupled to my engine.

I sprang up into the footboard, got up the switch-tender to help my fireman, opened the throttle, and, just as she commenced moving, looked at my watch; it was just 11 o'clock, so that I had one hour to make my seventy-five miles in. From Y—— to C—— there were few curves on the road, but there were several heavy grades. I was perfectly acquainted with every rod of it, so that I knew exactly what I had to encounter, that when I saw how the engine moved I felt very little fear for the result. The road for the first five miles was an air line, and so smooth that my engine flew along with scarcely a perceptible jar. I was so busy posting myself up as to the amount of wood and water aboard, etc., that we danced by the first station almost before I was aware of it, having been five minutes out and having five miles accomplished.

"You are losing time!" yelled a voice from the coach. I looked around, and there stood Roberts with his watch in his hand.

I knew very well that we would have to increase our speed by some means if we carried out our plans of reaching C—— by midnight, and looked anxiously around to see what I could do to accomplish that purpose. She was blowing off steam fiercely at 110 pounds, so I turned down the valve to 200, for I knew we should need it all to make some of the heavy grades which lay between us and C——. It was three miles to the next station. With the exception of a few curves, the track was as good as the last. As we started around what commonly seemed a rather long curve at the station, but which was at our rate of speed short enough, I looked at my watch, and we had done it in two minutes and a half.

"Gaining," I shouted back to Roberts, who was standing on the platform of the coach.

"Look out for the heavy grades," he replied, and went inside the car.

The next six miles rose gradually from a level to ten and a half feet grade, the last which lay between us and the next station. My fireman kept her full, and now she began to get hot. The furnace door was red, and the steam raised continually, so that she kept her speed, and passed the station like a streak of light in five minutes. Now came nine miles like the last, over which she kept pace with her time, and passed the station in seven and a half minutes. Here for ten miles we had a twenty-foot grade to encounter, but the worst of it all was at this place we would be obliged to stop for wood. I was just going to speak to Roberts about it, when I looked around and saw him filling the tender from the coach with wood which had been placed there before starting, while he had gone after me.

I believe we would have made this ten miles with the same speed as before, but through the carelessness of the fireman the fountain-valve on the left-hand side of the engine got opened, and the water rose in the boiler so fast as to run the steam down to 100 pounds before I discovered where the difficulty was. At first Roberts didn't appear to notice the decrease of speed, and kept at work at the wood as for dear life. But presently he looked up, and seeing that the speed had decreased, he shouted: "Harry, we are stopping!" and then coming over to where I was, he said: "Why, here we have been ten minutes on the last ten miles, and I believe we will come to a dead stand if something is not done! The speed is continually slacking. What is the matter?" I explained the cause. He was apparently satisfied with my explanation, and, having tied down the safety-valve, he climbed over the tender, exhorting me to "put her through, for God's sake, or we are all beggars together!"

Just then we passed the next station, having taken nine minutes to eight miles. We were now more than half over the road, but we had lost nearly ten minutes' time and had only left twenty-seven minutes to do thirty-seven miles in. I had shut the water off from both my pumps a little distance back, when I discovered what was the matter, and she was now making steam finely down a light grade. From less than one hundred, with which we started over that ten-mile stretch, she had two hundred pounds before we finished it, and as the gauge indicated no higher than that, and the valve was tied down, I could not tell how much over two hundred pounds she carried; but she certainly carried none less the remainder of the journey. And well she might carry such an enormous head of steam, for after passing over that ten miles in eight minutes there lay ten miles of five-feet up-grade and fourteen miles of twenty feet to the mile depression between us and C——, and it was now thirteen minutes to 12 o'clock.

Now the engine was hot in earnest. The furnace-door, smoke-arch, and chimney were all red, while she seemed to fly onward as if the very evil one himself operated her by machinery. Six minutes carried us over that ten miles, and we darted by the last station that had lain between us and C——. Now we had fourteen miles to go, and my time showed fifty-three minutes past 11 o'clock. "If I live," said I to myself, "I will make it." And we plunged down that twenty-foot grade with all steam on. Persons who saw the train on that wild run said it was so soon after they heard the first sound of her approach, when the strange object, which looked as if it was a flame of fire, darted by, and then the sound of its traveling died away in the distance, that they could hardly convince themselves they had really seen anything. It seemed more like the creature of a wild dream than a sober reality.

And now let me tell you that no engine ever beat the time we made on those fourteen miles. Those great wheels, seven feet in diameter, spun around so swift that you couldn't begin to count the revolutions. The engine barely seemed to touch the tracks as she flew along, and although the track was as true as it was possible for it to be, she swayed fearfully, and sometimes made such prodigious jolts that it required considerable skill for one to keep his feet. No engine could hold together if crowded to a greater speed.

Well, just as I came to a standstill in the depot at C—— the big clock boomed out 12, and the steamboat was getting her steam on. Roberts got on board in time and nothing to spare. But he saved the money. He found it hid away in some old boxes, as Aldrich had directed him.

THE WHITE STAG.

In the original meter, from Uhland, for The Chicago Tribune.

Three huntsmen bold on the chase depart,
To shoot the white stag thro' the heart.

They lay them down 'neath a tall pine-tree,
And a wonderful dream has each of the three.

THE FIRST.

"I dreamed, as I knocked at the copse, with a rush
The stag sprang forth like an arrow—hush! hush!"

THE SECOND.

"As the hounds yelped after, I seized a staff
And brand his skin: piff-paff! piff-paff!"

THE THIRD.

"And, as the stag on the ground I saw,
I lopped off his antlers—trara! trara!"

And, while they lay dreaming at ease, the three,
The white stag bounded on past the tree.

But, ere the three hunters took in the sight,
Far, far had he vanished o'er valley and hight!
"Hush, hush! Piff-paff! Trara!"

OSHKOSH, Wis. M. E. HARMON.

File off your corns with the "Japanese Corn-File." It will surely cure and end pain. 25 cents.

BAKING POWDER.

THE CONTRAST!

While other Baking Powders are largely ADULTERATED with ALUM and other hurtful drugs,



has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original purity and wholesomeness. The best evidence of ITS SAFETY, HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, and EFFECTIVENESS, is THE FACT of its being used to-day, from North to South, from East to West, in the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been used for the last 15 years.

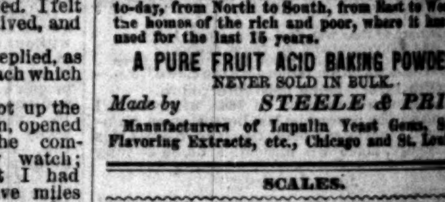
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300 Different Varieties.
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All other sizes in proportion. All Scales Perfect. Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Beam, Beam-Box, and building directions with each Scale.
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No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

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A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

LESSER FRIEDBE[RG]

Third Day's Proceedings in ... of the Ex-Pawnbrok[er]

Some Very Damaging Evidenc[e] Against the Defense.

"Sheeney" George Details All the ... cerning the Jaffray Burgl[ary]

The third day of the Lesser Fri[edberg] ... opened in the Criminal Cour[t] ... morning, at which hour every ... Court was occupied and the ... were crowded with people will[ing] ... patiently for hours and watch ... of what is evidently looked upon ... as a celebrated case. At a ... past the hour of opening the ... court-room was so dense that B... be stationed at the doors to pr... gress of newcomers, who seeme[d] ... allowed to wait in the vestibule ...

The first witness examined w[as] ... Morrison, of No. 410 State street ... fied that she lived at the same p... 1878. She had known Lesser F... four or five years. His place of ... about two blocks distant from ... two nights before that on which ... was killed she visited Friedber... company with a young woman ... McCabe. They looked at a silk ... Mrs. Friedberg had to sell. Wi... wish for a made-up dress, but ... silk at about $1.50 a yard, and ... pressed this opinion, Friedberg ... would probably have some silk ... or the day after that.

MISS BELLE M'CAB[E] ... at present residing on Harrison ... State, but who lived with the ... ness at the time of the Jaffray ... that she remembered the shoo... Race. She had quite frequ... Friedberg's pawnshop, and was ... the previous witness a night ... the shooting when they talked ... berg and his wife, on the subje... former stating that he expecte... two to have some in of the kind ... were seeking. A short tim... Christmas, Friedberg and ... called upon her and asked he... would not like to have a pair of ... also offered her a silk ... she declined to accept ... gifts. She had another con... Friedberg later on,—just ... trial was to be called in the C... He again offered her the dia... and invited her to visit his plac... silks and kid gloves. She di... there showed her a silk dress ... he wanted to give her. She a... accept the presents. At anoth... man whom she did not kno... Friedberg with the same objec...

CONSIDERABLE SURPRISE W...

at the fact that the defense all... ness to leave the stand withou... cross-examination, and it wa... very serious testimony which ... proved a complete and unple... to the defense.

Officer Shandley was recalle... pose of explaining that at the t... tragedy and arrest of Friedb... only three days upon the ... having patrolled on the N... viously.

A murmur of excitemen... Court as George Koegel, ... man, alias "Sheeney" Geor... Court. In response to the ... light, low-sized young m... the court-room from the ... the jail, and, with evident ... sensation he was creating, go... the witness-chair and cast hi... nervously and evasively aro... The long imprisonment which ... ed has told terribly upon him, ... features, parchment skin, ... and ghostly voice, w... a strong effort t... ble to the Judge on ... dozen feet off, seemed to cor... fortunate young man's rece... opinion that in three mon... where burglaries, fences, dete... minations, and penitentiaries ...

"SHEENEY" GEORGE'S ...

In answer to the questions ... Attorney, the witness said ... tive of Mannheim, Germ... born in 1855. He came to ... His mother died when ... old, and his father died ... 18. He had lived in di... country, and came to Chic... ness acknowledged that he ... victed of crime. He knew D... having made his acquaintan... pawnshop on State street.

The State's Attorney soug... the witness a statement ... which he had had with ... to the burglary, and ... by the defense, he expla... show proof that crimina... gun then between the wit...

Mr. Storrs offered to ... hand report of the previou... show that such testimony as ... Mills was endeavoring to br... excluded. He held that the ... should localize the conve... tended to prove by the ...

The State's Attorney s... was legal as tending to ... lations of the parties prev... burglary, to the facts in ... with which occurrence ... should be confined.

The State's Attorney aske... "What was said, if anythin... casion as to any joint ac... yourself and Lesser Friedb...

Counsel for the defense ... objection was overruled.

Witness stated that the ... the first he had had with M... went to Friedberg's store w... troduction from Mike Reba... week before this he had b... Cook County Jail. Witness ... conversation Friedberg ask... not know somebody who ... Witness said that he knew ... bring him some. Friedberg ... was what he wanted, and ... glad to get acquainted with ...

BRING HIM STOLE[N GOODS]

Witness saw him again tw... ings after that at his plac... saw Mrs. Friedberg and ... Talked with the prisoner ... ing him stolen goods. Fr... if witness would bring him ... pay a good price for them. ... at the same place two ho... just described, and talked ... cutlery. Saw him again th... ing in the pawnshop. Wit... he was going to his old ho... and Friedberg told him tha... him any goods from Pitt... berg) would pay him for ... as if witness was in Chica... Friedberg that his "spec... was silk goods; that he ... them to any other goods. ... In Pittsburg he heard fro... who sent him a telegram. ... the 15th and 25th ... 1878. Witness sent a ... Witness three times with ... responded by telegraph w... When in Pittsburg, he c... Adams Express Company ... turning to Chicago, witne... berg, Wm. Friedberg and ... ing present at the time.

Mr. Mills—"Was there ... as to the general subject ... you have testified?"

Objected to; objection o...

Witness said that the co... stealing and the selling of ... ness saw him again shortl... he had a conversation ... Jaffray burglary. Talking ... berg said that some which ... him from Pittsburg we... some he had seen in Jaffr... turn in the conversa... suggest to Friedberg ... the burglary of J... He acknowledged afterw... brought witness back fro... purpose of this burglary, ... go into business in this ... told witness that he w... stake. Witness said that ... dertake a job in the C... particular friend of his h... to do so. Friedberg then ... put him in connection wit...

WHO WOULD COMMIT ...

and witness told him that ... and that he knew a good ... wanted to meet a man ... pay cash for the goods ... the time afterwards with...

LESSER FRIEDBERG.

Third Day's Proceedings in the Trial of the Ex-Pawnbroker.

Some Very Damaging Evidence Elicited Against the Defense.

"Sheeney" George Details All the Facts Concerning the Jaffray Burglary.

The third day of the Lesser Friedberg trial opened in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, at which hour every seat in the Court was occupied and the outer spaces were crowded with people willing to stand patiently for hours and watch the progress of what is evidently looked upon by the public as a celebrated case. At a few minutes past the hour of opening the crowd in the court-room was so dense that Bailiffs had to be stationed at the doors to prevent the ingress of newcomers, who seemed glad to be allowed to wait in the vestibule outside.

The first witness examined was Miss Ida Morrison, of No. 410 State street, who testified that she lived at the same place Oct. 4, 1878. She had known Lesser Friedberg for four or five years. His place of business was about two blocks distant from hers. One or two nights before that on which Officer Race was killed she visited Friedberg's place in company with a young woman named Belle McCabe. They looked at a silk dress which Mrs. Friedberg had to sell. Witness did not wish for a made-up dress, but wanted some silk at about $1.50 a yard, and when she expressed this opinion, Friedberg said that he would probably have some silk the next day or the day after that.

MISS BELLE M'CABE,

at present residing on Harrison street, near State, but who lived with the previous witness at the time of the Jaffray burglary, said that she remembered the shooting of Officer Race. She had quite frequently visited Friedberg's pawnshop, and was in there with the previous witness a night or two before the shooting when they talked to both Friedberg and his wife, on the subject of silks, the former stating that he expected in a day or two to have some in of the kind the witnesses were seeking. A short time before last Christmas, Friedberg and another man called upon her and asked her whether she would not like to have a pair of earrings. He also offered her a silk dress, but she declined to accept the proffered gifts. She had another conversation with Friedberg later on,—just before his trial was to be called in the Criminal Court. He again offered her the diamond earrings and invited her to visit his place and see some silks and kid gloves. She did so, and he there showed her a silk dress pattern which he wanted to give her. She again refused to accept the presents. At another time, too, a man whom she did not know came from Friedberg with the same object in view.

CONSIDERABLE SURPRISE WAS EVINCED

at the fact that the defense allowed this witness to leave the stand without undergoing a cross-examination, and it was clear that the very serious testimony which she gave had proved a complete and unpleasant surprise to the defense.

Officer Shandley was recalled for the purpose of explaining that at the time of the Race tragedy and arrest of Friedberg he had been only three days upon the State-street beat, having patrolled on the North Side previously.

A murmur of excitement ran through the Court as George Koegel, alias George Freeman, alias "Sheeney" George was called into Court. In response to the Bailiff's cry, a light, low-sized young man shambled into the court-room from the corridor leading to the jail, and, with evident discomfort at the sensation he was creating, got hurriedly into the witness-chair and cast his bead-like eyes nervously and evasively around the room. The long imprisonment which he has suffered has told terribly upon him, and the pinched features, parchment skin, attenuated frame, and ghostly voice, which it required a strong effort to make audible to the Judge on the bench a dozen feet off, seemed to corroborate the unfortunate young man's recently expressed opinion that in three months he will be where burglaries, fences, detectives, cross-examinations, and penitentiaries are no more.

"SHEENEY" GEORGE'S TESTIMONY.

In answer to the questions put by the State's Attorney, the witness said that he was a native of Mannheim, Germany, where he was born in 1855. He came to this country in 1858. His mother died when he was 5 or 6 years old, and his father died when he was about 18. He had lived in different cities of the country, and came to Chicago in 1873. Witness acknowledged that he had been convicted of crime. He knew Lesser Friedberg, having made his acquaintance in 1878 at his pawnshop on State street.

The State's Attorney sought to bring out from the witness a statement of a conversation which he had had with Friedberg previous to the burglary, and which, upon objection by the defense, he explained was intended to show proof that criminal relations were begun then between the witness and Friedberg.

Mr. Storrs offered to the Court the short-hand report of the previous trial in order to show that such testimony as that which Mr. Mills was endeavoring to bring out had been excluded. He held that the State's Attorney should localize the conversation which he intended to prove by the witness.

The State's Attorney said that the evidence was legal as tending to show the guilty relations of the parties previous to the Jaffray burglary, to the facts immediately connected with which occurrence he did not think he should be confined.

The State's Attorney asked the question: "What was said, if anything, upon that occasion as to any joint action proposed by yourself and Lesser Friedberg?"

Counsel for the defense objected, but the objection was overruled.

Witness stated that the conversation was the first he had had with Mr. Friedberg. He went to Friedberg's store with a letter of introduction from Mike Reba. Up to about a week before this he had been living in the Cook County Jail. Witness stated that in the conversation Friedberg asked him if he did not know somebody who had some cutlery. Witness said that he knew parties who could bring him some. Friedberg replied that that was what he wanted, and that he would be glad to get acquainted with men able to

BRING HIM STOLEN GOODS.

Witness saw him again two or three evenings after that at his place, where he also saw Mrs. Friedberg and Patrick Hervey. Talked with the prisoner then about bringing him stolen goods. Friedberg said that if witness would bring him such, he would pay a good price for them. Saw Friedberg at the same place two hours after the visit just described, and talked to him about the cutlery. Saw him again the following morning in the pawnshop. Witness told him that he was going to his old home in Pittsburg, and Friedberg told him that if he could send him any goods from Pittsburg, he (Friedberg) would pay him for them just the same as if witness was in Chicago. Witness told Friedberg that his "specialty" [laughter] was silk goods; that he preferred handling them to any other goods. While witness was in Pittsburg he heard from the defendant, who sent him a telegram. This was between the 15th and 25th of September, 1878. Witness sent a response to it. Witness three times within two days corresponded by telegraph with the defendant. When in Pittsburg, he sent a man to the Adams Express Company's office there. Returning to Chicago, witness revisited Friedberg. Wm. Friedberg and Patrick Hervey being present at the time.

Mr. Mills—"Was there any conversation as to the general subject matter about which you have testified?"

Objected to; objection overruled.

Witness said that the conversation ran upon stealing and the selling of stolen goods. Witness saw him again shortly afterwards, when he had a conversation with him on the Jaffray burglary. Talking upon silks, Friedberg said that some which witness had sent him from Pittsburg were not as good as some he had seen in Jaffray's store, and this turn in the conversation seemed to suggest to Friedberg the idea of the burglary of Jaffray's premises. He acknowledged afterwards that he had brought witness back from Pittsburg for the purpose of this burglary, and to have him go into business in this line of goods. He told witness that he would make a good stake. Witness said that he would not undertake a job in the City of Chicago, as a particular friend of his had warned him not to do so. Friedberg then asked witness to put him in connection with parties

WHO WOULD COMMIT THE BURGLARY,

and witness told him that he could do that, and that he knew a good many people who wanted to meet a man like him who would pay cash for the goods they stole. Some little time afterwards witness told Friedberg that he had looked at the Jaffray building; that he could see through the store windows the piles of silk lying on the counter, and that he had made up his mind to organize the burglary and to take a hand in it himself. Witness asked Friedberg whether he would be willing to have some parties brought to the store, and Friedberg assented, but said that he would have to be very careful, as Maj. Heintzman had been detailed to watch his place and was doing so very closely. Witness told Friedberg that he knew a man named Philo Durphy who was an expert "crook" in the silk line, and would introduce him to the defendant. Friedberg said that that was the kind of man he wanted to get into communication with. He also assured the witness that if he were caught stealing, he would spend money to get him out, which, the witness added with some show of feeling, he had not done.

Witness Oct. 4 introduced Philo Durphy to Friedberg as the man who had been "piping off" Jaffray's store. It was arranged that they should burglarize the place that evening, and the price for the silk was agreed upon between them at 85 cents per yard. Friedberg gave witness a small Smith & Wesson revolver, and gave Durphy a large Colt navy revolver. They asked Friedberg for some money, and, after some haggling, he gave them $1.50. The only persons then present were Mr. and Mrs. Friedberg, and witness and Durphy. At about 9 o'clock that evening witness and five others went to the store of E. S. Jaffray & Co. to burglarize it. They did so, getting sixteen rolls of silk and 200 to 400 dozen silk handkerchiefs.

THEY GOT INTO THE STORE

through a basement window in the alleyway. Having secured the property, they conveyed it to Friedberg's store in a wagon. The horse was driven to the alley by James Griffith. After the goods were put in the wagon, Charles Dennis, alias Williams, drove the horse and witness sat beside him. They halted at the corner of Peck court and Wabash avenue to allow the others,—Philo Durphy, Johnny Lamb, James Griffith, and William Driscoll to come up. This happened, as near as he could recollect, at 9:30 o'clock in the evening. Witness left the wagon and went to Friedberg's place, where he found Friedberg and his wife standing. Mr. and Mrs. Hervey were in the same room. Witness said: "Well, it is off; we've got the silk." Friedberg said: "Well, fetch them here." Witness proposed to fetch the goods to the back door, but Friedberg said that that would not do, because people might be watching there, and said that they had once before remarked upon his bringing cutlery in by the back way. Witness reminded him that at the time of the cutlery affair it was daylight, and took Friedberg also to the front door, and tried to show him the danger which would arise from taking the goods through the front door. From a remark Friedberg made witness inferred that he was friendly with Officer Race, and this inclined him to make the attempt to bring the goods up by the front door. While he was considering the matter Friedberg asked in a meaning way, "Have you not guns?" Witness then said, "Well, as you like it," and went back to the wagon and drove it up to Friedberg's store as fast as the horse would go. Arrived there, he jumped off the wagon, opened the door, and carried in an armful of silks. Friedberg told him to put them on the floor. Witness asked him whether he had not a wash-basket in which to put the handkerchiefs. Witness saw a valise in the place which he took out to the wagon and gave to Dennis to fill with handkerchiefs. Witness identified the valise produced in court as the one he had taken from Friedberg's that night. While looking to the right and left along the street he saw Officer Race coming, and gave a signal to Dennis to let him know of it. He then, seeing trouble ahead, got out of the way.

At this point the noonday recess was taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The witness Freeman was on the stand at the reassembling of court at 2 p. m., when Mr. Mills announced that he was through with him. He was accordingly handed over to the tender mercies of Mr. Storrs for cross-examination. He at once plunged in medias res, as follows:

"How much of your life has been passed in jail or penitentiary?"

"Five or six years."

"In how many States?"

"Wisconsin, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Minnesota."

"For how many different kinds of crimes have you been in the jail or penitentiary?"

"Larceny or burglary chiefly."

"Won't you mention a few of the minor offenses which have placed you in jail?"

"Assault to do bodily injury."

"When did you begin your career of crime?"

"In 1873, when I came to Chicago."

During the last eight years you have been a professional criminal?"

"Yes, sir."

"How many burglaries have you committed?"

"Eight."

"How many larcenies?"

"Cannot tell."

"Why? Because they are so many?"

"Possibly."

"Twenty?"

"Not so many; I have committed about twelve crimes altogether."

"For how many have you been punished?"

"Six."

"Then there are six for which you have not been punished?"

Witness then stated that in 1873, before coming to Chicago, he was in the Wisconsin State Prison, where he served out a term of one year. He had been in Chicago three months nearly before he committed his first crime. It was Philo Durphy who first proposed that

PISTOLS SHOULD BE USED

in the Jaffray burglary. Witness generally had a pistol with him when he went on a job. He preferred using his legs, however, if danger arose.

"What would be done with the pistol in case you could not run away?"

"I suppose it would be confiscated by the police."

Mr. Storrs read from the report of the previous trial of Friedberg, in which the witness testified that it was he who suggested to Mr. Friedberg that he should supply pistols to himself and Durphy. Durphy and himself were both armed when they went to Jaffray's store, but he did not, as Mr. Storrs put it, have "murder in his soul," though he acknowledged having "burglary in his mind."

This closed the cross-examination, which was looked upon as much of a disappointment, the anticipation having been that Mr. Storrs would either "crucify" or "pulverize" the witness.

The prosecution called Mr. Anson Gorton, agent in this city of the Adams Express Company.

Mr. Storrs objected to the admission of Mr. Gorton's testimony, as his name was not in the indictment and the defense had not until quite recently heard of this witness.

Mr. Mills said that he had spoken on the subject of Mr. Gorton's testimony to Mr. Van Buren at the noon recess, and he had assented to his becoming a witness.

Mr. Van Buren denied that he had done so.

Mr. Storrs said that he had not learned of Mr. Gorton's being put upon the witness-stand until ten minutes previously.

Mr. Mills explained that he had not known of the evidence to be given by Mr. Gorton until this morning, when he had been visited by Mr. Gorton, who informed him of it. He insisted that Mr. Van Buren at noon had made no objection whatever to the swearing of the witness, and held that the matter was one entirely in the hands of the Court according to a decision of the Supreme Court.

Judge Moran decided that the witness should be sworn.

MR. GORTON TESTIFIED

that he was the agent of the Adams Express Company in Chicago in September, 1878. Witness produced one of the delivery books of the Company in which the packages are entered up and the receipts of the consignees taken. The State's Attorney asked him to read a certain entry under date of Sept. 20. (The entry shows that Lesser Friedberg had that day received a package from Pittsburg, for which he had signed.)

Mr. Storrs objected, and carried the book to the Court, stating that it did not contain any evidence which had any bearing on the case. He asked the witness whether he made the entry in question, and the witness replied in the negative, stating, however, that it was written under his direction. Mr. Storrs held that it should be excluded because it had no bearing on the Jeffray burglary. He also said they would dispute the genuineness of the signature.

Mr. Mills stated that the object of the testimony was to establish the fact that George Freeman delivered to Lesser Friedberg certain property prior to the 4th of October, in order to prove that guilty relations, such as were charged in the present case, existed between them. By the express-book the very signature of Lesser Friedberg would show the fact that he had on the 20th of September received a Pittsburg parcel, stolen or not stolen he did not say, while the evidence of Freeman was that on the 19th of September he had sent the defendant, from Pittsburg, a parcel of silks by the Adams Express Company.

The point was argued at considerable length by opposing counsel, and the Court finally said that as the matter was of the greatest importance, it would be better to postpone further hearing of the case until the following day, until the question had been fully looked into.

The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The New Chamber of Commerce.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—As the City Fathers are soon to be agitated by the proposition to vacate that portion of La Salle street south of Jackson, and as strong objections, with threats of suits for damage, are being made if such an ordinance should pass, why could not a compromise be made by extending the proposed building (Chamber of Commerce) over the street, and thereby leave the street open to travel, and at the same time make a beautiful arcade lined on each side with offices and stores? Then, too, what a magnificent place this arcade would afford the "curb-stone board"! Surely our architects would not hesitate at such an undertaking. Such a building would be an ornament that would attract attention, and one that would afford more patronage, and consequently more income. J. WARD ELLIS.

The Best Sleighing.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—The best sleighing about Chicago is to be found on Grand boulevard. There is where gentlemen owning good horses should go. There they can "brush" to their heart's content without the annoyance of dodging hay-wagons, coal-carts, etc., and they will find no interruption from policemen. The track is sufficiently wide to admit of a good field coming abreast. The chances of accident by collision while speeding on the boulevard are 50 per cent less than on Michigan avenue or West Jackson street. There are no children out there asking for a "hitch," and endangering their lives by getting in the way of trotters. The boulevard is accessible to drivers from all parts of the city. Let the "boys" by all means patronize the boulevard while the snow lasts. Carter's policemen can then be spared from Michigan avenue to look after the criminal classes, and all concerned be better satisfied. SOUTH SIDER.

Sickening Snobbery.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—May I state a grievance? A certain morning paper of this city has found a new way of disgusting people.

It apes English phraseology in talking about the Cabinet. What possible excuse is there for calling our Secretary of State the Premier? and what could be more absurd than speaking of the probability of such and such an one's being requested "to form a government"?

Can't the person who writes so be informed that there is a difference between the English Government and ours, and that such talk, though proper in cable dispatches about English elections, is the veriest bosh in connection with our affairs?

If some paper like the New York *Herald*, for instance, which panders to the English aspirations of a lot of lazy fagends of played-out New York mercantile families, had talked about the Premier, and had speculated as to who would be "sent for" and "requested to form a government," nobody would be surprised. Doubtless these fagends, who send a boy to drag a greased rag about Long Island and then put dogs on the scent, and call it "fox-hunting," and talk about "meets" and "runs with the hounds," and who import their clothes, and part their hair in the middle, and seem to think that having their pants too small around the shoe and ill-fitting about the seat closely allies them with the English aristocracy,—possibly this class would relish the sort of thing the morning paper in question is giving us. But that class does not predominate largely in this region, if the undersigned has observed correctly, and the habit of using English technical terms in such utterly inappropriate places must seem only intolerably ridiculous to every true-born YANKEE.

The Illinois & Michigan Canal.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

STERLING, Ill., Jan. 20.—Through your valuable paper I desire to correct the errors that seem to be prevalent to a considerable extent that the officers in charge of the Illinois & Michigan Canal are opposed to the interests of Chicago in regard to its drainage.

I would state that I have the best means of knowing that the Canal Commissioners, General Superintendent, and Chief Engineer have been and now are in favor of extending to the City of Chicago, and citizens along the canal and Illinois River, every facility in their power to aid in solving this great problem of drainage, to produce the best possible results to all concerned.

When the question of erecting the pumping-works at Bridgeport was being discussed about one year ago, the Canal Board directed their engineer to examine this subject in all its bearings, and report to them whether 50,000 or 60,000 cubic feet of water per minute could be sent down the canal, across the Summit level, without detriment to the canal or injury to navigation. This question was carefully examined, and a report made in January last favorable to the project under certain requirements and restrictions. Since that time the Board has been prepared to decide on the question of allowing the pumping-works to be erected and that amount of water forced into the canal, but no application has been made by the authorities of the City of Chicago.

I was informed that a responsible party proposed early last year to rebuild the pumping-works and the lock necessary for the canal for the sum of $100,000, and that the Council of the City of Chicago appropriated that sum of money for that purpose; but no move has been made to expend the money. If proper efforts had been made this work could have all been completed in July or August last, and the work placed in successful operation at that time.

After some six months had passed and nothing done, the citizens along the canal and Illinois River became aware that nothing would be done by the City of Chicago to relieve them of this great nuisance. They petitioned the Canal Board for permission to turn the Desplaines and other streams into the canal to supply the same with water, and thus cut off the flow of a portion of this sewage water from Chicago. The Board then directed their engineer to examine that question as to its practicability.

As their Chief Engineer, I reported that it was practicable, and what the probable effect would be. A few weeks ago, by the directions of said Board, I made a survey and estimate of the cost of a feeder from the Desplaines River near Summit, but at no time have I ever recommended its adoption.

Some of your correspondents and that of other Chicago papers have been harping this as "Mr. Jenne's plan." All I have to say is that this is not the case, and further, that this is not the plan of the Canal Board or of the General Superintendent.

The only plan, in my opinion, that will give temporary relief in the shortest time to all parties concerned, is the erecting of the pumping-works and lock at Bridgeport, and by this means force from 50,000 to 60,000 cubic feet of water per minute from the lake and Chicago River into the canal.

The course taken on Senator Munn's resolution in the State Senate yesterday, requiring the City of Chicago to carry the above plan into effect, is the true solution of the question for all concerned, only to make it from 50,000 to 60,000 cubic feet per minute, including the ordinary flow, as that quantity is all that the canal can take without injury to canal or navigation.

For permanent relief for all time to come the only sure remedy is the construction of the ship-canal, or a similar channel, in a manner that will pass through the same from six to eight times as much water as now ordinarily flows through the present canal. Respectfully yours,

DANIEL C. JENNE,
Chief Engineer Illinois & Michigan Canal.

Trial by Jury—Its Degeneration.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—It is a fact which must be patent to everybody who can read the English language that the old-fashioned and much-lauded system of trial by jury has so much degenerated by its contact with modern civilization that in civil cases it has come to be a farce and in criminal cases a monstrous fraud.

We have in Cook County thirteen nisi prius Judges, eight of whom are running jury trials. In the civil law courts there is a mass of cheap, inconsequential litigation unknown to any other country in the world. In the Superior Court there have been commenced since the organization of the Court, about fifteen or eighteen years ago, above 75,000 suits; in the Circuit Court, since the fire in 1871, over 35,000; and in the County Court many thousands more; in all above 120,000. The great majority of these suits are trifling cases for the collection of small debts and for the settlement of petty disputes. It requires for these courts at least 200 jurors in constant attendance, for which the county pays them $2 per day—$400 a day—or over $100,000 per year.

Business-men, it is said, shirk jury duty, which in consequence has been discharged by a set of hangers-on about the Courts, who make a living by the practice. Many of these men are foreigners who cannot read and do not understand the language. Others are ignorant, and still others are mendacious and vicious. So jurors are bought and sold and justice perverted and distorted. Business-men, men of character and intelligence, cannot afford to hang about the courts for a month to settle $25 and $50 disputes between parties who ought to settle them themselves, and they should not be required to do it. It should be sufficient if the community provides the Judge, and parties should be compelled to furnish their own jurors if they want jury trials. In the Criminal Court a different state of facts should exist. When men are tried for crimes against the State, when the good order and peace of society are at stake, then the best citizens should serve as jurors, and see to it that all violations of the law are punished. But how is it in this great city? It is a common saying that no man with $20,000 can be convicted of murder or any other crime in Cook County. Jurors are bought, and lawyers by the dozen, and the criminal goes scot free. Just here I want to say that it is a serious question whether it is the greater crime to sell one's self as a juror, or for money to sell one's tricks, devices, and prostituted talents as a lawyer. There are lawyers in this county who practice in the great criminal cases who boast that no client of their's ever went to the Penitentiary. In other words, that they are equal to any emergency in cheating the law and justice of their dues.

Now for the remedy: In civil cases abolish the general right of trial by jury. Let cases be decided by the one intelligent man on the bench rather than by twelve ignorant men in the box. If any man has a case in which he wants a jury trial let him demand it when he files his pleading, and pay the fees of the jurors. There is no reason on earth why the community should pay the wages of twelve men called by private citizens to settle a petty dispute about a $50 debt. If the public pays the Judge and the jurors, why not pay the whole crowd and run the business?—pay the lawyers on both sides, the witnesses, and the loafers about the Courts; let us make a complete job of it. That would be cheap justice, and a grand thing,—something for the great State of Illinois to boast of.

Second, there is too much litigation in this country. We have more Judges and more Courts in the State of Illinois than has the whole Kingdom of Great Britain; and the great majority of this litigation is of the most trifling and useless character; it is induced by the cheapness of the process, the ease with which a man can get into Court, and the trifle it costs him to get out. Hence, men indulge in a law-suit because it gratifies their feelings and don't cost much. If we had the system of all other civilized countries, under which the man in the wrong is compelled to pay the costs of the man in the right, we would need neither so many Courts, Judges, jurors, nor lawyers, and the business would be cut down one-half or more. Tax costs against the wrong-doer, and the number of Judges in Cook County can be reduced one-half, the Appellate Court can be abolished, and the Supreme Court can do its work and have time to spare.

In the administration of criminal justice, I would abolish this time-honored fraud, the Grand Jury, and when a man is charged with a crime, arraign him before a Magistrate in public, and give him a hearing on the evidence. If the Magistrate decides him guilty, hold him over to the Criminal Court for trial, and let the State's-Attorney draw the indictment from the evidence taken before the Magistrate. Get rid of this secret inquisition business, and have all criminal charges made openly and publicly. For petit jurors in the Criminal Court, taxpayers, property-holders, business-men, the very best citizens, should be compelled to serve under the severest penalties. No man should be disqualified because he had read the newspapers, but rather should be disqualified if he had not read them. Such men would see to it that all infractions of the law were punished for the good of society. We should then have a system of criminal trials under which the power of the law would fall upon the man who with money can buy jurors, lawyers, and liberty, rather than upon the poor, defenseless, and ignorant, who are now about the sole sufferers and victims.

I have thus indicated, in perhaps a not entirely connected method, some reforms which are worthy of the attention of our wise legislators. For the credit of our State, now rapidly rising to the first position in power and influence, it is to be hoped that something will be done in these directions to indicate that her civilization is not wholly stationary. GEORGE A. SHUFELDT.

JOHN SHERMAN.

His Re-election to the United States Senate—A Reminiscence of His Last Previous Election—The Senator Proposes to Thaw Out a Little—Stages of Feeling Between Sherman and Foster.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 20.—The election of John Sherman for the fourth time as United States Senator from Ohio, after so remarkable a public career as he has passed through for the past twenty-six years, could but call forth many reminiscences of the days that are past. He has been by far the greatest politician Ohio has ever produced, and has kept so long in public position only through the most able and vigorous management. There has almost never been a time during this more than a quarter of a century of service when he has not had a vigorous opposition in the State, and when his laurels had not been won at the close of a closely-contested fight. The present is the first unanimous nomination that he has ever received in caucus, and the pleasure that it gave him was evident in every feature of his countenance. It is said that he has always been genial to his friends, but this time he actually appeared to be genial to everybody.

A most interesting illustration of the very slender thread by which his continuance before the public has depended was furnished by an old member of the Legislature to-day. It was the last time preceding the present that he was before the caucus of his party for nomination for Senator. A minority, respectable in number at least, refused to caucus. They were bitterly opposed to Sherman, and in favor of Rutherford B. Hayes, who was then Governor of the State; Gen. J. D. Cox, ex-Governor; or any one else to defeat Sherman. This minority held the balance of power, and were therefore formidable. What was to be done was soon decided upon. Gen. Wykoff, at that time Chairman of the State Central Committee, telegraphed to the three principal men of a certain county whose Representative was opposed to the caucus. These men were simply asked to come to Columbus immediately. One was Probate Judge, another Common Pleas Judge, and the third a prominent attorney and leading politician. Two of the trio came immediately. Upon arriving at the State Capital the Clerk of the hotel handed one of them a letter. This simply contained the following:

At whatever hour you arrive, come immediately to my room. JOHN SHERMAN.

It was 1 o'clock in the morning. Neither of the gentlemen had ever seen the Senator, and neither had any conception of what was wanted of them. They, however, sent up their cards immediately to Sherman's room, and were asked to come up without delay. They found the Senator clad in his night-shirt and pantaloons, but he welcomed them with decided warmth. He explained the situation, and told the gentlemen that, if a single man—the member from their county, for instance—could be persuaded to go into the caucus, there would be no doubt about reaching a nomination. He explained that the leader of the opposition to him was actuated by personal motives, and that the whole trouble had come about through a certain action of his brother, Judge Sherman, while he was Commissioner of the Union Pacific Railroad.

These gentlemen consented to go and labor with their member. The argument lasted until morning, when the member finally consented to go into the caucus, and Sherman was nominated.

The member who related this incident to me said that, soon after their return, the gentlemen were both asked to send to Senator Sherman the amount of expense they were to in going to Columbus, as he desired to remit. They declined to do this, as they felt they had simply worked in the interest of the party at large. Said one of them:

"Whenever Mr. Sherman has met me, either in Washington or elsewhere, he has invariably referred to this incident, and how we were the means of electing him at that critical time. He is a man who never forgets a favor."

An incident of some little interest was related by a member who, in company with some ladies, played whist with Secretary Sherman a few years ago on the train from here to Cleveland. During the course of the game, one of the ladies became a little confused by the wine that she had partaken of, and, when the time came in the progress of the game for cutting, she said:

"Will you cut, Mr.—— Excuse me, I forget your name."

"Sherman, marm," said the Senator quite curtly, and evidently not a little cut at the forgetfulness of so great a name.

It is evident that the Senator meant a good deal more than might at first be imagined when he said, in his speech last night, that he would try to prove to the people of the State during the next six years that he is not so much of a human iceberg as he has been supposed. He evidently feels very severely the criticisms that have been made upon him in this behalf, and a severe effort will be made to profit by them. He is well enough aware that that was one of the chief hindrances to his nomination at Chicago for the Presidency. A good many think that he has by no means given up his aspirations to that high office, and that he will begin a new campaign in his own behalf now that Blaine is to form a portion of the present Administration. It would seem like one of the most futile endeavors that were ever made since the days of *Don Quixote*, but the American people are ready for any surprise of that sort.

Sherman evidently feels severely the fact that he no longer knows, personally, the younger race of politicians in his own State. He will probably cultivate these decidedly during the coming years.

The relative feeling which has existed between Foster and Sherman during the past six or eight months is one of the most remarkable illustrations of the mutability of human affairs that have recently been offered in this country.

First—Foster, the vigorous advocate of Sherman for the Presidency. (Good friends.)

Second—Sherman a little soured at the management of his affairs at Chicago.

Third—Sherman and Foster rival candidates for the nomination for United States Senator. (Storm lowering.)

Fourth—Sherman's friends and Foster's friends throwing hot shot at each other in regard to hotel-bills, etc. (Storm raging.)

Fifth—Hardest kind of things said by friends of the parties.

Sixth—Interview of Sherman, in which he protests that he and Foster have always been good friends.

Seventh—General taffy-slinging between the parties, and withdrawal of Foster from the Senatorial race.

Eighth—Everything settled up satisfactorily, and Foster and Sherman mutually compliment each other. Each obtains what he wants in the way of office, and everybody is happy. (Tragedy is turned into melodrama.)

Now that it is pretty generally understood that Foster is to go into the Cabinet, the amount of scrambling that is displayed by the local politicians for the offices that will be left vacant is immense. The number of men who, with a limited degree of experience in a country-store or on a small farm, think that the mantle of Gov. Foster is likely to fall upon them, is very large; but some of them will be disappointed. GARY.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 640 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 124 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

MILLS' PHARMACY, J. W. WAINWRIGHT, 573 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

A. A. POPULORUM, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 389 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 441 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 183 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF SOUTH PARK COMMISSION for $19.46, to my order, and order of Oakland School District Directors on Treasurer for $25.84, and small sum of money. Payment has been stopped on orders. Reward on return to MURRAY, 3909 Cottage Grove-av.

LOST—A GOLD LOCKET, WITH PORTRAIT, IN going from Palmer House restaurant to State and Madison-st. A reward will be paid by leaving it at my office, Room 1, Howland Block. E. G. ASAY.

LOST—TUESDAY, THE 18TH, A BRACELET, ON Cottage Grove-av. car, or between Thirty-first-st. and the lake, or near corner Thirty-seventh-st. and Cottage Grove. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at Room 55, 126 Washington-st.

LOST—ON WASHINGTON OR LA SALLE-STS., about 3 p. m., Jan. 21, $105 in currency, one note $100, and one note $5. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at Bank of Preston, Kean & Co., 100 Washington-st.

$20 REWARD—FOR ANY INFORMATION which will lead to the recovery of barrel alcohol stolen from A. Stein, Tuesday evening. A. STEIN, 375 Halsted-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTY OF CHARACTER AND ABOUT $75,000 capital wishing to engage in an established and safe wholesale business in Chicago that will yield double capital yearly, can learn of an opening seldom heard of. Address THOMAS, care C. A. Gregory, 79 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED boarding-house for ladies; first-class and strictly private; will sell cheap, as I want to go West. Address C 1, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON ONE OF THE TWO BEST BUSINESS thoroughfares in Chicago, a complete stock of boots and shoes (all new), including fixtures, etc. All in running order, and doing a good, clean business; a good chance for some one with about $4,000 cash; reason for selling, other interests. For particulars address C 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE OF large, first-class boarding-house in desirable locality; house filled with good paying boarders; this is a rare chance for parties wishing to step into a good paying business; reasons for selling, wish to leave town. Address 3 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FACTORY IN THE FURNITURE line; splendid automatic lathe business connected. Address C 20, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FANCY TOY AND WAX GOODS business at a bargain. Inquire at L. REINACH'S, 38 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD-PAYING DRUG STORE IN good town. Address CHINN BROS., St. Paul, Neb.

FOR SALE—CIGAR STORE, WITH BACK ROOM, 321 West Madison-st., on account of sickness; rent $25; good place to make money.

FOR SALE—A GENERAL STOCK OF DRUGS. Will invoice over $2,000; no dead stock; only drug-store in place; situated on the C. & I. R. R., about 70 miles from Chicago. Address us at Lee, Lee Co., Ill. W. FORBES & CO.

FOR SALE—ACCOUNT STUDYING MEDICINE, will sell drug-store doing good business, or will take partner. Address C 93, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A DRUGSTORE IN ONE OF THE suburbs; a first-class opportunity for a German druggist or physician. For particulars apply to LEOPOLD MAYER, 78 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF JEWELRY AND FIXTURES (fresh); about $2,000 required; annual sales, $4,500; repairing, $1,000; worth a bonus, but none asked. Address at once C 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND GOOD-WILL OF ESTABLISHED retail grocery on a prominent corner, South Side; about $4,000 required. C 99, Tribune.

HARDWARE STOCK FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST in a hardware stock in a thriving town in Iowa. Address B. W. CHILD, Ames, Ia.

WANTED—BUSINESS MAN WITH CAPITAL to take interest in manufacturing business with a great and constantly increasing demand and large profit; investigation solicited. Address C 29, Tribune.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A DECIDED BARGAIN—A FINE NEW UPRIGHT piano, Standard make. Good chance for cash. Call at once at 3819 Langley-av.

A FINE-TONED 5-OCTAVE ORGAN, TWO SETS reeds, $30. At 63 East Indiana-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

30 YEARS ESTABLISHED,
75 FIRST PREMIUMS,
20,000 NOW IN USE.

Special attention is called to the Hallet, Davis & Co.'s upright pianos. They stand in tune longer than any piano made. They are rich and full in tone, constructed to endure, and are in every essential the perfect pianos of the age. Musical masters and amateurs in America and Europe pronounce the Hallet, Davis & Co.'s uprights supreme and unrivaled.

These pianos, grand, square, and upright, can be found in large number, with others from the best Eastern manufacturers, at the warerooms of

W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

N. B.—A few second-hand pianos and organs at special bargains can be had.

LYON AND HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS., respectfully announce that they have the most complete repairing establishment in the country, in which they employ 25 first-class mechanics, capable of repairing or manufacturing any musical instrument. Recently we have secured the services of a superior musical-box maker from Switzerland, who is prepared to execute all work in that line. Musical-boxes manufactured to order with any tunes required.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

STORY & CAMP, 188 AND 190 STATE-ST.
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
PIANOS. BRILLIANT TONED AND DURABLE. HIGH PRICED, LOW PRICED, FOR CASH. ON SMALL PAYMENTS. FOR RENT. ORGANS.
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
STORY & CAMP, 188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

WILL SELL FINE STANDARD MAKE PIANO for less than quarter cost; party must have money. Call at 636 West Washington-st., near Lincoln.

$10 CASH AND $10 MONTHLY BUYS FIRST-class upright or square piano, fully warranted for five years; prices $150 to $350. ADAM SHARP, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND pianos, without removal. 151 Randolph, Room 4.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, at lowest rates; also on all good securities. Rooms 11, 35 Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

CASH PAID FOR ENDOWMENT LIFE-INSURANCE policies. D. W. SUTHERLAND, 79 Dearborn.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE, LOAN & STORAGE CO.—Money to loan on furniture, etc., without removal, or on goods in storage. 20 East Van Buren-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM OR CITY PROPERTY at lowest rates. Apply to J. W. HOUSTON, 18 Monroe-st., Room 14.

MONEY TO LOAN—NO COMMISSION—ON CITY real estate, at reasonable rates. H. S. McLEAN, 155 Fifth-av., Room 3.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., WITHOUT removal. G. PARRY, 169 West Monroe-st.

MONEY LOANED ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $4,000 AND UPWARDS FOR five years at 6 per cent, without commissions, on first-class improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 53 Portland Block.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—AN ELABORATE SET OF OFFICE partitions, including desks, desk windows, and partition doors, suitable for insurance, bank, or other office business; must be seen before 10 a. m. Monday, Jan. 24. A. D. AYRES, 242 State-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand fire and fire and burglar proof safes which we will sell cheap. Send for descriptive circular and prices. J. GREENWOOD & CO., 84 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND-hand fire-proof safe, double outside and inside doors, size 58 inches high, 38 inches wide, 31 inches deep, made by Detroit Safe Company. Can be seen at 87 Market-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—50 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST., LARGE house and grounds, in elegant repair, near Madison-st. A No. 1 location for a business man. Will take other property in exchange for part payment. Small amount of money down, balance time.

Southeast corner Morgan and Washington-sts., 50 feet, with two houses.

80 feet on Adams-st., near corner Aberdeen.

739 West Washington-st., 30x125, with good frame building, $5,000.

111 South Hoyne-st., 2-story brick, 50-foot lot, $5,000.

780 Fulton-st., good house and lot, $4,500.

Have a number of good houses west of Union Park on Washington-st., Warren and Park-avs., $4,000 to $10,000 each. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY AT OLD prices.

Madison-st., near Robey, a large piece at a bargain.

Madison-st.—Some very desirable pieces as prices that pay liberal interest.

Indiana-st.—Some great bargains.

Ogden-av.—The finest corner on the street; it will certainly be worth four or five times its present price in a few years.

Milwaukee-av., near Wood-st., a desirable lot at a sacrifice.

Halsted-st.—Some great bargains in improved property that pay liberal interest.

Elston-av. (exchange)—Some good productive property. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS LESS THAN value of the improvements.

$3,500—Near Illinois Central cars and head of Drexel boulevard, a neat little brick.

$3,250—Same as the above.

$5,350—Marble front near Ashland-av. and Jackson-st., D. R. and K. on parlor floor. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK AND MANUFACTURING property, some with railroad facilities; a large list at old prices. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE STONE-FRONT on Adams-st., near Lincoln, at a bargain; price $8,000; also pleasant residence southwest corner Monroe and Honore; lot 34x125; price $9,000. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE FRONT ON DEARBORN-av., well located; 27 feet and house on Michigan-av., near Thirtieth-st.; and 35x180 and 3-story brick house on Michigan-av., north of Twenty-second-st., $12,000. B. A. ULRICH, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY ON ALL OF the leading streets, West Side, improved and unimproved. Have a number of desirable manufacturing sites near the river, east of Halsted-st., Fulton to Twelfth-sts., by GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—$5,500—THE ELEGANT MARBLE-front house 585 West Jackson-st.; has all modern improvements. $8,500—Large 3-story brick house, 3 rooms deep, with stable and modern improvements, 727 West Monroe-st. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—35X150 FEET AND 100X150 FEET ON Clinton-st.; also 20 feet by 150, and 40 feet by 150, with 5-story brick store, all near Randolph-st.; 37½ feet on Calumet-av., north of Twenty-second-st. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, 1628 Indiana-av., north of Eighteenth-st.; everything modern and convenient; ready for occupancy. C. B. SAWYER, Room 24 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—7-ROOM COTTAGE AND LOT ON Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.; $2,300. J. T. DALE, Room 16 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—NO. 232 ONTARIO-ST., 3-STORY AND basement brick house, 14 rooms, at a bargain; lot 20x100 to alley. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR THIRTY-seventh-st., 100x198 feet; $150 per foot if taken at once. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE FRONT, two blocks from Lincoln Park, furnace and modern improvements. Rent to May. $5,500. CHAS. N. HALE, 79 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON INDIANA-AV., NORTH of Eighteenth-st.; very desirable. Also 75 feet near Thirty-sixth-st. C. B. SAWYER, Room 24 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV., NEAR LEAVITT-ST., 20 feet with frame house; cheap if taken before May 1. HAY & PRENTICE, 87 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE 5-STORY STORE NORTH end of Wabash-av., with long, valuable lease of the ground. I. P. COATES, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE BRICK HOUSE WITH LARGE corner lot, first-class location, West Side, $18,000; the best bargain now offered. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ACRES—SPECIAL BARGAINS BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

17 acres corner Ninety-fifth-st. and Vincennes-av., Washington Heights. This piece sold a few years ago for $24,000. We can sell it now for $9,000, only $1,500 down and balance at 6 per cent, or can take a portion of purchase money in clear city property.

10 acres on Forty-seventh-st., near Ashland-av., only $1,600 an acre. An excellent piece to subdivide.

FOR SALE—KENSINGTON TOWN LOTS, ADJOINING the Pullman Palace-Car Works, the Allen Patent Car-Wheel Works, and other manufactories soon to follow; a great manufacturing centre bound to grow rapidly around Kensington and Lake Calumet. Desirable building lots can be had on easy terms by applying to C. B. SAWYER, Room 24 Portland Block, corner Washington and Dearborn.

FOR SALE—50X150 ON FIFTY-THIRD-ST.; LONG time; near Madison-st. Several good houses and residence-lots at Kenwood and Hyde Park. B. A. ULRICH, main floor, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—150X150 (EAST FRONT) ON LAKE-av., near Kenwood Station, suitable for block of brick or stone-front buildings; could rent all by May 1 if finished, at high rental. B. A. ULRICH, main floor, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS IN CHOICE acre property in Hyde Park and Lake. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 51 Major Block, corner La Salle and Madison-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD BRICK residence in an Iowa county seat of 5,000 population for cash or Chicago real estate. Also farm of 420 acres in Will County, Illinois. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 13, 164 Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT OR FOR SALE—AT Hyde Park and Kenwood good well located houses for customers. B. A. ULRICH, main floor, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT of octagon brick in the vicinity of Lincoln Park. Will give possession of other floor on or before May 1. CHAS. N. HALE, 79 Dearborn-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—3119 MICHIGAN-AV., 12-ROOM HOUSE, hot and cold water, gas-fixtures, and furnace. Apply at house or KESLER BROS., La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, without board, at Hotel Emery, 49 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—YOUR CHOICE OF THREE ELEGANTLY furnished south front rooms, single or en suite; central location; prices moderate to good parties. 173 East Randolph-st., Room 36.

North Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—UNFURNISHED FLAT ON the second floor; fine location, convenient to business. 43 Cass-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 198 EAST Madison-st., from Feb. 1; also 2 lofts, 60x30, in the same locality. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT 276 Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st., 40 feet front, 100 feet deep. Apply at 56 Franklin-st. W. S. BAKER & CO.

TO RENT—FROM MAY NEXT—STATE-STREET store opposite Palmer House; also hotel above. Call after 1. 3734 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—STORE—FROM MAY 1, A 4-STORY and basement brick building on East Madison-st., near Market-st. Apply to D. E. McCONKEY & CO., 95 Fifth-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF 88 EAST LAKE-st. Inquire at the premises within the next three days.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LOFT FOR LIGHT manufacturing, between Randolph and Jackson-st., about 40x100, or two containing about same room; rent about $300 to $400 a year, by WM. POTTLE, 513 West Madison-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED large and small rooms, with board.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—First-class day-board $3 per week, $10 per month; rooms with board, $3.50 to $6 a week, $12 to $17 a month.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER OF STATE AND Harrison-sts., four blocks south of the Palmer House—Board and room per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, $6 to $12. Also rooms rented without board.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL—150 ROOMS, 163 AND 165 Clark-st.—You needn't pay high hotel prices when 50 and 75 cents gets first-class rooms here.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 FIFTH-AV., NEAR MADISON-st.—$2 per day. Reduced rates to traveling men and permanent boarders. Table board $5 per w'k.

WINDSOR HOUSE—178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House. $1.50 per day, $6 to $8 per week. Day board, $4.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND TWO little girls, aged respectively 6 and 8, on West Side (near Ashland-av. preferred); must have two rooms adjoining; private family preferred. References exchanged. Address G 2, Tribune office.

BOARD—A BOARDING-HOUSE, CENTRAL LOCATION; good room more of an object. Address G 6, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, NICELY FURNISHED room with board (breakfast and supper) in private family. Address G 15, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETC., AT LOW CASH PRICES.
On easy payments.
Splendid stock. Fair dealing.
Open evenings.
J. W. & J. E. STOREY, 220 State-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A CARD—TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of this city: I will for the next 10 days pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer for all kinds of cast-off clothing. Call or address J. COHEN, 89 West Randolph-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS AS THE BEST adviser on love, marriage, family, and business affairs, future prospects. 303 West Madison-st.

BOOKS.

WANTED—VOLS. 1 AND 3 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S Report, State of Illinois, giving roster of volunteer regiments of the late War. Address C 94, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE DAILY and Sunday Chicago Tribune for the eventful year of 1880. Address A 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—SEVERAL DRY GOODS ENTRY clerks of experience; a permanent position with good salary to first-class men. Address G 9, Tribune.

Trades.

WANTED—5 CIGARMAKERS AND 2 STRIPPER girls at 455 Division-st. H. ZIMMERMAN.

WANTED—TINNERS FOR ASSORTMENT WORK. Apply 115 Lake-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITH; steady work; good wages. F. M. ATKINSON & CO., 157 Washington-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—300 LABORERS FOR THE SOUTH; wages $2 per day, with cheap fare; 100 wood choppers, free fare. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN AND LADY CANVASSERS to sell my new lamp-holders, cigar and match-case combined, safety key fastener, needle-cases, stationery packages, and many other novelties of merit; $5 to $8 easily made. Circulars free. C. N. LININGTON, 47 Jackson-st., Chicago.

WANTED—BUSINESS-MAN OR SALESMAN; permanent situation. Address L 128, Tribune.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS FIGURE and landscape painters at the Northwestern sign works. Steady employment in winter as well as in summer. CHAS. MATTHAI, 339 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE with good canvassers for life-insurance by W. H. WELLS, Room 4 Howland Block, corner of Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CANVASSERS FOR LOCAL history, in the country; will pay salary. Inter-State Publishing Company, 62 North Clark-st.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO WORK ON A dairy-farm; wife to wash cans and man to work on farm; must be able to milk 15 to 20 cows; milk shipped to Chicago; house-rent free. Apply to F. W. WOOD, 235 Lake-st.

WANTED—OPERATOR AND RETOUCHER IN A first-class photograph gallery; must understand the business thoroughly. Address J. L. BOSTOR, Norway, Mich.

WANTED—CANVASSERS IN COUNTRY TOWNS to sell teas, coffees, baking-powder, and spices to families. Agents with good references can handle $100 worth of goods with $25 capital, and clear $50 a month. This is no humbug; and live men who want a good home business should write to San Francisco Tea Company, 1251 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS—$1 SAMPLES FREE; TO energetic men everywhere seeking permanent business, and $30 weekly guaranteed on small capital. Send stamp for papers and investigate. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENT IN EVERY COUNTY; FASTEST selling picture in the United States. C. F. SHAW, Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SOLICITOR TO take orders for a fine art work. Apply at HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.'S, 90 Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AT 739 WEST CONGRESS-ST., A good cook, washer, and ironer. Good wages paid to competent person. Only four in family. Call before noon.

WANTED—COOK AND LAUNDRESS. MUST BE first-class. Apply at 2841 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, EITHER German, Swede, Scotch, or French, for a private family. Must have unexceptionable references. Address C 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK AND DO LAUNDRY work. Good references required. Apply at 1714 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SECOND GIRL at 1470 Michigan-av. Reference required.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT COOK AND CHAMBERMAID. Hotel Frankfurt, Wabash-av., corner Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR OUR GOODS. Used by every lady and child. Send for circular. Smith Novelty Co., 43 Franklin-st., New York.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOK FOLDERS. Apply to CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 and 120 Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE BY A middle-aged man who has conducted an East Indian business for some years. Good references. Address C 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN DRUG STORE BY AN A1 prescription clerk; strictly temperate; graduate of medicine. Address HENRY, Box 55, Wyanet, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE OR retail grocery house, having an experience of 9 years; best of reference; not afraid of hard labor. Address C 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 23 years old, to learn the merchandise business; will work for low salary. Best of references. C 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE HOUSE as stockkeeper and salesman; linen or gents' furnishing departments; 12 years' experience. First-class references. Address for five days C 81, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF business experience, with good connections in Europe, North Africa, and the Levant, who can correspond in English, Italian, and French, can keep books, and has excellent city references, with a firm engaged in a foreign trade. G 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY posted hardware man, in any capacity. Address G 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE GROCERY. A young man who has been employed for the past seven years in New York City as bookkeeper seeks a similar position in Chicago; references A1. Address C 30, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS pants cutter from the East, in some well-established tailoring house in this or some neighboring city; have had ten years' experience; been with one house over five years; satisfaction guaranteed. Address, until Feb. 1, G 2, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR FIREMAN; best of reference. Address C 97, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED commercial traveler with a manufacturing house, or in the mercantile line. Can give the best of reference—present employers and others. Please address H. H. WITTE, care Windsor Hotel, Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN OR traveler in any line of hardware, or could handle a line of groceries. Address G 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FAIR PENMAN, to do writing evenings. Address C 54, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID by two Scandinavians. Please call or address 2315 South Dearborn-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG ladies as seamstresses in families. Address Miss A F M and Miss J M, 4402 State-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST WASHINGTON-st., horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices, or will exchange. Cash advances made.

FOR SALE—JUST ARRIVED FROM KENTUCKY—A car-load of horses, consisting of fast trotters, roadsters, and combination saddle and harness horses, and can be bought cheap at BUCKNER BROS.' Stable, corner Thirteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

LAME AND SICK HORSES, PRONOUNCED INCURABLE, cured free of cost. Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia. Spavins, splints, ringbones, bunches, thorough-pins, sprung knees, cured without blemish. Strains, shoulder lameness, navicular disease, shoe-boils, cure guaranteed. Send for pamphlet containing full information to DR. W. M. GILES, 84 West Broadway, New York. Use only for horses the liniment in yellow wrappers. Trial size 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A FINE-STYLED HORSE that can trot to buggy in 3:40. Address F. B. McNEAR, 84 Wabash-av., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STOAKES' AUTOMATIC SHEDDING PEN; SET OF 3 by mail, $1; trade price on application. A. J. BURBANK, Western Agent, 3 Tribune Building.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned under the firm name of Lockwood & Draper has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. H. B. Lockwood & Co. will continue the business, and assume and pay all liabilities, and alone are authorized to collect and settle the accounts of the late firm. H. B. LOCKWOOD, N. C. DRAPER. Chicago, Jan. 18, 1881.

WANTED—LADIES TO EMPLOY THEIR leisure time at home, new style fancy needle-work; work paid for by the piece. Send for circular or call personally. Mrs. L. F. LEROY, teacher of art needlework, No. 75 East Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—THE ADVERTISER HAVING had 12 years' active experience in ladies' and gents' private dining and supper rooms in this city, and having a stock of champagnes, wines, liquors, and cigars suitable for the business, desires a partner, either lady or gent, who will furnish the bar fixtures, carpet, etc., of a store and rooms. About $400 will be sufficient to cover all. For particulars or interview, Address C 36, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

A DUPLEX SAFETY BOILER CANNOT EXPLODE, gives most steam for least money, and will last longer than any boiler ever built. Offices: 34 Cortlandt-st., New York, and 52 Canal-st., Chicago.

ONE 14X36 MINING ENGINE, WITH LINKS; also three 14x24 engines; above all new and offered at second-hand prices. Also our usual assortment of new and second-hand machinery, pulleys, shafting, boilers, engines, etc. W. McGREGOR & CO., 53 and 55 South Clinton-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WAITE'S HISTORY OF THE Christian Religion to A. D. 200—For the sale of this new and popular work. Though scarcely yet fully announced to the public, it is being inquired for from every direction. Exclusive control of choice territory can be had if applied for at once, with liberal commissions. Address C. V. WAITE & CO., 39 Major Block, 143 La Salle-st., Chicago.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE CO., 200 TO 220 RANDOLPH-st., is the place for storing your furniture, pianos, merchandise, etc. Call and see. Advances made.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC.; cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 169 West Monroe-st.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—TEACHERS—SEPTEMBER—LADIES who are graduates of universities, colleges, or normal schools; all American graduates who have studied in Europe; specialists in all departments. CENTRAL SCHOOL AGENCY, 514 Pine-st., St. Louis, Mo.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARBORN-st., Chicago. Advice free. 17 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

THOMAS SADLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 88 La Salle-st., Chicago.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS, 70 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD L. BREWSTER,
BROKER,
104 Washington-st.

BONDS.
First-class Railway Mortgage Bonds, Chicago City, Cook County, Street Railway, and Park Bonds, and other first-class securities always on hand for sale.

STOCKS
Bought and Sold on New York Stock Exchange and Boston Stock Exchange, and carried on margin; Mining Stocks Bought and Sold on New York, Boston, or San Francisco Exchanges. Also all Local Stocks handled on Commission.

NOTES.
High-grade Commercial Paper purchased or handled on Commission.

LOANS.
Money always ready to Loan at low rates of interest, in large or small amounts, on satisfactory Collateral Security.

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E. K. WILLARD, Member New York Stock Exchange.
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J. T. LESTER & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds, &c.,
Bought and sold on New York Stock Exchange.
25 & 27 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
New York House—SCRANTON & WILLARD.
Stocks also bought and sold on the Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore exchanges.
Commission Grain and Provisions in the Chicago markets.

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BOUGHT AND SOLD OR CARRIED ON MARGIN.
DAY & FIELD,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
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ALBERT M. DAY. CYRUS W. FIELD, JR.
CYRUS W. FIELD, New York. Special.

R. R. LEAR, C. I. HUDSON, T. H. CURTIS.
Member N. Y. Stock Ex.
C. I. HUDSON & CO.,
Stock Brokers,
3 Exchange Court, New York,
Buy and sell for investment, or on margin, all securities current at New York Stock Exchange. Interest allowed on daily balances.

OPERATIONS IN STOCKS.
JOHN A DODGE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., New York, buy and carry stocks on 3 to 5 per cent margin, and, when desired, will advise when and what to buy. Also, secure STOCK PRIVILEGES at reasonable rates in which $25 to $100 can be invested. Full information on application, and Financial Report sent free.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company,
20 NASSAU-ST., NEW YORK, Jan. 14, 1881.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent, payable Feb. 1 at the Farmer's Loan & Trust Co., 26 Exchange Place, N. Y. The transfer books close for the purpose of this dividend Jan. 20 and reopen Feb. 5.
HORACE WHITE, Treasurer.

WALL ST. WHEN ALLOWED TO use our discretion in buying and selling Stocks, we guarantee to make money for our customers. Sums from $10 to $10,000 invested and guaranteed. Address WARD & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 53 Exchange-place, New York.

WHEAT Dealers make Money with W. T. SOULE & CO., 130 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. Write for particulars.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
A. J. MALOY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Grain and Provisions Bought and Sold on Margins.
Careful attention given to Local Brokerage Orders.
121 La Salle-st., Chicago.
Member Chicago Board of Trade.
" Chicago "Call" Board.
Very best references given as to responsibility.
In the grain trade since 1856.

CUBA TREASURY FRAUDS.

Robbing the Government Right and Left.

A correspondent writing from Havana Jan. 10 says: "The discoveries of frauds in the various branches of the public administration of the Island of Cuba are rapidly following one upon the other, but the discovery of the existence of such frauds has taken nobody by surprise, as it was generally believed that they had been going on for years with impunity, and only the boldness of the means to which the criminals have lately resorted, and the decided intention of Gen. Blanco to improve the public administration, now that his attention is no longer absorbed by a civil war, have led to the prompt detection of those frauds. Those lately discovered in the administration of the headquarters of the naval station in Havana have created quite a sensation, because the Spanish navy is considered by the Spanish nation as the institution which is most aristocratic and essentially honorable. The frauds, however, were not committed by any of the officers of the navy, but by officials and employés whose duties were restricted to business carried on for supplying the naval station. Among those imprisoned were several clerks whose salary did not come up to $100 a month, but who nevertheless had horses and carriages, built costly houses, and lived otherwise in high style, and one of the chief officials now confined was the husband of a titled lady who is reputed as having the finest diamonds in Havana. Upon the occasion of the large ball in the palace during the late festivities this gentleman ordered a costly necklace from New York expressly for the occasion. Rumor estimates the embezzlements at from $500,000 to $3,000,000. The people ardently wish that the offenders may be really punished, but doubts as to this are very freely expressed on account of the painful impression produced by the news that the army contractor, Domenech, after having been absolved in Spain, now boldly demands $3,000,000 as indemnity. There is some intricacy at the bottom of this affair of Domenech. When he and Barahona were imprisoned in Havana by order of Captain-General Jovellar, the Spanish Government and the public highly approved of it. Later the General suddenly received orders from Madrid to release the prisoners. After this they were nevertheless put under trial in Spain, with the result known, and now again it is said that the President of Ministers has used as one of the means to gain Count Balmaseda over to the liberal conservatives the information and the contents of the correspondence which Gen. Jovellar had naturally to send upon the Domenech affair, whose imputed defalcations had taken place during the Governorship of Balmaseda, one of whose adjutants was likewise accused of being implicated in this connection. It is said that Señor Canovas del Castillo on showing to Balmaseda the information given at the time of Gen. Jovellar, the former wanted to prove to Balmaseda why the conservative party had until lately made no efforts to secure the services of the latter. But it is very improbable that Canovas del Castillo should have resorted to such means, which would also have been very impolitic in view of the high estimation in which Gen. Jovellar is held, and the Domenech affair may in a more honorable manner have indirectly interfered in the party machinations just going on, as Gen. Jovellar has tendered his resignation, now for a second time, of his charge as President of the Board of War, and it is said that this time it will be accepted."

A Senator Supported by Terrapins.

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

I have just heard of an instance where a United States Senator is supported by terrapins. Senator Dennis of Maryland, as my information goes, has about twelve acres of land put down in a pond that is fed by salt water. This pond makes the largest terrapin farm probably in the world, and is the source of a heavy income. In it terrapins are raised for the market, and it is said that over 12,000 "counts" have been sold from it in one year. It may be noted, for the benefit of the uninitiated, that a "count" is a terrapin over seven inches in length; and that "counts" are sold by number,—bringing from $10 to $14 a dozen, or about $1 each. In market they retail for about $20 a dozen; and in the fashionable restaurants are served at $1.50 a plate,—one terrapin filling about three plates. Smaller terrapins are sold at lower figures, but all bring good figures, and are "diamond" backs in fact as well as name. There are several terrapin ponds in Maryland, and they grow in importance as "terrapin stew, Maryland style," is becoming more and more popular among high livers.

For twenty-two years Mrs. Susanna Asmus, No. 11 Bartlett street, Baltimore, Md., was a sufferer from sores and pains in her limbs. She tried many remedies without any favorable results. Happening to hear of St. Jacobs Oil, she concluded at last to try it. The result was wonderful. The sore healed, the pains vanished, and she is now well again.

BUSINESS.

Chicago Cut Off All Day from the Stock Market.

Moderate Country Demand for Currency—Discounts Quiet.

The Produce Markets Less Active—A Fair Business in Provisions and More Strength.

Unusual Dullness in Breadstuffs, but Wheat Closed Firmer.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago was severed from all communication with the New York stock market by the storm, which isolated New York City. There were a few quotations at the opening of business, but the single wire over which they had been sent soon gave way, and the subsequent proceedings of Wall street were heard no more. Our telegraphic columns will give all the financial news it has been possible to obtain.

It would be a good idea, in view of yesterday's interruption, for the Western Union to put more iron into its wires and less water into its stock.

Transactions in Government bonds were on the basis of the quotations of the day before. In Chicago District of Columbia 3.65s were 104¼ bid and 105 asked; the 4s were 113⅛ bid and 113⅜ asked; the 4½s were 112⅝ bid and 112¾ asked; the 5s 101½ and 101⅝; and the 6s 101⅜ ex. interest and 101¾. At the close the 4s and 4½s were ⅛ weaker.

Foreign exchange was strong but dull. Sterling posted rates closed 481 and 484. Bankers' actual rates closed at 480¼ for sixty-day bills and 483½ for demand. For sixty-day commercial bills for prompt delivery, 478@478¾. For three weeks' delivery, 478¼@479. Sixty-day commercial bills, prompt delivery on Havre, 530⅝@529. Bordeaux, 530⅝@528¾. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, deliverable prompt, were 531¼@529¾. Bankers' bills on Germany were 94 for sixty days and 94¾ for demand; sixty-day commercial bills, prompt, 93¼@93 11-16. Bankers' guilders on Holland were 39¾ for sixty days and 40 for demand; sixty-days' commercial was 39½@39⅜.

The exports of domestic produce from New York port for the past week amount to $6,480,266, against $5,687,923 for the corresponding week of 1880. The following table shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York for the week ending Jan. 18, 1881, compared with the statement of the two previous years:

	1881.	1880.	1879.
For the week	$ 6,480,266	$ 5,687,823	$ 5,951,349
Previously reported	14,421,524	10,904,826	8,676,955
Since Jan. 1	$20,901,790	$16,592,649	$14,627,304

Chicago bank clearings were $6,100,000. Country orders for currency were moderate in volume. New York exchange sold between banks at par to 25c per $1,000 premium. Discounts were fairly active at 5@7 per cent.

Securities were in fair local demand. Wabash 5s were a shade weaker. There were sales of Chicago City 7s, 1893, $5,000 at 121¾; $1,000 at 121⅜; $5,000 at 121¾; Chicago City 7s, 1895, $13,000 at 124¼; Chicago City receipts, $2,000 at 102; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 6s, Chicago & Pacific Division, $17,000 at 110¼; Burlington & Missouri 4s, $20,000 at 91⅝; Chicago City Railway, 20 shares at 250. The following quotations were made:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago Water 7s, '90	117	....
Chicago Water 7s, '92	120¼	....
Chicago Water 7s, '94	122½	....
Chicago Water 7s, '95	123½	124¼
Chicago City 7s '84	108¼	108¾
Chicago City 7s, '86	110	....
Chicago City 7s, '87	111¼	....
Chicago City 7s, '88	114½	115½
Chicago City 7s, '90	117	....
Chicago City 7s, '92	120¼	....
Chicago City 7s, '93	121¾	122½
Chicago City 7s, '94	122½	123½
Chicago City 7s, '95	124¼	125
Chicago City 7s, '96	126	126
Chicago City 7s, '98	127¾	128½
Chicago City 7s, '99	128¼	129¼
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	106¾	107½
Chicago City receipts, 4 per cent	102¼	102¾
Cook County 7s, '85	110	111
Cook County 7s, '89	115¼	116¼
Cook County bonds, '90	117¼	117¾
Cook County 7s, '92	120½	121
Cook County 5s, '99	107¼	....
Cook County 4½s, 1900	106¾	107½
West Chicago 5s, '90	107¼	108¼
Lincoln Park 7s, '95	108¼	110
West Park 7s, '91	111	....
South Park 6s, '99	108	109
South Park 7s	109	....
RAILWAY BONDS.		
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, Dak. ex.	125½	127
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, Hast. & Dak.	117¾	118½
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Chic. & Pac.	110¼	110¾
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, S. Minn.	107½	109
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Dub. Div.	107½	108
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 5s, Min'l Pt. Div.	99½	100½
Chicago & N. W. R. R. 6s, Sinking Fund	111¼	112
Chicago, B. & Q. R. R. 4s, due 1919	99¼	100
Chicago, B. & Q. R. R. 5s	105½	106½
Burlington & Missouri in Nebraska 4s	91⅝	91¾
Jacksonville & Southern 6s	100	103
Wabash, St. L. & P. 1st mor. 5s, Chi. Div.	97⅜	98
North Chicago City R. R. 6s	110½	112
West Division City R. R. 6s	105½	106½
West Division City R. R. 7s	106¾	107½
West Division City R. R. 8s	....	107½
LOCAL AND RAILWAY STOCKS.		
North Chicago City R. R. stock	205	213½
West Division City R. R. stock	280	300
Chicago City R. R. stock	245	250
Gaslight & Coke Company	185	....
Chamber of Commerce	66	....
Traders' Insurance Company	....	125
Inter-State Industrial Exposition	40	....

The following from the London *Economist* gives the particulars of the profits made during the past six months by the London banks:

SECOND HALF OF 1880.

	Surplus June 30.	Dividend per cent per annum.	Surplus Dec. 31.
London and Westminster	£1,037,871	18	£1,045,000
Union of London	607,009	15	606,000
London Joint-Stock	602,707	17	....
Alliance	198,021	6	200,700
City	285,483	10	290,000
Consolidated	173,606	10	176,407
Imperial	113,209	7	113,500
National discount	506,600	13	509,900
United discount	26,719	6	29,242

The reasons for this expansion are not far to seek. Business has been safe. There have been no important failures to diminish profits, and the following figures, which are abstracted from the *Bankers' Magazine*, show clearly why those profits were much larger in 1880 than in 1879:

	1879. Per cent per annum.	1880. Per cent per annum.
Average market rate of discount	£1 15s 0d	£2 6s 6d
Average allowance on deposits	1 8 0	1 14 6
Profit margin	£0 7s 0d	£0 12s 0d

But then, 1879 was a year of exceptionally low profits.

The Boston *Advertiser* says: Boston capitalists are working energetically on plans to secure an independent Boston line across New York State. They contemplate a thoroughly-built and equipped double-track road along the south side of the Mohawk Valley. Oswego is the present objective western point, and then the Niagara River. Surveys are being made at various points. The people of the towns and cities through which the road will run are showing great friendliness to the enterprise, and the right of way will be obtained for much less than was anticipated. The projectors of the enterprise have just purchased two roads, which will be of great value to them,—the Syracuse & Chenango Valley Road, and the Syracuse, Phœnix & Oswego. This gives them a crossing over the New York Central at Syracuse, and terminal facilities in that city even better than the New York Central has. It also secures to them large and valuable terminals at Oswego. The Syracuse & Chenango Valley Road is forty-four miles long, and was completed in 1870. It runs southwest, and makes connections to the coal fields. The Syracuse, Phœnix & Oswego Road runs northwest, and connects with the Midland Road about twelve miles from Oswego. It is graded nearly its whole length, and it is proposed to complete the construction and have the road running by early spring. A portion of the Chenango Valley Road will be a feeder to the proposed new trunk line; ten or fifteen miles of it, and the Syracuse, Phœnix & Oswego Road will form a portion of the line, according to the present surveys.

The *Herald* does not believe that Drexel, Morgan & Co. have sold puts on New York Central. It says it would appear almost incredible that a banking house of the position held by the one in question should engage in so semi-legitimate a transaction as that of putting its name to a stock "privilege."

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—11 a. m.—The stock market opened weak and generally lower, Central Pacific being notably weak, and opening at 87, as against 95¼ bid at the close yesterday. Subsequently the stock rose to 93.

Money loaned at 5@6 per cent on call. Prime mercantile paper was 5@5½.

Bar silver, 111⅛.

Exchange steady at 99 for long and 99⅝ for sight.

Governments were quiet, but generally firm; 1881, registered, 101⅝; 1881, coupon, 101⅝; new 5s, registered, 100⅝; new 5s, coupon, 101⅝; new 4½s, registered, 112⅝; new 4½s, coupon, 112⅝; new 4s, coupon, 113¾.

State securities were dull and nominal.

Railroad bonds were moderately active.

In the railroads bonds market Peoria, Decatur & Evansville incomes rose 6, and do firsts, Evansville Division, advanced 3¾ per cent.

Since 11 o'clock the stock fluctuations have been comparatively light, and speculation somewhat less active. The market at noon was irregular and unsettled; Adams, 130; Fargo, 116; United States, 37; Quicksilver, 15; preferred, 57¼.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Afternoon.—Governments quiet, generally firm.

Railroad bonds irregular.

State securities inactive.

The stock market opened weak and ½@⅝ lower for the general list, and 8¼ lower for Central Pacific, which subsequently further declined 1, and later recovered 2, and closed at a reaction of 1 per cent.

The break in this stock was due to a report that the Government Auditor had notified the Company that the 3 per cent dividend recently declared must be canceled, as the net earnings of the road barely covered the amount due the Government. The truth of this rumor was, however, denied, and the statement was characterized as a mere stock jobbing canard. In early dealings the general list fell off ¼ to 2¼, and recovered ¼ to 2¼, the telegraph shares leading both the advance and decline. During the afternoon speculation was irregular, but, after the Second Board, prices took an upward turn, and an advance of ¼ to 3¼ was recorded, the latter in Denver & Rio Grande. At the close there was a fractional reaction in some cases. Transactions, 392,000 shares, with the largest sales in Canada Southern, Erie, St. Joe, Kansas & Texas, Lake Shore, Lake Erie & Western, Northwestern, Ontario & Western, Pacific Mail, Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, Union Pacific, Wabash, Pacific, and Western Union.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881s	101⅝	New 4s	113¾
New 5s	101⅝	Pacific 6s of 1895	128
New 4½s	112⅝		

BONDS.

Louisiana	53¼	Virginia, deferred	113
Missouri	109½	C. P. bonds	113
St. Joe	107	U. P. firsts	113¾
Tennessee, old	47¾	U. P. land-grant	114¾
Tennessee, new	46¼	U. P. Sinking Fund	122
Virginia, old	31	Lehigh & Western	125
Virginia, new	31	Erie seconds	101¼
Virginia, consols	105		

STOCKS.

Adams	133	Central Arizona	10¼
Fargo	116	Homestake	27
American	64¼	Standard	21
United States Express	56¾	Excelsior	6¼
Quicksilver	15	Little Pittsburg	4¾
Do preferred	56	Ontario	33
Caribou	103¾		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 21.—The stock market today has been quite active. In railroad shares, Atchison declined from 148¼ to 148 at the opening, but soon advanced to 148¾, selling, however, at 148¼ on the second call. In the afternoon there was a reaction, the stock declining to 147⅝. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy opened at 171, as before, but fell off to 170, closing at 160 bid and 171 asked. Mexican Central blocks, new, declined from 108 to 107¾; do old from 120 to 119¾. Boston & Albany opened at 191, as before, but declined to 169¼. Sandusky declined from 18 13-16 to 18¼; Fort Scott preferred from 121 to 120; Michigan Central from 125¼ to 125; New York & New England from 55¾ to 55¼@55¼; Northern from 101 to 100; Old Colony from 131 to 130; Summit Branch from 24 to 23; Union Pacific from 122¾ to 120¾. Boston & Lowell advanced from 106 to 109¼; Boston, Clinton, Fitchburg & New Bedford from 38 to 40@39½; Flint from 25½ to 27⅜@27½; do preferred from 85½ to 86; Fort Scott from 73½ to 73⅞; Little Rock from 63 to 63¾@63½; Metropolitan from 73 to 74; Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore from 72½ to 72¾; Wisconsin Central from 29½ to 29⅞@29¾; Ogdensburg from 23 to 23¾@23⅝; Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon preferred from 73 to 74. Others as before.

In bonds, Burlington & Missouri non-exempt 6s advanced ½; Sandusky scrip 7s sold at 101½; Atchison bonds scrip sold at 99½; Union Pacific collateral trust 6s sold at 106; do land-grant 6s declined ⅜; Ogdensburg scrip sold at 89; Wisconsin Central seconds advanced 1; Hartford & Erie 7s declined 1⅞; Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon 6s, ¾; Union Pacific 8s, ¾; New York & New England 7s, ⅛; Central of Iowa sold at 39; do second preferred at 55. Others as before.

In land stocks, Water-Power declined from 12⅛ to 12⅛; Boston Land from 10 1-16 to 9 15-16; Boylston Street advanced 1-16; Maverick ⅛; New Hampshire was steady at 6½; Hide & Leather Bank sold at 120¼; Bell Telephone at 91.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Consols, 98 9-16; account, 98 11-16.

American securities—New 5s, 103¼.

Erie, 53; New York Central, 57½; Illinois Central, 136; Pennsylvania Central, 68¾; Reading, 32¾.

PARIS, Jan. 20—4 p. m.—French rentes, 84 francs 95 centimes.

MINING NEWS.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 21.—In mining shares, Harshaw advanced from 9 to 9½; Sullivan & Waukegods advanced to 6 (the new mill will start next week); Quincy declined ¼, Pewabic ½, National ¼, Blue Hill ⅛, Franklin ¼, Calumet & Hecla 1, Aztec ⅛; Catalpa advanced ⅛, Silver Islet 1, Allouez ½; Sycamore Springs sold at 110, Dana at 50, Pontiac at 75, and others as before.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 21.—Mining stocks closed:

Alta	1	Mono	⅝
Bechtel	13-16	Noonday	1⅛
Belcher	1	Northern Belle	10½
Belvidere	9-16	Ophir	5⅛
Best & Belcher	7⅜	Oro	⅞
Bullion	1⅛	Overman	21-32
Bulwer	1⅛	Potosi	2
California	1⅛	Savage	1⅜
Chollar	1⅛	Sierra Nevada	6⅛
Con. Virginia	2	Silver King	12⅛
Crown Point	¾	Tiptop	2
Eureka Con	20	Union Con	7⅛
Exchequer	1⅛	Wales	13-16
Gould & Curry	3⅛	Yellow Jacket	2⅜
Grand Prize	1⅛	South Bulwer	7-16
Hale & Norcross	3⅛	Goodshaw	1
Mammoth	5-16	Tuscarora	7-16
Mexican	5⅜		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Jan. 21:

CITY PROPERTY.

Morgan st, 100 ft s of Jackson, e f, 50x120 ft, improved, dated Jan. 13 (Robert B. Ennis to Joseph A. Ennis)	$ 5,800
Farrell st, 625 ft s of Lyman, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 21 (R. and E. Fitzgerald to A. Smucisuki)	450
Calumet av, 400 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 47 9-10x125 ft, dated Jan. 13 (Robert B. Ennis to Joseph A. Ennis)	4,000
West Erie st, 238 ft w of Hoyne av, s f, 24x123 ft, dated Oct. 6, 1880 (M. O. and W. M. Tureman to G. Grummett)	450
West Erie st, 262 ft w of Hoyne av, s f, 24x123 ft, dated Oct. 6, 1880 (Same to J. J. Jones)	450
Mohawk st, 148 ft n of Centre, w f, 25x123 9-10 ft, improved, dated Jan. 20 (Michael Reich to C. H. Butzow)	2,200
Centre av, 144 ft s of Sixteenth st, w f, 24x120 ft, dated Jan. 19 (R. P. Derickson to Vaclav Necada)	1,100
The premises No. 369 West Huron st, dated Jan. 20 (Frederick Shick to Louis Knipp)	1,500
Michigan av, 249 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, w f, und ½ of 50x143 ft, dated Jan. 1 (G. W. Bailey to Chauncey Bailey)	7,000
West Erie st, 220 ft e of Leavitt, s f, 48x123 ft, dated Jan. 21 (Joseph Freund to H. F. M. Block)	1,000
Wallace st, 173 ft s of Thirty-eighth, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 18 (Charles Morgan to Patrick Corliss)	400
Franklin st, n e cor of Jackson, w f, 100x105 ft, dated Jan. 20 (Conrad Seipp to Martin Howard)	85,000
Von Horn st, 165 ft e of Wood, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Jan. 9 (St. Ignatius College to J. Zabrausky)	600
Von Horn st, 192 ft e of Wood, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Jan. 19 (same to John Trill)	600
North Paulina st, near s w cor Dean, 36 ft to alley, dated Jan. 17 (W. S. Moss to J. M. Krause)	400
South Halsted st, 96 ft n of Twenty-second, w f, 24x100 ft, dated July 5, 1875 (W. D. Kerfoot to C. H. Schwab)	1,470
Lake av, near Thirty-eighth st, e f, 33 ft to alley, dated Jan. 21 (William Audress to George C. Morton)	2,600
Elston av, 225 ft s of Wabansia, e f, 50 ft to Coventry st, dated Jan. 21 (Charles M. Young to Patrick Powers)	2,950
The premises No. 59 Blue Island av, dated Jan. 21 (Dorothy Oberg to Maurice Morris)	4,500
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
State st, near n e cor of Fifty-third, 2 acres, dated Jan. 7 (Charles A. Baldwin et al. to Julia N. Jackson)	$ 12,000
Michigan av, 320 ft s of Sixty-first st, w f, 82⅛ x170⅜ ft, dated Jan. 17 (William F. Tucker, Jr., to F. C. Gibbs)	2,475
Root st, 73¼ ft e of Buddan, n f, 24⅛x107 ft, dated Jan. 17 (T. W. Kennedy to Thomas Kenney)	450

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning, with the corresponding figures for a year ago:

Articles.	Receipts 1881.	Receipts 1880.	Shipments 1881.	Shipments 1880.
Flour, brls	17,276	5,338	23,217	6,188
Wheat, bu	18,562	40,341	16,543	19,289
Corn, bu	89,063	102,209	119,060	52,553
Oats, bu	51,359	32,553	48,371	12,291
Rye, bu	2,797	4,189	2,521	500
Barley, bu	19,148	9,678	22,048	5,448
Grass seed, lbs	236,812	208,928	148,461	140,353
Flaxseed, lbs	123,340	94,470	209,289	47,520
Broom-corn, lbs	36,000	44,300	6,797	2,391
Cured meats, lbs	923,100	1,000,472	3,959,100	2,416,170
Beef, tcs	....	....	40	4
Beef, brls	....	....	51	69
Pork, brls	75	227	1,300	709
Lard, lbs	731,983	273,729	1,248,827	135,250
Tallow, lbs	58,230	54,050	387,000	111,700
Butter, lbs	149,180	204,404	162,238	110,675
Dressed hogs, No	542	1,848	18	....
Live hogs, No	40,543	43,014	5,693	1,632
Cattle, No	6,397	1,740	2,148	2,672
Sheep, No	2,631	1,080	1,343	826
Hides, lbs	138,200	219,865	101,300	209,576
Highwines, brls	....	120	....	....
Wool, lbs	160,670	20,000	386,961	27,112
Potatoes, bu	....	2,917	....	880
Coal, tons	6,738	7,517	586	1,807
Hay, tons	10	220	12	22
Lumber, m	55	305	83	690
Shingles, m	8	480	9	270
Salt, brls	70	746	2,522	2,482
Poultry, lbs	88,995	34,806	34,795	5,253
Eggs, pkgs	2	207	....	1
Cheese, bxs	2,997	2,557	4,887	2,281
Green apples, brls	14	121	....	36
Beans, bu	15	350	1,236	160

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 6 cars winter wheat, 47 cars No. 2 spring, 30 cars No. 3 do, 12 cars rejected (95 wheat); 61 cars No. 2 corn, 34 cars high mixed, 97 cars rejected (192 corn); 27 cars white oats, 19 cars No. 2 mixed, 26 cars rejected (72 oats); 4 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected; 1 car No. 3 barley, 7 cars No. 3 do, 9 cars No. 4 do, 3 cars No. 5 do (20 barley). Total, 384 cars, or 200,000 bu. Inspected out: 12,871 bu wheat, 28,156 bu corn, 3,785 bu oats, 6,069 bu rye, 1,535 bu barley.

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 1,682 bu wheat, 11,078 bu corn, 1,581 bu oats, 1,033 bu rye, 2,139 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were generally steady yesterday, the fluctuations in prices being slight. There was a fair volume of business in provisions, while breadstuffs were unusually dull. Hog product was firmer, with a demand on export account, and a free outward movement. The storm that prevailed East prevented the receiving of telegrams from New York, so that there was at once no news and no orders from that city. The total trade managed, however, to show a little more firmness in wheat, London being reported stronger. Mess pork closed 7½c higher, at $13.37½@13.40 for February and $13.52½@13.55 for March. Lard closed 10c higher, at $9.00 bid for February and $9.12½@9.15 for March. Short ribs closed firmer at $6.97½@7.00 seller March. Wheat closed ⅛c higher, at 99¼@99⅜c for February and 99⅞c@$1.00 for March. Corn closed a shade firmer, at 37c for February and 41⅞c bid for May. Oats closed dull at 31¼c bid seller February, and 35¼@35⅜c nominally seller May. Rye closed steady at 88c for No. 2 cash, and nominally 88½c for February and 89½c for March. Barley closed at $1.04 cash for No. 2, and $1.06 for February. Hogs were active and 5c higher, at $4.80@5.05 for light, and at $4.80@5.50 for heavy. Cattle were about steady at $2.25@6.00.

There was an unchanged market for staple and fancy dry goods. Beyond the execution of a moderate mail-order business there is practically nothing doing. Jobbers are now busy putting their stocks in shape for the spring trade, which, it is expected, will be one of rather more than ordinary activity. Prices both for cotton and woolen textiles remain firm. Boots and shoes remain very quiet, as do also the millinery and clothing markets. Groceries were in good request at previous prices, most lines being firmly held. Dried fruits are in fair and improving demand, and with a few exceptions prices show positive firmness. Apples, peaches, prunes, and currants were strong. London layer raisins and citron were lower. Fish remained steady. In the market for dairy products there were no changes. Both butter and cheese were freely dealt in, and were firm at the late advance. Oils, bagging, coal, and pig-iron were about steady, no price-changes being noted.

Hay was generally dull, owing to the large stocks coming in from the country. Prime upland was, however, an exception to this rule, being in active request and firm. In fruits there is no change to note, the same dullness existing which has characterized the market the past week. Hides are still dull at former quotations. In lumber there is a steady local and shipping trade, without change in rates. A fair demand exists for poultry in the shipping line, and rates remain as heretofore. There are few transactions in wool, the market being weak at quotations. Dressed hogs were steady, with the range at $5.65@5.75 for light to heavy. Seeds were generally dull at about the previous day's quotations, flaxseed selling at $1.19@1.19½.

Railroad freights were moderately active at the November advance. The rates to New York are 40c per 100 lbs on provisions and 35c on grain. Through freights are quoted at 73½c on provisions to Liverpool and 79½c do to Antwerp.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, St. Louis, and Toledo were 86,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 36,000 bu.

The following statement shows the receipts of flour and grain at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, and Duluth, from Jan. 1 to Jan. 15, in the years named:

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Flour, brls	364,504	328,434	329,647
Wheat, bu	1,446,125	2,948,725	3,656,560
Corn, bu	1,364,596	3,948,406	2,602,532
Oats, bu	700,981	657,619	777,275
Barley, bu	602,159	404,551	358,349
Rye, bu	76,611	99,870	108,164
Total	4,190,467	8,050,171	7,502,480

Beerbohm's telegram of a firmer tone in corn, with a decline of ½d per cental, calls to mind the statement of a gentleman that he had had $2 added from his wages.

Carriers report that cars are still scarce, and it appears from others that shippers of grain are unable to procure the accommodations they desire, while hog product is being moved out quite freely. The pressure for freight-room has continued for a long time, and all the more as very little in the shape of breadstuffs has been moved out of Chicago during the last two months. The stuff is being moved around us, however, at a rate which suggests the existence of some special reason therefor outside of the terminal charges in this city. Our warehouses have about as much grain in store as a year ago but they are far less crowded, as we have two large houses more this winter than last, and the warehousemen are pining for something to do.

It is claimed that the railroads are not now cutting rates around Chicago; but if not, they are strongly discriminating against this city by the imposition of extra charges, for which it is claimed there is no authority of law. It looks like a whip sawing of the grain-holder when he is forced to have his grain inspected by a power over which he has practically no control, or pay extra charges for having the grain delivered from under that rating, and even pay for the poor privilege of asking to have the grain looked at a second time before its identity is lost in the big bin of an elevator. There may be law for all this, but it is scarcely justice.

The State Department of Agriculture gives the corn crop of Illinois for 1880 as 250,697,000 bu (omitting an unnecessary refinement of a wagon-load or so extra). The crop for 1878 was returned as 250,560,000 bu. The close agreement of these figures is remarkable. We note that the total for 1879 was given as 313,780,000 bu; so that if the figures may be depended upon, we have a falling off in this State of 63,000,000 bu, or about 20 per cent. This deficit will certainly be increased materially, in regard to the surplus for shipment, by the extraordinary calls for home feeding, owing to the unusual severity of the winter.

Mr. A. H. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Lumberman's Exchange, gives the following comparative statement of the stock of lumber on hand in this city Jan. 1, 1881, Jan. 1, 1880, and Dec. 1, 1880:

	Jan. 1, 1881.	Dec. 1, 1880.	Jan. 1, 1880.
Lumber, m feet	487,841	5 9,879	451,282
Shingles, m	188,722	200,089	190,057
Lath, pcs	50,321,185	59,186,836	48,630,800
Pickets, ft	1,980,232	2,706,303	2,129,760
Cedar posts, pcs	63,659	47,726	404,730

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald and Market Review* has a lengthy summary of the business transacted at that port, also statistics regarding State products for the year 1880, from which we take the following figures: California produced in 1880 33,750,000 bu of wheat, and exported 11,134,409 centals of wheat and flour during the same period. The barley crop of California in 1880 aggregated 10,483,383 bu. The beet-sugar product in the State for the year was 2,172,600 lbs. Of the imports, coffee footed up 20,700,000 lbs; rice, 50,407,534 lbs; and tea, 22,073,524 lbs. The wool clip in 1880 was 46,075,154 lbs; the wine product 12,000,000 gallons. The value of manufactures for the year was $80,000,000.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PODUCTS—Were moderately active, in comparison with grain, and ruled very firm on a steady basis during the greater part of the session. The early feeling was rather tame, owing to some reports that the local hog market was easier; but it soon rallied, and turned up with an improvement of 3d on lard in Liverpool. Lard was wanted here for immediate delivery, and it was supposed to be still wanted to fill Liverpool shorts, though it was stated a couple of days ago that that part of the work was probably over. Meats were nominally quiet, but there was reason to believe that liberal purchases were in progress for shipment. They are moving out in such large quantities as to absorb nearly all the available freight room, leaving grain to wait its turn, the latter being forced to take second place because carried at smaller rates of freight.

Special reports to the Cincinnati *Price Current* show the number of hogs packed from Nov. 1 to date and latest mail dates, at the undermentioned places, with comparisons, as follows:

Jan. 19—	1880-'81.	1879-'80.
Chicago	2,995,000	1,685,000
Cincinnati	425,000	460,000
St. Louis	435,000	495,000
Indianapolis	337,500	300,000
Milwaukee	268,000	265,000
Louisville	215,670	231,250
Kansas City	244,375	147,000
Atchison, Kas	....	89,846
Cedar Rapids	96,814	100,334
St. Joseph, Mo	87,000	73,000
Sabula, Ia	47,550	13,742
Des Moines, Ia	59,200	71,854

MESS PORK—Advanced 10c per brl from the latest prices of Thursday, and closed strong, though there was only a light demand till near the close of the session. Sales were reported of 11,500 brls seller February at $13.27½@13.37½; 18,750 brls seller March at $13.45@13.55; and 11,500 brls seller April at $13.65@13.70. Total, 41,750 brls. The market closed at about $13.35@13.37½ for round lots spot or seller the month, $13.37½@13.40 seller February, $13.52½@13.55 seller March, and about $13.67½@13.70 seller April. On the last call March closed at $13.52½@13.55.

LARD—Advanced 7½@10c per 100 lbs from the latest prices of Thursday, and closed strong. Sales were reported of 2,250 tcs spot or seller the month at $8.95@8.97½; 8,500 tcs seller February, at $8.92½@8.97½; 10,250 tcs seller March at $9.02½@9.10; and 7,500 tcs seller April at $9.12½@9.17½. Total, 28,000 tcs. The market closed at about $8.95@8.97½ for round lots, spot or seller January; $8.97½@9.00, seller February; $9.10 seller March; and $9.20 for April. On the last call March closed at $9.12½@9.15.

MEATS—Advanced about 5c per 100 lbs, with less doing in a public way. Sales were reported of 100 boxes shoulders at $4.45; 50 tcs sweet-pickled do (N. Y. cut) at 5⅝c; 1,200,000 lbs short ribs at $6.85 seller February, $6.95@6.97½ seller March, and $7.05 seller April; 1,250 boxes long and short clears at $7.07½ spot and $7.10 seller February; 150 boxes backs on private terms; 75,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 7¼c; 25,000 lbs do (18 lbs) at 7⅛c; 450 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) at 8c. Prices of the leading cuts of meats were as follows at 2 o'clock for full-cured, unless otherwise specified:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$6.85	$4.25	$6.85	$7.15
Do boxed	7.05	4.45	7.05	7.35
January, loose	6.85	4.25	6.85	7.15
February, loose	6.87½	4.25	6.90	7.15
March, loose	6.97½	4.35	7.00	7.25

Short ribs, seller March, closed at $6.97½@7.00. Long clears quoted at $6.65 loose and $6.85 boxed; Cumberlands, 7¼@7½c boxed; long cut hams, 8@8½c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 8@8½c for 18@16 average; green hams, same average, 7⅛@7¼c.

Bacon quoted at 5@5½c for shoulders, 7½@7⅝c for short ribs, 7¾@7⅞c for short clears, 8½@9½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $7.50@8.00 for mess, $8.50@9.00 for extra mess, and $16.75@17.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull and unchanged. There was a little inquiry by exporters, but they were not disposed to take hold. Sales were limited to 207 brls winters, 90 brls double spring extras, and 140 brls spring extras, all on private terms. Total, 437 brls. Export flours were quoted at $4.00@5.25 for good to choice, and rye do at $4.50@4.75.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in moderate demand and steady. Sales were 22 cars bran at $10.00@11.50; 2 cars middlings and shorts at $10.75@12.00; 2 cars corn-meal at $14.50; and 6 cars feed at $17.00@18.00.

SPRING WHEAT—Was tame and easier, declining ¼@⅜c, but rallied late, and closed ⅛@¼c above the latest prices of Thursday. The British telegrams quoted wheat unaltered in Liverpool, with an advance of 3@6d in London, which was probably due to interruption caused by the storm. Our receipts were again very small, and seem to have settled down into a condition of chronic paucity, the reverse of favorable to activity in speculative trading. There was very little doing on outside account. New York orders (if there would have been any) were delayed by the storm East. The local feeling was tame, but the tone seemed to be strengthened towards the close by sympathy with provisions. The shipping demand was tame, cars being scarce; cash No. 2 closed at 98⅛c asked for car lots. Spot sales were reported of 8,000 bu No. 2 at 98@98⅛c; 4,300 bu No. 3 at 85@86c; 1,200 bu do (Central) at 82c; [illegible] bu rejected (Central) at 68c; 2,400 bu by sample at [illegible]c. Total, 15,200 bu. Also 3,000 bu No. 2 Minnesota at 98½@99c. Seller March opened at 99⅞@100⅛c, sold at 99⅞@99⅞c, and advanced to 99⅞c at the close. Seller February ranged at 98⅞@99c, January at 98@98⅛c, May at $1.03@1.03⅜, and April at 99@99⅛c, all closing at the outside. On the last call March closed at $1.00 asked.

WINTER WHEAT—Was very quiet, with little change. Sales were limited to 400 bu (gilt-edged receipt) No. 2 red in Central at 98c; 800 bu rejected at 84c; and 2,400 bu by sample at 75@88c. Total, 3,600 bu. Winter receipts for red outside the Central Elevator were offered at 97½c.

CORN—Was very dull, with little change in prices. The British markets were understood to be stronger, and our receipts were small, though somewhat exceeding those of the previous day. These conditions made holders unwilling to sell at a further decline, though the demand was the smallest of the winter thus far. The trading in futures was almost confined to May, the exceptions being mostly changes into that month. Cash corn was very dull, and the lower grades fell off fully ¼c. Cash corn closed at 36¾c bid for No. 2, gilt-edged receipts. Spot sales were reported of 20,000 bu No. 2 and high-mixed at 36¾@36⅞c; 3,000 bu new high-mixed at 34½c; 9,000 bu rejected and new mixed at 33½@33¾c; 28,600 bu by sample at 34@35½c on track; 34,000 bu do at 35@36c free on board cars; and 400 bu ears at 38c. Total, 95,000 bu. Seller May opened at 41⅜c, sold at 41¾c, and closed at 41⅞c bid. Seller June was quoted at 41½@41⅝c, July at 41½@42c, March at 37⅛@37⅜c, February at 36@37c, and January at 36¼@36¾c, all closing with the outside asked. On the last call May closed at 42c asked.

OATS—Were quiet, with very few sales noted, either for cash or future. No. 2 was quotable at 31¼c, and No. 2 white at 32½c, while 30c was bid for rejected. Only the finer samples held their own. In futures, January was nominally 31¼c, February 31⅜c, and March 31⅝c, May selling to a limited extent at 35¼@35⅜c. Cash sales were reported of 3,900 bu at 31¼c for No. 2 and 32½c for No. 2 white in store; 19,500 bu by sample at 31@32c for rejected; 31@33½c for rejected white; 34c for very choice; 31½@33½c for No. 2; and 33@34½c for No. 2 white on track; 30,800 bu at 25½c for no grade; 32@33½c for rejected; 32½@33c for rejected white; 32@32½c for No. 2; and 34@35c for No. 2 white. Total, 53,300 bu.

RYE—Was decidedly quiet, at about the prices of the day previous, No. 2 cash being nominally 88c, and fresh at 89c. There was little or nothing doing in futures, seller February being held at 88½c and March at 89½c. Cash sales were made of 800 bu at 88c for No. 2 in store; 1,600 bu by sample at 86c for rejected and 90@91c for No. 2 on track; 400 bu at 91c for No. 2 free on board. Total, 2,800 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull, with demand limited and offering of store barley small. A small lot of No. 2 sold early at $1.05, but subsequently $1.04 was the nominal figure. No. 3 was offered at 75c without takers, and No. 4 sold at 65c (Galena), there being sellers at 65c here, with 64c bid. Sample lots went slowly, only choice being wanted. Futures were quiet, with No. 2 February at $1.06, No. 3 February at 79½c, and offered subsequently at 79c. Sales were reported of 1,900 bu at $1.05 for No. 2 in store; and 65c for No. 4 (Galena); 8,500 bu by sample at 53@64c for ungraded; 67@76c for No. 4; 88@85c for No. 3; and at 95c@$1.03 for choice on track; 500 bu at 67c for No. 4 free on board. Total, 10,000 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

Wheat closed ⅛c higher, at 99¼@99⅜c for February, 99⅞c@$1.00 for March, and $1.04@1.04⅛ for May. Sales were made of 1,035,000 bu at 99¼@99⅜c seller February; 99⅞c@$1.00 seller March, and $1.04@1.04⅛ seller May. Corn closed a shade firmer at 37c for February, 41⅞@42c seller May, 41⅝c for June, and 42@42⅛c for July. Sales were made of 150,000 bu at 41⅞@42c seller May, and 41⅝c seller June. Oats closed dull at 31⅛c bid seller February, and 35¼@35⅜c nominally for May. Mess pork closed firm with a good demand at $13.37½@13.40 for Febury, $13.52½@13.55 for March, $13.67½@13.70 for April, and $13.80@13.82½ for May. Sales were made of 10,750 brls at $13.37½@13.40 seller February, $13.52½@13.55 seller March, $13.67½@13.70 seller April, and $13.80@13.82½ seller May. Lard closed stronger at $9.00 for February, $9.12½@9.15 for March, $9.25 for April, and $9.32½@9.35 for May. Sales were made of 6,000 tcs at $9.00 for January, $9.00 for February, $9.10@9.12½ for March, and $9.22½@9.25 for April. Shoulders were steady, with sales of 50,000 lbs at $4.25 seller March. Short ribs closed firm at $6.87½ for February and $6.97½@7.00 for March. Sales were noted of 1,050,000 lbs at $6.87½ for February and $6.97½@7.00 for March.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—There is a healthy business doing at the following rates:

Choice hurl and carpet	6 @7
Green, self-working	5½@6
Red-tipped, do	4½@5
Inferior and common	3½@4
Crooked	2½@4

BUTTER—The market was as firm as on the preceding days of the week, though perhaps a trifle less active. The demand, as for some time past, was chiefly centered in the best grades, the poorer sorts being much neglected. Creamery sold at 30@34c,—mostly at 31@32c. We quote:

Creamery	30 @34	Packing stock	12 @14
Dairy, choice	25 @28	Roll butter	13 @18
Dairy, fair to good	15 @21	Grease	7 @ 9
Ladle-packed	15 @17		

BAGGING—In this market there were no changes. Trade was quiet at the quotations given below:

Stark	23	Burlaps, 4 & 5 bu	12 @14½
Otter Creek	23	Gunnies, single	13¼@14
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	23 @24
American	20	Wool sacks	38 @43

CHEESE—Was reasonably active and firm. The demand from exporters and the Eastern trade was generous, and local buyers also bought with some freedom. We quote:

Full cream	12½@13¼
Part skim, choice	10 @10½
Part skim, fair to good	9 @ 9½
Part skim, hard	8 @ 8½
Low grades	4 @ 6

COAL—Remained unchanged in price. Trade was more quiet,—a result of the milder weather. We again quote:

Anthracite	$ 8.50	Blossburg	$6.50
Erie	8.50@9.00	Cannel	8.00
Baltimore & Ohio	7.00	Indiana block	6.50
Piedmont	7.00	Wilmington	6.00

COOPERAGE—There was little doing, with pork barrels at 80c and lard tierces at $1.15@1.17½.

DRESSED HOGS—Were steady, with sales of 7 cars mixed weights at $5.70 per 100 lbs; 4 cars fine heavy at $5.75; 1 car light at $5.65; 1 car, averaging 227 lbs, at $5.65; and 3 cars, principally heavy, at $5.72½.

EGGS—With the very small stock of fresh in the market, prices rule high, 30@33c being asked for the prime article.

FISH—met with a fair seasonable demand, and ruled steady, a slight decline in Labrador herring being the only change noted. We quote:

Whitefish, No. 1, per ½-brl	$ 6.50 @ 6.60
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	3.50 @ 3.60
Trout, per ½-brl	4.75 @ 4.80
Mackerel—Extra bloaters	18.00 @20.00
Mackerel—Extra mess	14.00 @15.00
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00 @ 7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50 @ 5.75
Mackerel—Large family	5.00 @ 5.25
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	3.75 @ 4.00
Bloaters, smoked, per 100 lbs	1.20
Halibut, smoked, per brl	11.00
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	6.00
Codfish—Grand bank	4.75 @ 5.00
Codfish—Dressed	7½@ 8
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.50
Herring—Labrador, round, brls	5.00 @ 5.25
Herring—Holland, per keg	95 @ 1.00
Herring—Scaled, per box	30 @ 35
California salmon, ½-brl	8.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—London layer raisins were down, and a decline in citron of 1c was also noted. Other fruits were held at former prices, with apples, prunes, currants, and peaches decidedly firm. Following are the quotations:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 5½@ 5¾
Figs, layers, new	16 @ 18
Turkish prunes, old	4½@ 5
Do, new	6 @ 6¾
Raisins, layers	2.15 @2.20
Raisins, London layers	2.30 @2.50
Raisins, Valencia, new	9 @ 9¼
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.15 @2.25
Zante currants	6¼@ 6½
Citron	19 @ 20

DOMESTIC.

Apples, evaporated	8 @ 9
Apples, Eastern, new	4½@ 5
Apples, Southern, new	4 @ 4½
Peaches, unpared, halves, new	6¾@ 8
Raspberries	27 @ 28
Blackberries, new	8 @ 8½
Pitted cherries	19 @ 19½

NUTS.

Filberts	9½@ 10½
Almonds, Tarragona	17 @ 18
Naples walnuts	13 @ 15
Brazils	6 @ 7
Pecans	8 @ 9

GREASE—Was quiet at 6¼@7c for white; 5@5½c for yellow; and 4½@5c for brown.

GREEN FRUITS—Are in fair supply and move slowly at the following prices:

Apples, per brl	$1.75@2.25
Cranberries, per brl	6.50@7.50
Lemons, per box	4.50@5.00
Valencia oranges	7.00@7.50
Louisiana oranges, per brl	6.50@7.50
Florida oranges, per 100	3.00@4.00
California pears, per box	4.00@5.00
Malaga grapes, per brl	7.00@9.00

GROCERIES—A steady market was experienced. For the season the demand was all that could be expected, the movement being much larger than at this time last year. Prices were steady and firm:

RICE.

Carolina	6 @ 7¼
Louisiana	5¾@ 7¼
Rangoon	5¾@ 6

COFFEE.

Java	20 @27
Mocha	27 @28
Maracaibo	15 @19
Rio, fancy	16½@16¾
Rio, prime to choice	15¼@16¼
Rio, fair to good	14¼@15
Rio, common	13 @13½
Rio, roasting	11½@13

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10¾@10⅞
Crushed	10¾@10⅞
Powdered	10¾
Granulated standard	10 @10¼
Do, 1 ot standard	9⅞@10
A standard	9¾
A No. 2	9½@ 9⅝
Extra C	9¼@ 9⅜
No. 1	9⅛@ 9¼
Yellow	7⅞@ 8¾
N. O. extra white	9⅜@ 9½
N. O. white	9 @ 9⅜
N. O. medium	8½@ 8⅝
N. O. seconds	7 @ 8⅛
N. O. open kettle	6⅞@ 7⅞

SIRUPS.

Choice corn or sugar	40 @42
Prime corn or sugar	38 @40
Fair to good corn or sugar	32 @34
Blackstrap	27 @28
N. O. molasses, new	40 @54

SPICES.

Allspice	19 @20
Cloves	42 @44
Cassia	21 @22
Pepper	17 @18
Nutmegs	92 @95

HAY—The local trade is dull, except for choice upland, which is very firm at quotations. There is a fair shipping trade, and prices remain steady:

No. 1 timothy, ⅌ ton on track	$14.00@15.50
No. 2 timothy, ⅌ ton	13.00@13.50
Mixed	12.00@12.50
Upland prairie	10.00@11.00
No. 1 prairie	8.00@ 9.00

HIDES—Trade is still dull in all branches, and there is no other feature to note:

Green-cured, light, ⅌ lb	9¼
Green-cured, heavy	8¾
Part-cured	8¼@8½
Damaged hides	7½
Calf, ⅌ lb	14@15
Dry salted, ⅌ lb	14
Dry flint, No. 1	17
Damaged dry	14
Sheep pelts, wool estimated	33@35

LUMBER—There is no change in yard prices, which are given below:

First and second clear, 3 inch	$ 47.00
First and second clear, 1 and 2 inch	45.00
First and second clear, 1¼@1½ inch	43.00
Third clear, do	38.00
First and second clear rough, 1 inch	43.00
Third clear, do	37.00
First and second clear dressed siding	20.00
Common dressed siding	18.50
Flooring, second common dressed	32.00
Box-boards, 13 inch	17.00@43.00
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough	35.00@37.00
B stock boards, 10@12 inch	31.00@33.00
C stock boards, 10@12 inch	24.00@28.00
Fencing, first quality	12.50@13.50
Fencing, No. 2	10.50@11.50
Common boards, 10@20 ft	12.00@14.00
Common boards, No. 2, 12 and 13 ft	10.00@11.00
Common stuff	10.50@11.50
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft	12.00@20.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft under	11.00@12.00
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Lath	2.00@ 2.25
Shingles, standard and choice	2.50@ 2.65
Shingles, extra	2.75@ 2.90
Shingles, clear	3.10@ 3.00

OILS—Were again quoted quiet, with prices nominally unchanged. Lard and linseed were strong. We repeat our list:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 24¼
Carbon, 110 test	14¾
Carbon, 150 test	18¾
Carbon, 175 test	24
Carbon, snow-white and W. W	21¼
Carbon, Wis. and Mich. test, P. W	24
Carbon, Wis. and Mich. test, W. W	24
Lard, winter-strained	72
Lard, No. 1	59
Lard, No. 2	45
Linseed, raw	54
Linseed, boiled	57
Sperm	1.30@1.35
Whale, winter-bleached	67
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra	68
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	63
Bank oil	50
Straits	52
Turpentine	51
Miner's oil	56@58
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	15¼
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	15½
Gasoline, 87 degrees	24

POTATOES—Are firm at 75c for peachblows and 65@70c for early rose in store.

POULTRY—A fair demand exists for shipment, turkeys being quotable at 8@10c and chickens at 7@8c.

SALT—There is a steady trade at the annexed quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York	$ 1.05
Coarse salt, per brl	1.25@1.30
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without sacks	1.90
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.00
Ground alum, in bags	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.50

SEEDS—Sales were light, the business being confined to inquiries rather than actual transactions. Clover was slow at $4.50@4.75 for prime to choice, and $4.90@5.10 for mammoth. Timothy was quoted at from $2.40 for ordinary to $2.50@2.55 for extra bright. Flaxseed was held firmer at $1.19@1.19½ on a basis of pure. Sales were made of 50 bags clover-seed at $4.70@4.75 for medium and $5.05 for mammoth; 45 bags timothy-seed at $2.40@2.52; 2 cars and part of car of flaxseed, pure, at $1.19@1.19½.

TALLOW—Was nominal at 5⅞@6c for city on 'Change, according to quality, and about 5@5½c for country on the street.

WHISKY—Declined 1c per gallon, on account of a drop in Cincinnati. The base price for highwines was $1.10 per gallon, with no sales reported. The market price of $1.11 was sustained for about five weeks.

WOOL—Dullness pervades the trade, and transactions are few at the following rates:

Good to choice medium tub	47@50
Coarse and dingy tub	38@44
Fine unwashed fleece	21@30
Coarse unwashed fleece	20@26
Medium unwashed fleece	29@34
Medium-washed fleece	40@45
Fine washed fleece	38@42
Coarse washed fleece	35@37

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,838	29,060	451
Tuesday	3,978	44,828	1,625
Wednesday	5,877	42,715	1,985
Thursday	6,397	40,543	2,630
Friday	5,500	38,000	2,000
Total	23,580	195,145	8,692
Same time last week	27,495	203,226	7,168
Shipments—			
Monday	1,828	2,014	....
Tuesday	941	2,802	951
Wednesday	2,716	3,720	680
Thursday	2,148	5,663	1,343
Total	7,633	14,199	2,973

CATTLE—There was no fault to be found with the market for well-fatted stock. The better class of shipping cattle and choice export grades were in active request, and sold as strong as on any day of the week. Although those descriptions comprised a liberal proportion of the supply, there were not enough of them to fully meet the demand, and some of the most desirable droves were taken at slightly better figures than like qualities sold at on the day before. The market for medium and common qualities continued dull and weak. The former especially were hard to move. Shippers did not want them except at a considerable reduction, and as there were plenty of the poorer sorts to satisfy the wants of butchers and canners not much trading was accomplished in the medium qualities, and that little was at about 10c off. Stockers were weak, and prices of cows and common mixed lots also showed a leaning in buyers' favor. Sales ranged from $2.00@2.50 for scrubs to $5.50@5.87½ for extra. Exporters paid $5.25@5.87½. At that range something like 500 head changed hands. Shippers bought mostly at $3.80@5.00 and the local trade at $2.60@4.50. Good to prime thrifty stockers were salable at $3.25@3.65, and poor to fair droves at $2.75@3.00. Veals were quoted at $3.50@5.75 per 100 lbs. The general market closed easy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$5.75@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,500 lbs	5.00@5.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,500 lbs	4.50@4.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	3.80@4.25
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 850 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	2.85@3.65
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@2.40

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
15	1,514	$5.50	12	1,309	$4.37½
33	1,462	5.45	40	1,183	4.30
17	1,528	5.87½	19	1,070	4.30
31	1,423	5.30	61	1,155	4.20
12	1,435	5.32½	16	1,172	4.15
29	1,445	5.30	16	1,093	4.15
18	1,462	5.45	16	1,151	4.10
27	1,500	5.40	15	1,184	4.00
29	1,460	5.35	27	1,118	4.00
18	1,386	5.30	35	1,041	4.00
18	1,400	5.25	27	1,147	3.85
80	1,422	5.30	21	1,044	3.80
14	1,505	5.25	16	1,026	3.80
15	1,579	5.25	90	1,158	4.00
49	1,341	5.10	19	1,091	3.75
16	1,350	5.00	12	1,133	3.75
14	1,565	5.25	30	988	3.70
31	1,430	5.25	10	980	3.70
55	1,432	5.30	16 stockers	938	3.65
18	1,334	5.00	19	1,062	3.65
15	1,334	5.00	57	1,000	3.65
18	1,370	4.75	17	1,013	3.60
67	1,355	4.87½	14 stockers	980	3.50
15	1,367	4.75	15 stockers	915	3.50
32	1,337	4.80	18 stockers	922	3.50
29	1,389	4.85	12 cows	882	3.40
19	1,276	4.75	11 cows	912	3.25
17	1,290	4.75	19	1,069	2.90
71	1,306	4.70	19	965	2.80
18	1,290	4.70	21 cows	1,030	2.75
34	1,268	4.65	15	877	2.75
29	1,267	4.65	15	938	2.70
16	1,298	4.60	23 cows	956	2.65
16	1,245	4.50	15 cows	758	2.65
35	1,234	4.50	22 cows	938	2.65
35	1,320	4.50	61	606	2.50
18	1,223	4.50	11	848	2.40
17	1,132	4.25	22	846	2.40
15	1,279	4.45	10	837	2.25
57	1,245	4.45			

HOGS—Activity and firmness were the prevailing features of this market. The supply was only a little less than for the day before, amounting to about 38,000, but there was not a hog too many, and the market ruled strong from the opening to the finish. Opening sales were at a plump 5c advance over Thursday's quotations, and that improvement was sustained throughout. Poor to prime light weights sold at $4.80@5.05, and poor to extra heavy at $4.80@5.50. There were several sales at $5.45@5.50. Of inferior grades there were fewer than usual, and but little trading was done below $4.90. Skips and culls sold at $3.75@4.65. The following were noted:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
40	460	$5.50	93	195	$5.05	59	167	$4.95
125	389	5.45	45	221	5.05	60	188	4.95
42	378	5.40	51	201	5.00	68	209	4.95
41	378	5.35	27	210	5.00	67	205	4.90
100	302	5.35	66	232	5.00	60	222	4.90
52	378	5.35	53	175	5.00	50	189	4.90
56	286	5.20	48	219	5.00	60	180	4.90
51	250	5.20	67	223	5.00	64	205	4.90
153	322	5.15	60	190	5.00	44	206	4.90
79	246	5.15	53	193	5.00	75	221	4.90
105	313	5.10	56	222	5.00	52	251	4.90
50	272	5.10	80	154	5.00	76	224	4.85
46	258	5.10	31	207	5.00	43	277	4.85
55	230	5.10	77	290	5.00	79	235	4.80
77	270	5.05	67	182	4.95	81	188	4.80
68	274	5.05	24	313	4.95	31	164	4.60
31	320	5.05	40	167	4.95	43	180	4.40
31	262	5.05	56	214	4.95	45	195	3.75
44	218	5.05						

SHEEP—The market was quiet and weak for everything except the best grades. They were steady at full figures. Sales were at $3.87½@5.50 per 100 lbs for poor to extra.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
26	93	$4.00	76	118	$5.00	145	124	$5.50
95	84	4.35	62	93	4.35	77	105	5.15
220	112	4.80	180	125	5.00	35	80	3.87½
194	105	4.80						

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,440; trade interrupted by the storm, but prices were maintained and the stock in the yards changed hands; about 40 car-loads were back at 3 o'clock p. m; poor to best cattle, $7.25@11.25; general business, $8.25@10.50; exporters took 300, mainly at $10.25@12.00; shipments to-day and to-morrow, 450 live cattle, 5,800 quarters of beef, 1,375 carcasses of mutton, and 1,000 dressed pigs.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,300; no life to the market, but a fair demand at unchanged figures.

SWINE—Receipts, 2,800; none offered alive; nominally firm at $5.50@5.75 for fair to choice alive.

ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21.—BEEVES—Receipts, 371 cars; last week, 407; market steady; demand moderate, but fair for the season; sales, 1,400; common, [illegible] 4⅝c, and medium to heavy, 4¾@5½c; all for home consumption; no export demand.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 71 cars; last week, 85; demand for sheep fair, but only good wanted, with sales at 4½@6½c, the latter price for heavy Western. Lambs slow of sale and few wanted; 5½@7c.

HOGS—Dressed scarce and Western wanted; 6[illegible]c.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 21.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 329; shipments, 120; market slow; native shippers, $3.75@5.00; native stockers and feeders, $2.85@3.75; native cows, $2.25@3.50; half-breeds, $2.75@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,012; shipments, 827; demand active and market steady; choice, $4.70@4.80; light shipping and mixed packing, $4.40@4.65.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—CATTLE—Slow; 10@15c lower within the range; export steers, $5.00@5.50; heavy shipping, $4.55@5.00; light do, $3.75@4.50; good butcher steers, $3.50@4.00; good cows and heifers, $3.25@3.75; stockers, $2.75@3.50; receipts, 800; shipments, 100.

SHEEP—About steady; medium to good mutton, $3.75@4.75; choice to fancy, $5.00@5.50; receipts, none; shipments, 300.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—HOGS—Steady; common, $3.25@4.60; light, $4.70@5.00; packing, $5.00@5.30; butchers, $5.30@5.60; receipts, 3,100; shipments, 1,230.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 21.—HOGS—Firm; $4.80@5.35; receipts, 1,700; shipments, none.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 9s.

GRAIN—Winter wheat, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 4d; spring, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 8s 6d; white, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 9d; club, No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 9s 9d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 58s. Lard, 48s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21—Evening.—COTTON—Sales of the week, 48,000 bales; American, 40,000; speculators took 2,200; exporters took 1,500; forwarded from ship-side direct to spinners, 7,500; actual exports, 7,800; total receipts, 30,000; American, 2,600; total stock, 400,000; American, 300,000; amount afloat, 400,000; American, 438,000.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21.—COTTON—Market dull and easier; 6 9-16@6⅝d; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000.

TALLOW—Fine American, 35s 3d.

RECEIPTS—The past three days, wheat 73,000 qrs; American, 64,000 qrs.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21.—Wheat not much doing; red winter, 9s 7d; No. 2 spring, 9s 5d; No. 3 do, 8s. Corn steady at the decline, 5s 5½d. Cargoes off coast—In moderate demand; No. 2 spring and California advanced 6d and red winter 3d. Corn in fair demand at 6d advance. Arrived—Wheat in good demand and tending upward. Corn strong. To arrive—Wheat quiet; red winter (at London) advanced 3d@6d. Corn quiet. Pork steady at 67s. Lard, 48s 9d. Bacon—S. C. steady at 39s. Tallow firmer at 35s 3d. Cheese firm at 68s. Beef quiet and steady at 74s. Receipts of wheat into Liverpool during the past week, 301,000 centals, of which 170,000 were American. MARK LANE—Wheat in fair demand and firm. Country markets steady. Weather frosty.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat unchanged. Corn firmer at 5s 5½d. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat strong; fair average No. 2 spring, 46s; fair average red winter, 47s. Corn strong; fair average American mixed, 26s 6d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat in moderate demand; fair average quality of American red winter for prompt shipment, 45s 9d; and for shipment during the present and following month, 46s. Country markets for wheat—English steady; French firm. Frost continues in England.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Noon—FLOUR—Quiet, without decided change; receipts, 29,016 brls; round hoop Ohio, $4.15@4.90; choice do, $4.95@6.75; superfine Western, $3.25@3.75; common to good extra do, $4.10@4.50; choice do do, $4.60@6.75; choice white wheat, $5.55@6.20.

GRAIN—Wheat shade stronger; quiet; sales 5,000 bu; No. 1 white March, $1.18¾; 16,000 bu No. 2 red February, $1.18¾; 48,000 bu do March, $1.20@1.20¼; [illegible] do May, $1.20¾. Corn dull; buyers' favor; mixed Western spot, 53@55c; do future, 54@55c. Oats dull and unchanged; Western 43@46c.

PROVISIONS—Beef quiet and steady; new plain mess, $9.50@10.50; new export do, $10.50@11.00. Pork quiet and nominal; old mess, $13.25@13.50 spot. Lard—Shade better and quiet; steam rendered, [illegible].

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged; [illegible].

CHEESE—Firm; 8@13¼c for poor to choice.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet and heavy. Molasses weak. Coffee quiet and steady.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS—Dull.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm at 47½c.

RESIN—Dull; $1.75@1.82½.

TALLOW—Quiet and firm; 6⅛@6¼c for Western.

EGGS—Firm; 35@36c for fair to choice.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Afternoon.—COTTON—Dull; 11 13-16@12 1-16c; futures quiet; January, 11.66c; February, 11.71c; March, 11.90c; April, 12.05c; May, 12.18c; June, 12.30c; July, 12.40c; August, 12.44c; September 11.83c.

FLOUR—Dull and heavy; receipts, 29,000 brls; exports, 30,000 brls; super-State and Western, $3.25@3.75; common to good extra, $4.10@4.50; good to choice, $4.60@6.75; white wheat extra, $5.00@6.00; St. Louis, $4.15@6.75; Minnesota patent-process, $6.50@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat opened stronger; closed steady; receipts, 58,000 bu; exports, 154,000 bu; rejected spring, 95c@98c; No. 3 do, $1.07½; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.07@1.08; No. 2 spring, $1.13½@1.13¾; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.17 in store; ungraded red, $1.15@1.18; No. 3 do, $1.16@1.16½; steamer do, $1.10; No. 2 red, $1.18@1.18½; No. 1 do, $1.21; mixed winter, $1.16@1.16½; ungraded white, $1.16@1.18; No. 2 do, $1.13½@1.14¼; No. 1 do, $1.14½; sales 49,000 bu steamer do at $1.13½; No. 2 red, January, $1.18@1.18¼; February, sales 30,000 bu at $1.18¾@1.18⅞; March, sales 27,000 bu at $1.19@1.20¼; April, sales 16,000 bu at $1.20½@1.20¾; May, sales 32,000 bu at $1.20¾@1.20⅞. Corn lower; receipts, 23,000 bu; exports, 100,000 bu; ungraded, 54@56c; No. 3, 53@53½c; steamer, 53½@53¾c; No. 2, 55⅝c; low mixed, 55½c; No. 2, January, 55¼c; February, 56c; March, 56@56¼c; May, 54⅞c. Oats heavy; receipts, 31,000 bu; mixed Western, 43@46c; white Western, 44@47½c.

HAY—Steady and in fair demand at $1.05@1.10.

HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar dull and nominal. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull; United, 95c; proof, $1.00@1.10; preferred, $1.08¼.

TALLOW—Firm; 6⅛@6¼c.

RESIN—Dull and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 47½c.

EGGS—Scarce and firm at 35@42c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unchanged. Beef steady; fairly active; mess, $9.50; family mess, $11.50. Cut meats quiet and firm; long clear middles, $6.80; short clear, $7.75. Lard nominal; unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet and firm; 12½@27c.

CHEESE—Firm; 10@13½c.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 21.—Higher cables and a decreased visible supply of wheat in America, since last week's report, stiffened the market here to-day and stimulated the bull element to buy all that was offered at from 97⅛c to 97⅝c for the February option, and 98¼@98⅝c for March. All were disposed to wait for reports from New York, however, and on this account trading was light. Owing to the storm of sleet west of Buffalo, telegraphic business was badly interrupted, and advices from Eastern operators were meagre. The shorts seemed to want to get a good deal of February, and this fact gave a degree of piquancy to the market. The fight between the two factions on the Board is still in progress, and for the past three days the bulls have had the advantage and punished their opponents nearly as badly as the latter have been handled in Chicago in the same time. The afternoon was still firmer, prices advancing to 97⅞c and 98⅝c for the two options. After the close a large number of orders developed for 98@98⅛c, in sympathy with the better feeling generally prevalent throughout the country.

The receipts of live hogs here have amounted to 99 cars in four days, which is much above the average, and still prices continue firm and appear likely to appreciate from present quotations. Mess pork jumped to $13.40 for cash and $13.55 for seller March to-day, under a keen speculative demand for provisions.

To the Western Associated Press.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 21.—FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, nominal; No. 1 Milwaukee, nominal; No. 2 do, 97½c; January, 97½c; February, 97⅝c; March, 98⅝c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 85c; No. 4 do, 74c; rejected, nominal. Corn firm; No. 2 at 34½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 at 31c. Rye steady; No. 1 at 87c. Barley inactive; No. 2 spring, fresh, at 81c.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $13.35 cash; $13.40 February. Lard—Prime steam, $8.90 cash and January; $8.95 February.

HOGS—Firm at $4.75@5.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat 9,000 bu; corn, 2,300 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat better but dull; No. 2 red, $1.00@1.01⅛ cash, $1.00½@1.00⅞ February, $1.03¾@1.04 March; $1.07@1.06⅞ April, $1.05⅞ May; No. 3 do, 96½c bid; No. 4 do, 88½c bid. Corn higher but slow; 40@40¼c cash; 41⅛c January; 39c February; 41c May. Oats slow; 32½@32⅝c cash; 33¼c February; 33⅜c March. Rye firm at 87c. Barley quiet; choice to fancy, 98c@$1.00.

LEAD—Quiet at 4⅝c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Steady at 30c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Pork slow; $13.25 asked cash and January, $13.25 bid February. Lard nominally higher at $8.85@8.90. Dry salt meat firmer; $4.35, $6.65, $7.10@7.15. Bacon slow and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 46,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 21.—COTTON—Dull; 11⅝c.

FLOUR—Steady; extra, $3.25@3.50; extra family, $3.75@4.25; A No. 1, $5.00@5.25; choice fancy, $6.00@6.50.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; 95c@$1.00. Corn firm; No. 2 white, 44c; do mixed, 42½c. Oats active and a shade higher; No. 2 white, 37½@38c; do mixed, 35½c. Rye active and a shade higher; No. 2, [illegible].

HAY—dull and lower; $15.00@17.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; $13.75. Lard—Prime steam, $9.00. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders, $4.37½@4.50; clear rib, $7.00; clear, $7.25. Bacon—firm; clear rib, $7.40c; clear, $8.00. Hams—sugar-cured, 9¾c.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.08.

HOGS—Steady; $4.50@4.90; receipts, 233.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 21.—COTTON—Dull; 11½c.

FLOUR—Dull and heavy, but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, $1.03@1.04. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed, 42c. Oats quiet, but firm; No. 2 mixed, 37c. Rye steady; No. 2, 96c. Barley quiet, firm, and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; $14.00. Lard in good demand and a shade higher at $8.85. Bulk meats and bacon firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.08.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—FLOUR—Closed steady, but dull, with free sellers but no demand.

GRAIN—Wheat opened firm at an advance of [illegible]

but later the improvement was lost. Corn is limited inquiry, prices steady; futures quiet, rather firm; some inquiry for exports. Rye and corn-meal unchanged. Oats dull at the late decline.
PROVISIONS AND BUTTER—Unchanged.
HOGS—Firm on the scarcity.
CHEESE—Firm and unchanged.
GROCERIES—Coffee and sugars dull.
PETROLEUM—Dull.
WHISKEY—Quiet.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 22,000 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 27,000 bu; barley, 45,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—None.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 21.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.02; amber Michigan, $1.04½; No. 2 red Wabash, spot and January, $1.05; February, $1.05¾. Corn quiet; high mixed, 41½c; No. 2, 40½c. Oats quiet and unchanged.
CLOVER—Prime mammoth, $5.30; choice, $5.35; No. 2, $4.90.
DRESSED HOGS—$6.00.
CLOSED—Wheat dull; No. 2 red February, $1.05¾; March, $1.06; May, $1.11.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—FLOUR—Quiet.
GRAIN—Corn steady. Oats in moderate demand.
BUTTER—Choice creameries, 28@34c; choice packed, 22@26c; common, 14@21c.
EGGS—Western, fresh, 35@36c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,455 brls and 2,050 sacks; corn, 60,700 bu; wheat, 10,700 bu; oats, 10,400 bu; barley, 4,500 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,250 brls.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
KANSAS CITY, Jan 21.—The *Price Current* reports:
GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 1,107 bu; shipments, 3,322 bu; market firmer; No. 3 cash, 81½c; February, 82¾c; No. 2 cash, 85c; February, 88¾c; No. 1 cash, 90c; February, 97½c. Corn—Receipts, 1,128 bu; shipments, none; firm; No. 2 cash, 29c; February, 29¼c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 21.—GRAIN—Corn dull; new high-mixed, 30@30½c. Oats inactive; No. 2 white, 34½@34¾c. Rye steady at 90@91c.
HIGHWINES—Unchanged at $1.09.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,250 bu; corn, 50,025 bu; oats, 31,300 bu; rye, 1,825 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 500 bu; corn, 15,500 bu; oats, 24,150 bu; rye, 1,500 bu; barley, 600 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 21.—FLOUR—Unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat inactive; spot, $1.00¾ bid; January, $1.00¾; February, $1.02¾; March, $1.04¾ bid; April, $1.06¾; May, $1.07¾; No. 3 red, $1.04½ bid; No. 2 white, 98¾c. Receipts, 5,000 bu; shipments, none.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 21.—GRAIN—Wheat with some inquiry; 5,000 bu No. 1 hard Duluth private terms, about $1.25. Corn dull: car-lots prime new, on track, at 48c. Other grain neglected.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 21.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, $1.00. Corn firm; 38@38¾c. Oats firm; 33½@33¾c.

COTTON.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—COTTON—Unchanged; mixed, 11½c; sales, 400 bales; receipts, 1,200; shipments, 1,400; stock, 42,000.
NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—COTTON—Dull; middling uplands, 11@11 3-16c; middling New Orleans, 11 1-16c; sales, 321 bales; futures barely steady; January, 11.49c; February, 11.75c; March, 12.58; April, 12.08c; May, 12.21c; June, 12.32c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Business is checked by the stormy weather. Staple cotton goods quiet and steady; white goods and quilts doing well; prints in irregular demand; ginghams active and firm; lawns in moderate request; worsted dress goods more active, and full lines are now open in first hands. Woolen goods remain quiet.

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 21.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; active in the morning; dull at the close; crude, United certificates, 93¾c; refined, 8¾c.
CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 21.—PETROLEUM—Unchanged. Standard white, 110 test, 11¾c.

COL. SIMPKINS,

Of the Confederate Service, Sah.

Written for The Chicago Tribune.

During the War of the Rebellion I was a private in the Union army, and took part in most of the engagements between the years 1862 and 1865 in which the Western Army under Gen. Sherman fought. I was of Northern birth and education. From my earliest boyhood I was taught to hate the then principal Southern institution, African Slavery. To me the contest was one of great moment, and my sincerity was equal to that of the most patriotic. I had no hatred towards the Southern people, but many times felt sorry that they should sacrifice so much to support an institution fraught with ruin to their country and the blackest stain on the Republic's escutcheon.

After the War I received an appointment to a Federal office in New Orleans, and lived several miles out of the city.

The duties peculiar to my office brought me more or less in contact with the inhabitants, many of whom were of French origin, and then, and in some cases now, lovers of la Belle France, and almost haters of the American, or, as they called it, "the Government of the Yanks." The change from an active, educated, and enterprising people to a staid, conservative, and peculiarly-prejudiced people was to me very noticeable. The civilizations of Ohio and Louisiana were so opposit that I could scarcely comprehend we were citizens of the same country. Their ideas of honor, manners, education, and law seemed to me to be those held under the reign of Louis XIV. or in England under the Georges. Their ambition to excel the growth and enterprise of their neighbors was, if it did exist, so hidden that even to the impertinent and curious eye of the Westerner it could not be seen. As the inhabitants of Quebec are apparently satisfied with the growth of their ancestors, so the Southerner—whether owing to his blood, the climate, or association I know not hates innovation and loves conservatism to an intense degree.

These people were very bitter in their rebellious hate, and disliked the North with its truly American and leveling influences, its merchants, tradespeople, intelligence, and enterprise, and chose—which to them seemed the lesser evil—the false chivalry, caste, and slave systems, and lack of general intelligence of the South.

But this peculiar yet hospitable people were my neighbors, and, strange as it may appear, my friends. It was necessary to be discreet, and not intrude my views. To me the struggle for the Lost Cause was rebellion; but to them the crusade against freedom. Thus I enjoyed comparative immunity from that peculiar, tolerant spirit, which allows one to think as he pleases so long as you do not speak with or act your opinions. I tutored myself to hear daily our Government willfully maligned, her principles misconstrued, and her purest men assailed, but as I knew this was owing to ignorance and false philosophy I soon came to pity a people so wantonly and perversely blind, in the face of facts so plain to those who study and learn.

One bright and beautiful day in the month of September, 1868, while I was sitting in my office in the Custom-House, I was somewhat startled by the entrance of a tall, heavy-set man; his swaggering gait and loud negro patois speech at once indicating his origin. He had long brown hair, with a slight natural curl, an eye of a hue between a gray and blue, of nervous and unsteady gaze, except when excited, when it glowed with a spiteful fire. He wore a broad-brimmed black slouch-hat, with a golden cord as a band. I say it was black,—that means originally,—but then it was a kind of mud color. His shirt was cut low in the neck, only partially buttoned in front, and his collar and neckerchief were attempts to appear a la Byron. His waistcoat was only partially buttoned. The buttons on this garment, as on his coat, were evidently of brass, but were so dirty and discolored that only here and there a bright spot could be seen. His coat, perhaps in his father's time new and respectable, and perhaps its antiquity reached his grandfather; but although old and deserving kind treatment, the wearer seemed callous as to its demands, and it might be safely asserted that neither brush nor broom had touched its threadbare collar, sleeves, waist, or skirts for many months. His pants were rather new, and were of a piece of Oxford gray. The legs of the pants were stuffed into the uppers of a pair of boots which the blacking and brush were as great a stranger to as the brush had been to the ancient coat. He wore on the third finger of his large, raw-boned hand a beautiful black-stoned cameo gold ring.

Striking the table at which I sat with his riding whip, he said:

"Are you the Collector of this port?"

I said, "no, sir, but in his absence can do anything you may require. If you state your business, I will refer you to the department where you can be served."

"Well, sah, I am Col. Simpkins, of the Confederate service, and have some goods shipped to me from New York, and want them put through as soon as possible."

This was said with great gusto, and at the end, as almost at the end of each sentence spoken by him, an oath was added for emphasis.

"Oh, indeed," I replied.

"Yes, sah, I am Col. Simpkins, the great guerilla chief of the Confederate service, who was the terror of the Yankees and the great friend of Gen. Beauregard, Louisiana's favorit son. I on several occasions so aided his commissariat that it saved his army. I presume, sah, you have heard of me?"

I rose up and advanced towards the Colonel, hardly able to refrain from laughing outright, extended my hand, and said: "Colonel, I am glad to make your acquaintance; but, although I have lived in this city for a year, and for a year previous was employed in active service in the army of the Union in and about this and adjoining States, I must plead ignorance to the knowledge of the great exploits of Col. Simpkins."

"Well, well. Strange, very, confounded strange, sah, you have never heard of me. Why, from 1862 to the close of the War, my deeds were sung in the nursery, at the domestic hearth, at the public gathering, and elsewhere. My name was familiar and dreaded as Morgan or Moseby. But I was not as black as they painted me, and whatever excesses were committed by me or my soldiery were simply to assist the great cause of the Confederate States of America. And yet you say that you have never heard of me! Well, you certainly could not have read the local papers; or perhaps your business does not require that you should know how to read. In any event, sah, if spoken to about me hereafter pretend you have heard about me very often; as it would seem the hight of ignorance not to know of Col. Simpkins, the great guerilla chief."

I retained my complacency sufficient to reply that I could read and did read the papers, and vainly flattered myself into the belief that I was pretty well versed in the history of the Rebellion, especially in that section, and had tried to familiarize myself with the names of the prominent men engaged in the struggle, but for some unaccountable reason I had overlooked his name, and remained in perhaps inexcusable ignorance of his great exploits.

"Singular, very singular and strange, sah,—but as the poet says:

"'What is the end of fame? 'Tis but to fill
A certain portion of uncertain paper.'"

I directed the Colonel where he could find out about his goods, and told him to come again and tell me more fully about himslf.

About two weeks afterwards my friend, the Colonel, returned, and, thanking me for my courtesy in assisting him to get his goods put through, he said he had no particular business on hand, and if I was at leisure would relate to me one of his most thrilling adventures during the War.

I was not very busy, and, knowing from the former visit that his story would repay for lost time, I begged of him to be seated and begin his story, which he did, as follows:

"Soon after Gen. Butler was in full possession of New Orleans, I had returned for a short time from my command to my plantation on the Red River. I wrote a letter to an old friend, and at one time a companion-in-arms, Jack Beaubien, one of the fiercest and most unrelenting spirits of the Confederacy. He was, under an assumed name, living secretly in New Orleans. In winding up my letter I told him to give the Yankees particular Cain if he ever got a chance, and that in a short time, if I could, I would meet him in the city.

"In a short time thereafter I made such arrangements as appeared necessary to pass me unnoticed and unmolested into the city. I started on the train, and had not gone over twenty miles when, stopping at a station for a few minutes, I noticed an officer of the army approaching me. He inquired if I was the guerilla chief, Col. Simpkins, of the Confederate service. After some hesitation, and seeing no chance of escape, I said I was he. Drawing from his belt a letter, he handed it to me, and said: 'Did you write that?' It was the letter I had written to my friend Beaubien. I stood for a few minutes, read the letter, and thought what was best to do. I was in the Yankees' power, and this additional proof of my hatred would not make much if any difference. Besides, my family had always prided themselves on their truthfulness, and my father had told each of his eleven living children, time and again, till it became more familiar to them than the Lord's Prayer, the story of George Washington's little cherry-tree and hatchet. My reputation for telling the unvarnished truth, especially about myself, had, up to that time, been unimpeached. Therefore I determined to die rather than lose my good name, and I acknowledged the authorship of the letter.

"I was then placed in the charge of a guard of soldiers, and continued on my journey to New Orleans. On our arrival in the city, fearing my rescue, I was placed in a guard-house, and the guard for that night was doubled.

"The next morning I was brought before Gen. Butler, whose headquarters were in the St. Charles Hotel, and seated in an ante-room till the straight-visioned miscreant had time to attend to my case. I had not long to wait, and was ushered into his presence, nothing abashed, but determined to die game.

"He was standing at a window talking to one of his aides. As soon as he was through, turning around he abruptly said: 'Are you the murdering, thieving, cut-throat Rebel guerilla chief, Col. Simpkins?'

"'I am the latter half, sah, but am neither a murderer, thief, cut-throat, or Rebel. You old unconscionable scoundrel! You think your own description fits others, but you have made a mistake this time.'

"He said, growing excited and swearing like a trooper, 'Dare you address me in this insulting and supercilious tone?' and advancing seized me by the lapels of my coat and attempted to jerk me towards him, but, failing in this, he grabbed my hair, and I was thus brought to realize my condition. In an instant I seized him by his straggling hairs and by the neck, and had it not been for some of the members of his staff I would soon have relieved the world of a hypocrit, monster, poor General, and unstable politician.

"Recovering himself, his face livid with rage, his one eye glaring like those of an enraged tiger, he shouted, 'Orderly! Take this fellow and put him in the cell in the Custom-House.'

"I thought this was only a temporary respit before execution, and went to my prison with a heavy and foreboding heart, thinking of the loved and unsuspecting ones at home.

"In this state of mind I remained, thinking that my doom was sealed, and hoping that if I had to die I would prefer to die like a soldier than hang like a felon. Hearing footsteps approaching just as it was growing dusk, I braced myself up to meet my fate. A sharp knock on my cell door was given, and before I could say 'Come in,' the door was opened and too staff officers entered and inquired if I was Col. Simpkins. I replied in the affirmative, when one of them said that Gen. Butler requested my immediate attendance at his headquarters. I thought the officers seemed deferential and polite, but concluded it was the regulation system preliminary to Yankee executions. I told them if I was condemned to die it would be far more pleasant for me to do so without again seeing that man. They only smiled, and said they would accompany me to the General's room.

"I went, was ushered into his presence, and was greatly surprised and confounded to see him come forward, greet me pleasantly, and, extending his hand, which I took, said, in an apologetic manner, that he was sorry for his conduct of the morning, and trusted that I had not been injured by our encounter. He then lyingly said that he had been misinformed, and mistook me for a fellow who was a horsethief and freebooter, and had foolishly given away to his indignation. 'I understand, Col. Simpkins, you are a friend of Ben Felton, of this place, and, as he and I are friends, and to show you my sincerity for the wrong done you, I hope you will accept of my hospitality during your stay.' We shook hands and almost embraced, and Butler ordered a basket of champagne.

"I must tell you here that Ben Felton was a very prominent man and politician, and as soon as Butler heard that he and I were cousins, he saw he had made a mistake, and took this way to remedy it.

"After the first basket of champagne was gone, I ordered another, and in company with ten or twelve others I sat around the table, relating our experiences and drinking till 2 o'clock in the morning. I was sitting next Butler, and in front of him was a small desk containing, among other papers, passes. These were all printed, except the words 'By order of Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding.' On one or two occasions during the evening he had opened his desk and written passes. Seeing these I was determined if the opportunity offered to take some, and was very guarded and moderate in drinking. The rest all drank heavily, and by 2 o'clock were so drunk that I opened the desk, took out about twenty passes, and was soon able to forge Butler's name. This I did while the remainder of the company were in a condition not to notice or able to do so. I got up and walked out of the room, and went to the clerk in the hotel and found out what time the boat ran up the river. He happened to be the son of an old neighbor of mine, and I told him how matters stood. He took me into a small room in the rear of the office and requested me to rest myself, and he would call me by 6 o'clock. At 6 o'clock I got up, dressed, and started for the boat, but had not gone a block before I was halted, but showing my pass went along, and arriving at the boat again showed my pass and went on board. At the several landing-places I met old friends and gave them each a pass.

"I thought nothing more of the circumstance till one day after dinner, as I was sitting on my veranda facing the river, enjoying a genuine Havana, when about a mile down the river I saw a gunboat approaching. Quickly descending, I went towards our landing, and was surprised to see the boat come towards me. On arriving an officer and about one hundred men came off the boat, and the officer immediately accosted me and said: 'Can you tell us if the notorious guerilla chief, Col. Simpkins, of the Confederate service, lives here, or has been seen around these parts lately?'

"I looked at him for some time, and then quietly said: 'The Colonel does not live here; but do you think you could take him with that body of men?' 'Why not?' he said. 'Why, sah, he is a desperate fellow, swooping down here and there, and bringing death and desolation to Federates and Confederates alike. He passed through to the south of this a few days ago, and it is said he had about 1,000 men in his band, and a more hardened, desperate, and villainous-looking crowd was never seen. But if you go to John Sutter's, about two miles south on the main road, he can give you more information.'

"Thanking me for my courtesy, this frightened officer deployed his men as skirmishers, and marched towards Sutter's. I went towards my house, and entering my stable, put saddle and bridle on the best nag in my stud. Mounting him, bounded over a stile, and started in a northwesterly direction. The officer in charge of the gunboat saw this, and immediately opened fire. The way the shells did come, first in front, then on either side! One took the spur off my right boot and another the left ear off my horse; but I escaped, and came to a fork in the river which the horse forded, but the shells still came; striking the water on all sides, and making a brilliant pyrotechnic display. I went to Texas, and did not return till this summer."

The Colonel was apparently exhausted, and, it being dinner-time, I asked him to dine with me. We went to the St. Charles, where I was then boarding, and as we were passing out of the wash-room we met Col. Borden, one of Beauregard's former staff; and not, knowing that my friend, the guerrilla chief, and he were acquainted, I innocently said, "Col. Borden, here is a man you ought to know. Allow me to introduce to you Col. Simpkins, the guerrilla chief of the Confederate service."

Borden, smiling, said, "It is unnecessary; I have known Sam Simpkins for ten years, but never knew him to be a Colonel or a guerrilla chief."

I was surprised, but we all went into dinner and had a very pleasant time, neither Simpkins nor Borden referring to the title or exploits of the guerrilla chief.

The next day Borden came over to my table and, laughing, said, "Do you know Col. Simpkins, the guerrilla chief of the Confederate service?" I said, "Yes." "Well," he said, "Sam is a good fellow, but is the most notorious liar in the country. He never was in the army, never was a guerrilla, and was an officer in the Home Guards. I spoke to him after he left you yesterday, and asked him why he told you such stuff. 'Well,' he said, 'I like to fool these Yankees; they think they know so much.'"

"And he is not a Colonel, nor a guerrilla chief, and all his adventures are so many lies?"

Borden said, "That is so."

"Well," I said, "don't say anything about it and I will give you the best box of cigars in the city."

I thought I was too old to be fooled by a fellow whose love of gasconade led him into such exaggerated statements.

JAMES H. GILBERT.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Marshal Swenie's Estimates for the Current Year.

Fire-Marshal Swenie yesterday sent to the Controller his estimates of the cost for running the Fire Department during 1881. It will be noticed that he earnestly recommends the placing of another, hook-and-ladder company in the business district. In a conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter Mr. Swenie said that the nearest truck to the business part of the city was three-fourths of a mile away, corner of Harrison and Franklin streets. There were two occasions this month where great loss of life might have resulted from a lack of fire ladders in the business part of the city, both at the fire in St. Mary Block and in the Traders' Hotel fire. The saving of one life would pay for the outlay. The recommendations of Mr. Swenie are as follows:

In presenting my estimate of the probable cost of maintaining the Fire Department for the fiscal year 1881, I desire to offer a few explanatory remarks—to-wit: I would recommend that a suitable building be erected on the corner of Dearborn place and Washington street for the accommodation of one first-class engine and hook-and-ladder companies. I believe that the location of new apparatus in this vicinity is an imperative necessity. In locating new companies, that portion of the city where our wholesale mercantile interests are concentrated has been neglected, notwithstanding the fact that larger buildings are numerously erected in this district every year. It appears that in the vicinity above mentioned we are now four minutes from the nearest engine-station, a distance which is apt very seriously to interfere with the usefulness of this Department, and should not be allowed at any point in the business part of the city. It is expected that the city may be granted permission to erect the said building upon vacant public property at the point above mentioned.

In case there is no probability of obtaining such permission, and the city's finances will not warrant an outlay of $43,000 for a lot and building, I would respectfully recommend that a temporary location be procured in the above vicinity, and those companies be placed in service as soon as practicable.

From the portion of my estimate relating to the Fire-Alarm Telegraph, it will be seen that I have separated that part actually belonging to the Fire Department from the remainder. In the infancy of the Police Telegraph it was a small matter to include the cost of maintaining the same in the estimates of the Fire-Alarm Telegraph. The Police Telegraph, however, has now been developed into what promises to become a magnificent system, and the completion of the same will necessarily cause the expenditure of large sums of money. It will be seen from the estimate of the Superintendent of the Fire-Alarm Telegraph, that he calls for an appropriation of $46,682 for police purposes alone. It seems to me that an appropriation of such magnitude, and designed exclusively for the Police Department, ought to figure in the appropriation of that Department, and thus to swell the latter appropriation to unprecedented proportions in the public eye.

The following appropriations are asked for new buildings and apparatus:

Lot in vicinity of Washington street and Dearborn place	$25,000
Double two-story brick building	18,000
First-class engine	4,000
Engine heater and seven horses	1,550
Furnishing house and pay of eight men for six months	8,820
Total	$57,970
Lot in vicinity Halsted and Division streets for hook-and-ladder and chemical engine	1,800
Deficiency in appropriation of 1877 for buildings at 514 Ashland and 374 Ogden avenue, for Engines 3 and 4	5,000
Deficiency in appropriation of 1880, in lots on Madison and Halsted streets	2,000
Five new engines to replace worn-out old ones	21,750
For four extra truckmen, seven watchmen, two linesmen	7,560
For fire-boat and six men to man her	23,815
For stand-pipe water-tower	2,500
For lot and temporary building at Lawndale	800
Fire-Alarm telegraph	25,181
Rent police telephones	1,190
Police telegraph	46,682

Including all the districts not yet traversed by the new box, telephone, and patrol system.

The following is a recapitulation of all the various amounts asked for:

Salaries	$367,480
Repairs of apparatus, machinery, etc., for repair shop	25,747
Miscellaneous repairs	6,000
Fuel, oil, horse-feed, shoeing, and miscellaneous supplies	63,879
Rent	600
New buildings and apparatus	123,195
Fire-Alarm telegraph	25,181
Total amount for Fire Department	$612,982
Rent of telephones used by various city departments (except Fire Department)	1,190
Police telegraph lines	46,682
Grand total	$660,854

THE DAYS THAT COULD NOT BE.

Deep in the vale, afar from every beholder,
In the May morning my true love came to me;
Silent we sat, her head upon my shoulder—
Fondly we dreamed of the days about to be—
Softly we talked of days about to be.

Deep in the vale the rain falls colder and colder,
Safely she sleeps beneath the kirkyard tree;
Yet still I feel her hand upon my shoulder—
Still, still I dream of days that could not be—
Still, still I weep for days too sweet to be.
—DINAH MULOCK CRAIK.

The Shaker's Sarsaparilla is just what it purports to be.—*Dixi Crosby, M. D.*

THE COURTS.

Mrs. Rappleye's Share in Her Father's Estate.

An Unpleasant Report for the Creditors of the Beehive.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, and Criminal Business.

THE WALLACE ESTATE.

There has been on hearing the past week or so before Judge Gardner the suit of John S. Wallace against his sister, Frank R. Wallace. It is a bill for partition of the large estate, valued at $400,000, of the late John Seely Wallace, and the complainant claimed he and his sister Frank were the only heirs. The latter filed her answer and then a cross-bill, in which she set out that she had a sister, Cythera A. Rappleye, wife of Nicholas B. Rappleye, who was also entitled to share equally in the property. Subsequently Mrs. Rappleye was made party, and filed a cross-bill, representing that she was born in 1845, and was a daughter of J. Seely Wallace; that her mother was Mrs. Jane Slover, once a servant of Mr. Wallace when he was living in Valparaiso, Ind., and where she became intimate with him. Mrs. Slover then came to Chicago, where she bore a child, Cythera, who was afterwards taken by Wallace, recognized as his own, and adopted by him. Mrs. Rappleye then went on to say that she lived with her father until she was about 18 years of age, when she was married to N. B. Rappleye. During his lifetime Mr. Wallace gave her a large amount of real estate, treated her as his daughter, and she always supposed she was such until she was 20 years of age, and never knew who her mother was until after the death of her father, in December, 1878. On the 27th of February, 1877, Mr. Wallace, to still further show his intentions, gave her the following:

Mrs. Cythera M. Rappleye, wife of Nicholas B. Rappleye—MY DEAR DAUGHTER: You were brought to me when you were an infant and adopted as my daughter with all the formality, as I believed, which was necessary to make you my lawful child, and entitled to be regarded as such. To show my unchanging affection for you, and my desire that no question may arise on this subject, I voluntarily and with pleasure declare you to be my daughter as much as if you were so born, and I expressly desire that no question may ever be made relative to your rights as such. To this declaration I set my hand and seal in presence of two witnesses at Chicago, Ill., this 27th day of February, 1877.
E. A. SMALL, J. SEELY WALLACE.
HUBERT BANNING,
Witnesses.

Mrs. Rappleye further claimed that, before she was born, her mother made an arrangement with Mr. Wallace by which the latter agreed to take her child and bring it up as his own, and make it his heir. On this ground Mrs. Rappleye claims one-third the estate, being one of the three heirs, and entitled to an equal share with the legitimate issue.

John S. Wallace, the complainant, denied that any such contract was made between Mrs. Slover and his father, and, if there was, it was only a talk about what he intended to do,—simply a voluntary statement on his part, but not valid, being without consideration.

The case was tried last week and part of this week, and the Judge took it under advisement late Thursday evening. On the hearing the deposition of Mrs. Slover, now living in Kansas, was read. She testified to the making of the agreement with Wallace as to the adoption of her child by him, and that she had not seen the child for twenty years. It seems that Wallace was married three times, his first wife dying in 1852, without issue. In a few months thereafter he married his second wife, Sarah, and she became the mother of Miss Frank. She died about 1860, and in 1865 he married his last wife, Celia, who survives him, and who is now living in Saratoga with her stepson. The present Mrs. Wallace, the mother of the boy John, obtained a divorce from her husband in 1872, on the ground of cruelty, and in consideration of her releasing her dower Wallace agreed that at his death he would give his son John a child's share of his estate.

About a month after Wallace's death the question of Mrs. Rappleye's claims to a share of his estate was raised in the Probate Court during the course of administration on his estate, and Judge Knickerbocker then held that she had never been adopted and could not share as an heir. No appeal has ever been taken from this decision. Immediately after it, however, Mrs. Rappleye, through her attorney, made a strenuous effort to get the statutes on "adoption" amended so as to validate the apparent attempt of her father to adopt her, but was unsuccessful. The amendment passed the Senate, but met with disaster at the hands of the House Committee, the fatal objection being that it was not in the nature of a general law, but was designed for one special case. This ended Mrs. Rappleye's endeavors to get a share of her father's estate until the cross-bill was filed in the present case. It must be said, however, that she is not destitute, as Frank, the legitimate daughter, has generously given her a half of her part of the estate, and her father during his lifetime gave her about $40,000 worth of property.

THE BEEHIVE.

Mr. S. D. Ward, Receiver of the Merchants', Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank, filed a report yesterday before Judge Tuley of his doings from June 28, 1880, to Jan. 15, which is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Rents	$1,488
Bills receivable	215
Interest	15
Real estate	427
Taxes refunded	314
Total	$2,460

DISBURSEMENTS.

Office expenses	$ 918
Real estate expenses	172
Legal expenses	2,810
Taxes	1,466
Interest	296
Total	$ 5,664
Amount advanced by Receiver prior to June 28, 1880	7,446
Total	$13,110
Deduct receipts	2,460
Balance due Receiver	$10,650

The Receiver also reports the sale of a little property in Williamson County for about $1,000. As the estate still owes the Receiver over $10,000 the prospect for a dividend to the creditors is anything but flattering, and the Receiver says he cannot tell when one will be declared.

ITEMS.

Judge Gardner will this morning decide the Commercial Hotel Company case, which was heard before him a short time ago.

Discharges from bankruptcy were issued yesterday to Albert Paige, Susan H. Ives, William J. Fleming, Standish V. Cornish, Albert G. Lull, William J. Kuhns, Warren M. Brown, and Newton R. Stone.

DIVORCES.

Johannes Johanson filed a bill yesterday against Anna Maria Johanson, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

STATE COURTS.

Lizzie Williams and Ollie Moore, two of the gang who were arrested just before Christmas for being concerned in a heavy burglary of silks, satins, kid gloves, etc., yesterday filed a petition for habeas corpus. They claim that the warrant of commitment was void for various technical defects, and that the fact of finding the stolen goods in their trunk, does not justify keeping them in jail.

Berman Subert sued Frederick Arnold for $1,000.

Albertine Goffke commenced a suit in trespass against Gottfried Vogt to recover $10,000 damages.

Harmon Spruance began a suit against the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company to recover $800 damages for sending him a false dispatch from a New York firm, ordering him to sell 100,000 bushels of December wheat. When he found out the telegram was fictitious, he was obliged to buy in again at a loss.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Before Judge Hawes yesterday the case of Philip Young was continued.

The bail of Charles Hicks, principal, and Alexander Turney and Adam Mores, sureties, was declared forfeited. The amount is $500.

In the case of Frank Hope, charged with larceny, a nolle pros was entered because of the death of the defendant.

Charles Windorf and Walter Lyons, charged with larceny, were tried and acquitted.

H. J. Havill, charged with selling liquor to minors, was tried by the Court and acquitted.

Hector Martin pleaded guilty to an assault, and sentence was suspended.

Thomas Foley, Richard Lee, Michael Collins, Andrew Welch, and Thomas Collins, boys, were on trial for burglary.

The Friedberg case, on trial before Judge Moran, and likely to be for another week, will delay the trials of other cases so that prisoners will accumulate in the jail so rapidly that it will be overcrowded. There were never so many prisoners in the jail as at the present time, the number being over 340.

The Grand Jury yesterday heard twenty-one cases, found seven true bills, and three no bills, and passed eleven. The cases were of the ordinary jail and bail character. It is probable that the Grand Jury will begin the taking of testimony in the alleged tax-forgery cases to-day. There are many jail cases, however, to be heard before the tax cases can be put on hearing.

COUNTY COURT.

Elam O. Schimmel, a dealer in preserves, etc., made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The total value of the personal property of the assignor is $1,611. His debts amount to $9,482.

The trial of the case of Henry G. Scudder, James C. Carter, and George Black vs. The Wilson Sewing Machine Company, was not concluded at 5 o'clock last evening. The plaintiffs seek to recover $800, alleged to be due for services as attorneys in a case conducted for defendant in New York.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of William S. Burley et al., minors, letters of guardianship of the estate were issued to Isabella Osborn under bond for $1,600.

In the estate of Cicero A. McKinnon, minor, letters of guardianship of the estate were issued to John Quinlan, under bond for $10,000.

In the estate of Obadiah G. Kimball, deceased, letters of administration were issued to Lyman G. Angel, under bond for $40,000.

THE CALL TO-DAY.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—General business.
JUDGE BLODGETT—19, 21, 22, 28, 29, 30, 32, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54. No. 16, Cunningham vs. Campbell, on trial.
APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned to Tuesday.
JUDGE GARY—No call. No. 3,579, Benz vs. City, on trial.
JUDGE SMITH—Peremptory call of motions for new trial in Nos. 254, 122, and 452.
JUDGE JAMESON—Divorce cases.
JUDGE GARDNER—Divorce cases.
JUDGE ROGERS—Submitted cases.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Peremptory call of motions for new trial.
JUDGE TULEY—Divorce cases.
JUDGE BARNUM—Divorce cases.
CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 234, 751, and 708.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—General business.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of his calendar.
APPELLATE COURT—Not in session until Tuesday.
JUDGE GARY—Call of condemnation calendar. No case on trial.
JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Trial call 822, 832, 852, 874, 888. No. 816, McMahon vs. Chicago City Railway Company, on trial.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—103, 107, 108, 111, 112, 117 to 119, 121. No. 104, Galloway vs. Kirby, on trial.
JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.
JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions.
JUDGE ROGERS—193½, 197, 198, 200, 202, 203, 205 to 207¼ inclusive. No case on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—86, 44, 83, 86, 87, 90, 92, 93, 94, 97, 98, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106. No. 72, Bermeister vs. Siveringhouse, on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.
JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.
COUNTY COURT—For Monday—Nos. 867, 868, 871, 876, 877, 879, 884, 887, 888, 889, 922, 923.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Lehigh Valley Coal Company vs. H. H. Angell, No. 165.
JUDGE GARY—City vs. Hottinger, condemnation verdict against the City for widening Sullivan street from Sedgwick to Hurlbut street.

DEATH VS. DISHONOR.

Suicide of a Bookkeeper Whose Accounts Were Mixed.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon some laborers employed by the J. M. Brunswick & Balke billiard-table factory, upon going to the Company's lumber-yard, at the foot of Indiana street on the lake shore, discovered a man sitting up against the projecting ends of a lumber pile about twenty feet inside the fence. They waited long enough only to see that there was something wrong, and then made their way to the nearest engine-house and notified the police by telephone. Officer Butcher, of the Chicago Avenue Station, responded, and upon going to the place found the man dead, though the body was yet quite warm. A bullet-hole about an inch above the right ear from which the blood was slowly trickling, and a revolver with one chamber empty lying between his legs, told the story. A gold watch was ticking away as if nothing had happened. The body was taken at once to the Chicago Avenue Station, where it awaits the Coroner's inquest. There were found in the clothing a gold watch and chain, the former bearing the inscription, "H. C. to J. A. C.," a number of business cards of Aldrich, Milne & Co., commission merchants at Room 20, No. 156 Washington street, and other Board-of-Trade firms, a large memorandum-book containing a variety of cash entries, a number of cards with memoranda on the reverse, and a great variety of receipts, bills, and advertisements in connection with the commission business, the Knights of Pythias, the Legion of Honor, and Post 28 of the G. A. R., of each of which the deceased, whose name appeared to be Joseph A. Copeland, was a member. There were also several rings and pieces of jewelry, and about $25 cash. The revolver was a common two-barreled pistol of the American Arms Company's make, one chamber of which was 32 calibre and the other 22. The larger bullet had been used.

Inquiry at the office of Aldrich, Milne & Co. developed the fact that J. A. Copeland was their bookkeeper, and had been for upwards of two years. No member of the firm could be found, but a clerk volunteered the information that Mr. Copeland had not been at work all day, and the probability was that his accounts were all trammeled up, and that he was a defaulter. Thursday afternoon one of the employés in the office happened to look at the books to see how his personal account stood, and he pointed out several discrepancies and claimed to have been overcharged. This led to a brief investigation, which showed up Copeland in a bad light. He was closely questioned by the firm, and the general impression seemed to be that he was away "off" in his financial matters. To what extent, or exactly how his accounts were doctored, was not known, of course, but it was surmised that the amount was not insignificant. Copeland

FAILED TO APPEAR AT THE OFFICE

all yesterday, and it was determined to have his accounts looked over by an expert. Up to Thursday afternoon the utmost confidence had been reposed in Copeland. He neither drank nor smoked, and outside of his lodge affairs, and a few social and home duties, he had nothing to trouble him but his business, and in all these he appeared cautious and exemplary to a nicety. He came to the firm from the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machine Company, in whose employ he had been, and his recommendations were excellent.

Mr. Ball, of Matthews & Ball, identified the body at the station. He could not believe that Copeland was a defaulter, having known him intimately for years, and having served with him in the same regiment, in which Copeland was a Second-Lieutenant. Mr. Ball lives not far from Copeland's house, at No. 239 Park avenue, and upon reaching home last night he found Mrs. Copeland awaiting him. She was very anxious about her husband. He had acted queerly Thursday evening, and yesterday morning he was sullen and morose, and left home without his breakfast. She ascertained through the day that he had not been at work, and subsequently she missed the revolver. At her request Mr. Ball started out to search for her husband; he did not have the heart to return and make known the facts.

The deceased was about 40 years of age, and came from Winnebago, Ill., where his father, Dr. P. Copeland, now lives. Mrs. Copeland is left in very moderate circumstances, with four children, two of whom are quite young. Family friends are unable to account for Copeland's conduct. If he is short to any great amount, and they firmly believe it was loss of honor more than loss of any amount of cash which caused him to take his life, it was speculation on the Board of Trade which brought it about.

Officers of Gauntlet Lodge, No. 4, K. of P., of which he was Minister of Finance, are unable to say how his lodge accounts stand, as his integrity was never doubted.

POWDER FOR CALIFORNIA.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21.—Sixty thousand pounds of powder were shipped yesterday from the Government powder depot at the arsenal, fourteen miles below the city, for Benicia, Cal.

TEAS.

TEA Bargains this Week
You can test any of our Teas, at our tasting table, before buying.
A Fine Drinking GUNPOWDER TEA. 3 pounds for $1
A Good Sweet JAPAN TEA. 4 pounds for $1
A Choice, Pure FORMOSA OOLONG TEA. Worth 70c. 48c
FORMOSA
TEA IMP'G CO.,
88 STATE-ST., Opposite Field, Leiter & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
The undersigned wishes to sell for Cash the machinery and stock of goods formerly owned by C. C. Dana, 142 Main-st., Racine, Wis.
The machinery comprises all that is necessary for the Bakery and Confectionery business, and the stock is all fresh and good. This is an old and well-established business, and some one must get a bargain.
For further particulars write to or inquire of
W. H. AMOS, Assignee,
P.-O. Box 373, Racine, Wis.

LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

TRADE E&W MARK
EARL & WILSON'S PATENT "SHORT BAND" COLLARS & "BEAD EDGE" CUFFS ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION THE BEST MADE

SAWS.

SAWS!
Curtis & Co.
40 Franklin St., Chicago
811 to 819 N. Second St., St. Louis.
Manufacturers of *Every Description* of Circular, Mill, and Cross-Cut Saws;
Wholesale Dealers in Rubber and Leather Belting, Files, Mandrels, Cant-Hooks, Emery Wheels, Saw Gummers, Upsets, and all Saw and Planing Mill Supplies;
Sole Manufacturers of Lockwood's Patent Slotted Circular Saws. *Every Saw warranted.*
CAREFUL ATTENTION TO REPAIR WORK.
Our NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.

NOTICE.

NOTICE!
AS BLUE FLANNEL GARMENTS
Of Inferior Quality of Goods
Are sold as the "Genuine Middlesex," which are not made by that mill, The Middlesex Company, in order to protect their customers and the public, give notice that hereafter all Clothing made from "The Middlesex Standard Indigo Blue Flannels and Yacht Cloths must bear the trade-mark ticket, furnished by the Selling Agents to all parties ordering the goods.
WENDELL, FAY & CO., Selling Agents,
Middlesex Company,
74 and 76 Leonard-st., New York; 37 Franklin-st., Boston; 214 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

MEDICATED BOUGIES.

A POSITIVE CURE
Without medicines.
Allan's Soluble Medicated Bougies.
Patented Oct. 16, 1876. One box
No. 1 will cure any case in four days or less.
No. 2 will cure the most obstinate case, no matter of how long standing.
No nauseous doses of cubebs, copaiba, or oil of sandalwood, that are certain to produce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of the stomach.
Price, $1.50. Sold by all Druggists, or mailed on receipt of price.
For further particulars send for circular.
P.-O. Box 1533. J. C. ALLAN CO.,
83 John-st., New York.

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DR. PEIRO,
Devotes, as for years past, exclusive attention to the Homeopathic treatment of
CATARRH,
THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.
Offices, 83 Madison-st. (opp. McVicker's Theatre), Chicago. Hours, 9 to 4.

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Absolutely cured without medicine! New discovery in medical electricity. Immediate relief and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Consultation free! Investigate at once, or write for testimonials. DR. S. E. ADAMS, Room 15 Dore Block, 136 State-st.

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DUNDEE
MARMALADE
For Sale by First-class Grocers.

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STEPHENS, THE CHIROPODIST, 124 Dearborn-st., gives instant relief. Stephens' All-Right Salve for burns, boils, corns, cuts, bruises, etc.: Druggists have it. 25c per box

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BIRDS GENUINE GERMAN CANARIES.
KAEMPFER.
127 Clark-st.

CLOTHES CLEANING.

ESTABLISHED 1845.
Go to JOHN JONES, 119 Dearborn-st.,
And have your Clothes thoroughly cleaned and neatly repaired.

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RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Brink's Express office, Palmer House, 75 Canal-st., and the depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*12:30 pm	*2:15 pm
aSioux City & Yankton	*12:30 pm	*2:15 pm
aOmaha Night Express	†9:15 pm	‡7:15 am
aDes Moines Night Express	†9:15 pm	‡7:15 am
aDes Moines Day Express	*12:30 pm	*2:15 pm
aSioux City & Yankton	†9:15 pm	‡7:15 am
aCedar Rapids Express	*8:30 am	*6:45 pm
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*9:15 am	*2:40 pm
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 pm	*6:15 am
aFreeport, R'kford & Lake Geneva	*4:15 pm	*10:25 am
bMilwaukee Express	*8:00 am	*7:45 pm
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 am	4:00 pm
bMilwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 am	‡4:00 pm
bMilwaukee Passenger	*5:00 pm	*10:30 am
bMil., Green Bay & Marquette	‡9:00 pm	‡6:45 am
bGreen Bay, via Janesville	9:30 am	6:15 pm
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 am	‡4:00 pm
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	‡9:00 pm	‡7:00 am
bPierre & Deadwood Express	*10:00 am	4:00 pm
bMinnesota & Central Dakota	10:00 am	4:00 pm
bMinnesota & Central Dakota	‡9:00 pm	‡7:00 am
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	*4:45 pm	*10:30 am

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express Office, foot of Indiana-av., Grand Central Depot, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., Palmer House, and 75 Canal-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
bOttawa, Streator & Galesburg Ex	7:30 am	b 7:30 pm
bNebraska Express	10:10 am	b 2:30 pm
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	9:45 am	b 3:05 pm
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 9:45 am	b 3:05 pm
bDowner's Grove Accommoda'n	11:00 am	b 1:50 pm
bPacific Fast Express	12:01 pm	b 2:45 pm
bKansas, Colorado & Texas Fast Line	12:01 pm	b 2:30 pm
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:00 pm	10:20 am
bAurora Passenger	3:15 pm	b 6:45 am
bMendota, Ottawa & St. Louis Ex	4:25 pm	b10:45 am
bRockford & Freeport Express	4:25 pm	b10:45 am
bAurora Passenger	4:35 pm	7:50 am
bAurora Passenger	5:30 pm	b 8:55 am
bAurora Passenger	6:20 pm	b11:00 am
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:05 pm	d 7:00 am
cTexas Night Express	9:05 pm	d 7:00 am
cKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex.	9:05 pm	d 7:00 am
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 pm	b 7:15 am
Theatre Train—Wed. & Sat. only	11:15 pm	10:15 pm

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"Pan-Handle" Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	*7:30 am	*7:45 pm
Milwaukee & Waukesha Express	*5:00 pm	*10:30 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	*10:10 am / †9:00 pm	*4:00 pm / ‡7:00 am
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 am / †9:00 pm	*4:00 pm / ‡7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex.	†9:00 pm	‡7:00 am
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex.	†9:00 pm	‡7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 am	*7:45 pm
Libertyville Accommodation	*6:15 pm	*8:25 am
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	*10:10 am	*5:00 pm
Elgin & Kirkland Pass. (daily)	4:00 pm	10:20 am
Elgin Special Fast Express	*5:15 pm	*8:45 am
Sunday Passenger (Elgin)	4:00 pm	10:20 am

All Minnesota trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via La Crosse & Winona.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	*8:40 am	‡7:20 am
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§8:30 pm	8:30 pm
Cairo & New Orleans Express	*8:40 am	‡7:30 am
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§8:30 pm	8:30 pm
Springfield Express	*8:40 am	‡7:20 am
Springfield Night Express	§8:30 pm	8:30 pm
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	*8:40 am	‡7:30 pm
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§8:30 pm	8:30 pm
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	*8:40 am	*8:30 pm
Chatsworth Express	*4:45 pm	*10:00 am
Gilman Passenger	*4:45 pm	*10:00 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*9:50 am	*6:35 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*9:30 pm	*2:45 pm

bOn Saturday night to Gilman only.
cOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depot corner Stewart and Archer-avs. (Twenty-third-st.). Archer-av. cars via State-st. run to the depot. Ticket Office, 85 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	*8:45 am	*7:30 pm
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§8:35 pm	§7:15 am
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:35 pm	*2:30 pm
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	*8:45 am	*7:30 pm
Peoria & Pekin Special	§8:35 pm	§7:15 am
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:35 pm	*2:30 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.
NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining Chair Sleeping Cars Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Canal and Van Buren-st., near Van Buren-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver & Pueblo	*12:30 pm	*2:30 pm
Kansas City, Santa Fe & Denver	†9:00 pm	‡7:25 am
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	*9:00 am	*7:00 pm
Mobile & New Orleans Express	*9:00 am	*7:45 pm
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§9:00 pm	§7:25 am
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Fast Express	*9:00 am	*7:15 pm
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex. via Chenoa	§9:00 pm	§7:25 am
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	*9:00 am	*7:45 pm
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:30 pm	*2:30 pm
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*5:00 pm	*9:10 am

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	*7:00 am	*6:50 pm
New York & Boston Ex.	*9:00 am	*7:40 pm
Special New York Ex. (daily)	§3:30 pm	§8:00 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*3:40 pm	*10:35 am
Atlantic Express (daily)	§5:15 pm	§8:00 am
Night Express	†9:10 pm	*7:30 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	*9:00 am	*7:40 pm
Grand Rapids & Petosky Express	*3:40 pm	*8:00 pm
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	*†9:10 pm	†7:30 am

a On Sundays this train leaves at 5:15 p. m.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 am	*6:30 pm
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:35 pm	*2:45 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:35 pm	*3:25 pm
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 pm	*10:20 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:00 pm	‡6:30 am
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 pm	‡6:20 am

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket offices at depots Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	*7:35 am	*7:40 pm
Special New York Express	*9:00 am	*7:30 pm
Lightning Express (daily)	§5:30 pm	§4:20 pm
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§5:15 pm	§8:00 am
Fast Express	10:25 pm	§5:40 am

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket-Offices: 103 South Clark-st., 77 Clark-st., and Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail Express	*6:35 am	*9:30 pm
Night Express	†7:30 pm	†8:00 am
Valparaiso Accomm'dat'n	§5:30 pm	§9:10 am

Pullman Sleeping-Cars attached to night express.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	*7:50 am	*8:10 pm
Fast Express	§4:35 pm	§6:50 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	*8:00 am	*7:20 pm
Night Express	§8:10 pm	§7:00 am

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, cor. Van Buren and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*8:00 am	*7:00 pm
New York Express (daily)	§3:30 pm	§8:30 am
Pacific Express (daily)	§5:15 pm	§9:00 am
Fast Line	§9:00 pm	§6:30 am

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Lines.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket-offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*8:40 am	*8:20 pm
Night Express (daily)	§7:40 pm	§7:10 am

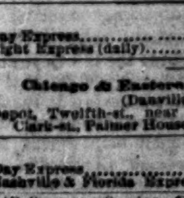
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)
Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	†9:05 am	†4:15 pm
Nashville & Florida Express	*8:00 pm	*7:15 am

†Daily except Sunday. *Daily.

SCALES.



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THE STATE CAPITAL.

Bill in Relation to the Assessment and Collection of Municipal Taxes.

An Ancient Prison Contractor Seeking Reimbursement from the State.

The Fees and Salary Law—Judgments and Decrees—State Industrial University.

Two Bills Introduced in the House Amending the Township Organization Law.

A Proposition to Elect the Lincoln Park Commissioners by the People.

Better Protection for the Insane—The Temperance Bombshell—Paupers—State University.

THE SENATE.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE AND RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 21.—On the opening of the Senate this morning President Hamilton named as members of the Committee on the Governor's Message, Senators Marshall, White, Fiter, Callon, and Shaw; and as members of a committee to investigate the question as to whether railroad companies had complied with the law, Torrance, Evans, Berggren, Merritt, and Tanner.

THE KANKAKEE HOSPITAL.

Senator Secrist introduced bills making appropriations for the Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee,—$26,000 for purchase of furniture, $11,500 for stock, etc., $212,500 for ordinary expenses for two years, and $316,400 for the completion of the buildings, etc.

MUNICIPAL TAXES.

Senator Moffet introduced the following bill amending the Revenue law of the State:

A BILL to amend an act entitled "An act in regard to the assessment and collection of municipal taxes," approved May 23, 1877.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That an act entitled "An act in regard to the assessment and collection of municipal taxes," approved May 23, 1877, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

That all cities, villages, and incorporated towns in this State, whether organized under the general law or special charters, shall, in the assessment and collection of taxes, both as to the manner of procedure and the amount of taxes to be levied, be governed by the provisions of Art. 8 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," approved April 10, 1872, and of all acts amendatory thereof, and in the manner provided for in the general revenue laws of this State. *Provided*, nothing herein shall be construed as limiting the right of cities, villages, and incorporated towns, now acting under special charters, to levy and collect taxes for the purpose of paying the bonded indebtedness thereof now existing, or the interest upon such indebtedness. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

BILLS.

Senator Rice offered the Hinds Temperance bill, and rather unnecessarily said he did it at the request of the ladies of the State.

Senator Berggren offered a bill relative to judgments and decrees, reducing interest after sale before redemption to 6 per cent, and giving Sheriffs the power to issue certificates of purchase instead of absolute deeds.

The same Senator presented a bill fixing fees for Commissioners appointed to set apart homesteads upon execution and appraisers of personal property exempt from execution; also a bill to amend Secs. 19 and 41 of the Fees and Salary law, so as to provide fees for Sheriffs and Constables for summoning appraisers.

A bill was introduced for the relief of Felix and William P. Emory. The amount is $26,100, and the bill belongs to the old class of claims against the State on account of an ancient Penitentiary contract. The same bill has been in numerous Legislatures before, and always sat down upon.

Senator Munn presented a perennial omnibus bill, to make appropriation for the payment of about $20,000 to the owners of a small flotilla of canal-boats, which, with valuable cargoes, were lost on the canal several years since. Senator Munn desired the appointment of a special committee to investigate the causes of the shipwreck and truth of the statements of the bill. The motion prevailed.

A bill was presented by Senator Walker, of Macoupin, placing Jersey and Calhoun Counties in the Central Grand Division of the Appellate Court. It is the same bill presented by Senator Herdman two years since. It passed the Senate at that time, but disappeared on third reading in the House.

Senator Edwards offered a bill amending the law of criminal jurisprudence, giving Justices of the Peace jurisdiction of criminal cases where the fine to be imposed is less than $200, and requiring Prosecuting Attorneys to attend upon the trials of such causes.

A bill was presented making appropriations for the State Industrial University.

Senator Artley presented a copy of the bill offered in the House by Plotke, of Cook, a few days since. It amends the law of mechanics' liens so as to make the owner of the property liable to mechanics for material, work, etc., for forty days after the completion of the work, and requires the owner to retain the balance due the contractor in his hands until after the expiration of that time.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE HOUSE.

THE JOURNAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 21.—The House met this morning at the usual hour. Weber, of Cook, protested against the approval of the journal as long as Rule 66, providing for the printing thereof, went unobserved. The edge of his protest was somewhat dulled, however, by the Speaker's statement in regard to the appointment of a special committee yesterday to discover why the journal was not printed.

THE HINDS BILL.

Youngblood, of Franklin, made another vain attempt to get unanimous consent to introduce the Hinds bill. Balked in that, he set out on

A TEMPERANCE HARANGUE,

but was called to time by Perrin, the anti-temperance man from St. Clair, who made the point that the gentleman was wholly out of order. The point was sustained, and Youngblood smilingly but regretfully sat down.

PRINTING HOUSE BILLS.

White, of Cook, moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution providing for the bi-weekly printing of a synopsis of House bills was adopted yesterday. The question was discussed at some length, and the cost of the job stated to be in the neighborhood of $10,000 for the session. The vote was finally reconsidered and the resolution referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses to investigate.

PETITIONS.

Another bushel-basket full of petitions praying the passage of the Hinds bill was shoved in and relegated to the tender mercies of the Committee on License.

BILLS REPORTED.

The Judiciary Committee reported back House Bill No. 15, revising the law in regard to estrays, with the recommendation that it pass; Bill No. 38, to amend the law in regard to costs in certain cases, recommending that it pass with an amendment empowering the Courts to apportion costs in all cases of appeals; House Bill No. 6, regulating the traffic in deadly weapons and preventing their sale to minors, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Morris, of Hardin, the author of the deadly-weapon bill, got the floor to explain what he regarded as the provisions of a very important measure, and to move that it be printed.

Baldwin, of Bureau, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said the Committee had carefully examined the bill, and come to the conclusion that, in its present shape, it was altogether too sweeping and could not become a law.

Yancey, of Macoupin, a member of the same Committee, said that the bill, if adopted, would take away one of the most sacred rights of a freeman,—the right to carry arms in self-protection.

The motion to print finally prevailed.

The Committee on Appropriations recommended the passage of House Bill No. 75, appropriating $15,000 for the contingent expenses of the present session, and House Bill No. 2, appropriating $1,800 for the expenses of the Appellate Court at Mt. Vernon. The bills were accorded a first reading.

The Committee on the Governor's Message made a report, referring the various topics dwelt upon in the message to the respective House Committees upon those questions.

Roser, of Marion, introduced a joint resolution making an appropriation for the purchase of 100 copies of Hurd's Revised Statutes of the State of Illinois. Referred.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The roll was then called for the purpose of introducing bills. Comparatively few members responded to their names, thus proving conclusively that their stock of ammunition had temporarily run out.

A bill was introduced making appropriations for the State University at Carbondale.

A bill was offered amending the law for the support of paupers.

Carter, of Adams, presented a bill amending the law of guardians and wards; also one giving towns power to elect Supervisors.

A bill was introduced making appropriations for the Illinois Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee,—a copy of the bill introduced this morning in the Senate by Mr. Secrist.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Collins, of Cook, introduced the following bills relating to the consolidation of towns:

A BILL for an act to amend an act entitled "An act to revise the law in relation to township organization," approved and in force March 4, 1874.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That Sec. 12 of Art. 3 of the law in relation to township organization be amended so as to read as follows: The County Board of each county shall have full power and jurisdiction to unite two or more contiguous towns into one, but no such towns shall be united except in the following manner, that is to say: Whenever one-fourth of the voters in each of the towns, or in case the whole number of voters in each of such towns amounts to more than 4,000, then whenever not less than 1,000 of the voters in each of the towns sought to be united shall petition the County Board to unite such towns, said County Board shall cause to be submitted to the voters of said towns, at a general annual election to be holden in each of such towns, the question of uniting. Notice of such election shall be given by causing written or printed notices thereof to be posted in five public places in each of said towns at least twenty days before such election, and by publishing the same in at least one newspaper (if there be one published) in each of said towns, or a newspaper published in said county. The ballots cast at such elections to be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, "For uniting," or "Against uniting," to be canvassed in like manner as votes for county officers, and returned to the County Board, who shall cause the votes to be canvassed: and if a majority of voters of each town voting at such election shall vote for uniting such towns, such County Board at the meeting at which such vote is canvassed, or at the next succeeding meeting, shall proceed to declare such towns united, and give the united towns a name, and define the boundaries thereof:

Provided, That the officers of each of such towns shall continue to hold their respective offices and discharge the duties thereof during the remainder of the term for which they were respectively elected; and

Provided, That the Commissioner of Highways for each of said towns in office at the time of such union shall continue in and discharge the duties of their respective offices during the remainder of the terms for which they were elected, and in the discharge of their duties shall act in conjunction; and

Provided, further, That the union of such towns shall not be complete until the expiration of the terms of all officers in said towns who are elected to serve for the period of one year.

A BILL for an act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize County Boards in counties under township organization to organize certain territory situated therein as a town," approved May 23, 1877, in force July 1, 1877.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That Sec. 3 of an act entitled "An act to authorize County Boards in counties under township organization to organize certain territory situated therein as a town," approved May 23, 1877, in force July 1, 1877, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 3. The City Council of any city which contains within its limits the whole of a town may, by ordinance, provide that the Mayor of said city shall be ex-officio Supervisor of said town; and that the Clerk of said city shall be ex-officio Clerk of said town; and that the Collector of said city shall be ex-officio Collector of said town; and that the office of Highway Commissioner shall be abolished; and that the offices of Supervisor and Poormaster shall be separated, and the Poormaster be appointed by the City Council; and that the term of office of the Assessor of said town shall be any number of years not less than two and not more than five.

SEC. 2. Sec. 5 of the aforesaid act is hereby repealed, and Sec. 6 of said act shall be hereafter known and described as Sec. 5, and Sec. 7 shall be known as Sec. 6.

OTHER BILLS.

Harris, of Cook, offered a bill to enable Park Commissioners to issue bonds in renewal of bonds, etc.

Amendments were offered to the Estray and Road and Bridge laws.

Little, of Fayette, introduced a bill for the relief of the heirs of John and Anne Sears. This unfortunate couple are alleged to have been robbed and put to death Aug. 11, 1864, by a detachment of the Forty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and the heirs now want $38,000 to reimburse them for the amount which the bad soldier boys took, together with interest thereon.

Nichols, of Clinton, introduced a bill providing that the Clerks of the Circuit, Superior, and Criminal Courts of Cook County and the Clerks of the County Courts shall hold their offices at the Court-House of their respective counties, or at such other places as may be provided by the county authorities, and shall keep the said offices open and attend to business from 8 a. m. until 5 p. m. of each working day.

O'Mara, of Rock Island, introduced a bill to authorize cities, towns, and villages to collect the expense of abating nuisances from the premises on which the nuisances exist. The expense is to be made a lien upon the premises, the lien to be enforced by bill or petition, and all persons having claims against the premises to be made defendants.

Pearson, of Cook, introduced a copy of the Senate bill for the relief of Felix J. and William P. Emery, who want $27,193 on account of an ancient claim for the violation of an old Penitentiary contract.

Phelps, of Cook, introduced a bill the object of which is to allow an attachment to issue where a debt has been fraudulently contracted, whether the debt is due or not.

PROTECTION OF THE INSANE.

Mr. Rockwell, of Cook, introduced an important bill to correct the many evils growing out of the present law in regard to the commitment and detention of lunatics. It embodies the suggestions on that subject to be made in the forthcoming report of Dr. F. H. Wines, Secretary of the State Board of Charities. The bill provides that no insane person residing in this State shall be deprived of his liberty, except by the order of a Court, after a proper judicial investigation of the case upon medical and other competent evidence. It guarantees the right of trial by jury to every person alleged to be insane. Following are some of its provisions:

In case any resident of this State shall be, or supposed to be, insane or distracted, application may be made in his behalf, by petition, by any respectable citizen, to the Judge of the Circuit or County Court in and for the county in which the person alleged to be insane resides for a judicial inquiry as to his mental condition, and for an order of commitment to some hospital or asylum for the insane. The application aforesaid shall be in writing, verified by affidavit, and shall specify whether or not a trial by jury is desired by the applicant.

On receipt of said petition, the Judge to whom the same may be addressed shall, unless a jury trial is demanded, appoint two physicians of good repute for medical skill and moral integrity, residents of the county, to visit and examine the person alleged to be insane, and such service shall be obligatory upon the persons appointed, under penalty of contempt of Court: *Provided*, that no person shall be appointed to make such inquest who does not possess the qualifications required by "An act to regulate the practice of medicine in the State of Illinois," approved May 29, 1877: *And provided, further*, that it shall not be lawful for any physician to certify to the insanity of any person for the purpose of committing him to an asylum of which the said physician is either the superintendent, proprietor, an officer, or a regular professional attendant therein.

The examining physicians appointed by the Court shall, without unnecessary delay, proceed, singly or together, to the residence of the person supposed to be insane, and shall, by personal investigation and inquiry, satisfy themselves fully as to his condition, and report the result of their examination to the Court, under oath. The Clerk of the Court shall furnish to the examining physicians herein provided for a certified copy of the original application required in Sec. 4 of this act, and the said certified copy shall by them, or by one of them, be delivered to the person alleged to be insane; the third section of this act shall be printed in full at the top of the blank on which the said copy is made.

Upon receipt of the report of the examining physicians, the Court may, if no demand shall have been made for a jury, make and enter of record his order of commitment to some hospital or asylum; or, if not fully satisfied, the Judge may make such additional investigation of the case as may seem to him to be necessary or proper, and to that end may, in his discretion, impanel a jury for the trial of the case.

In case a trial by jury is demanded, the forms of the procedure may be the same as in other trials, but the jury shall consist of six persons, one of whom shall be a physician. Trials for insanity may be had at the residence of the person supposed to be insane, at the discretion of the Court. The case shall be tried in the presence of the person whose sanity is in question, and he shall have the right to be assisted by counsel, and may challenge jurors as in civil cases. The Court may, for good cause, continue the case from time to time.

No order of commitment shall be valid for more than thirty days from the date of its issue.

For the purpose of examination into the sanity of persons alleged to be insane, the Circuit and County Courts of this State shall always be open.

It shall not be lawful for any county to receive and detain any insane person in any county almshouse or other receptacle for the pauper insane, without first having made suitable provision for the care of such persons, in respect to quarters, beds, and bedding, heating, ventilation, cleanliness, security, comfort, and personal attention.

No private person or corportion shall receive, detain, or care for any insane person for hire, unless authorized so to do by an order of the County Court of the county in which said person or corporation resides; and it shall be the duty of the Judge of the Court, before granting such order, to satisfy himself, by personal inspection or otherwise, that the provisions made for the care of such insane person or persons is in all respects suitable and sufficient. But no such order, once granted, shall be revoked or annulled, except for sufficient cause, nor without previous notice to the party concerned, who shall have the right to defend himself as in other civil suits: *Provided*, That the voluntary discontinuance to receive and care for insane patients, or the removal of the establishment to any other locality, shall of itself vacate the said order.

No patient residing in this State shall be admitted into any hospital or asylum for the insane, public or private, except upon such warrant, addressed to the person by whom such person is received; but this section shall not be construed to forbid the temporary reception, from motives of humanity, of persons obviously insane, who may have been irregularly brought to any asylum, and their detention until a sufficient time shall have elapsed for the cure of such irregularity.

Whenever the Trustees of any State hospital for the insane shall order any patient discharged, the Superintendent shall, in every case, at once notify the Clerk of the County Court of the proper county, and if the patient's friends have given the bond required in the preceding section, he shall also notify all persons who signed the said bond, and request the removal of the patient. If such patient be not removed within thirty days after such notice is received, then the Superintendent may return him to the place whence he came, and the reasonable expenses of his return may be recovered by suit upon the bond; but in case of paupers or indigent insane, such expenses shall be paid by the proper county.

No person admitted into any hospital or asylum for the insane shall be detained therein after his recovery, or if not insane; and any Superintendent of any hospital or asylum for the insane, who shall knowingly, or negligently, or corruptly detain any person not insane, contrary to such person's wishes, shall be guilty of false imprisonment.

On the petition of any respectable person, addressed to the Judge of any Circuit Court in this State, representing that a certain person then confined in a hospital or asylum for the insane, is not insane, and is unjustly deprived of his liberty, the Judge shall appoint a commission of three persons, one of whom at least shall be a physician, and another a lawyer, who shall hear such evidence as may be offered touching the merits of the case, and without summoning the party to meet them, shall have a personal interview with him, so managed as to prevent him, if possible, from suspecting its object. They shall report their proceedings to the Judge, and if, in their opinion, the party is not insane, the Judge shall issue an order for his discharge. Such commission shall not be appointed within three months after the admission of the patient, nor be repeated at any interval of less than six months' duration.

The execution of this act is intrusted to the State Commissioners of Public Charities, who are, for this purpose, granted the following powers, usually resident in Commissioners of Lunacy—namely: The power to visit and inspect all places where insane persons are or may be confined; the power to require statistical and other reports from all persons, whether official or not, who have any insane under their care; and it shall be their duty to institute proceedings for the transfer to a State Hospital for the Insane of all insane persons who are not properly cared for where they may be, and to proceed against any county or individual, criminally or otherwise, for willful or flagrant neglect of insane persons under their care; and it shall be their further duty to take proceedings to liberate all persons who are restrained of their liberty on the pretense of insanity, and who are not, in the opinion of said Commissioners, insane.

Mitchell, of McLean, introduced a bill appropriating $19,000 per annum for the ordinary expenses of the State Normal University.

Sexton, of Cook, introduced a bill of special interest to Cook County and Chicago. It provides for the election of Lincoln Park Commissioners by the people, and contemplates the election of three from the Town of North Chicago and two from the Town of Lake View.

RIGHTS OF PASSENGERS.

Underwood, of Pike, introduced a bill to define the rights of passengers on railway trains in the State. It provides that no railroad shall stop its express or passenger trains to await the arrival of a freight for a longer period at any one time than half an hour, and that any railroad violating this wholesome provision shall hand over $50 for the first offense and $100 for each subsequent one, the money to be collected on the complaint of any citizens and turned over to the school fund.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Wright, of Du Page, introduced a bill appropriating $231,000 for the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Elgin. The items are: $103,250 per annum for ordinary expenses and $5,000 per annum for repairs, $1,000 for improvement of grounds, $10,000 for new boilers, $2,000 for a front fence and gateways, $1,000 for an ice-house, and $1,000 for apparatus of pathological laboratory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Yancey, of Macoupin, introduced a bill repealing the Drainage act of May 29, 1879.

Youngblood, of Franklin, embraced the opportunity, for which he had long been waiting, to introduce that temperance bombshell known as the Hinds bill. It went into the heap, and will be hereafter designated as House bill No. 154.

Carr, of Greene, who was negligent when his name was called, now introduced a bill concerning the subject of negligence. It sweepingly provides that all contracts, express or implied, which seek to absolve from or limit the liability of persons or corporations for damages by reason of negligence shall be void; that a plaintiff shall not be required to prove that he was not negligent, and that every employer shall be liable to his employé for loss or injury on account of the employer's negligence.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

COMMITTEE WORK.

THE BIG INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 21.—The House Committee on Contingent Expenses met this afternoon, and will report back the McWilliams railroad and warehouse investigation resolution Tuesday morning with a recommendation that it be adopted. Its author is very confident that the House will adopt it, and does not disguise his belief that the Special Committee, when appointed, will have something to do. It is pretty generally understood that in coming to Springfield he came to carry out, among other things, the wishes of his constituents in two prominent particulars—namely: to attempt the break-up of

THE RAILROAD POOLING SYSTEM,

to effect which reform he had already introduced an ironclad bill; and, secondly, to ascertain whether the Railroad and Warehouse Board had been protecting the railroads more than it had the people. The vote to suspend the rules, while it did not suspend, came so nearly doing it as to convince him at least that the Committee's report will be adopted. Naturally, he will be made Chairman of the Special Committee, and, even if there are only one or two more like him on the Committee, he promises that the investigation will be anything but a farce. Even the multifarious political and other interests at work to move heaven and earth appear to have

NO TERRORS FOR HIM,

or to exercise any other effect than to give him more "sand." The force of these influences was clearly shown in a little incident which occurred on the presentation of the resolution. One of the members who the night before was bent on investigating clear down to the bottom, and who promised to support the resolution in the House, actually turned tail and ran,—in other words, opposed the measure at the very start. This, to some people, might have been discouraging; to McWilliams, who in some respects resembles an engine on a down-grade with full steam on, apparently it didn't count, and the warrior is still in the ring, and in no way disfigured. He has started out with the idea that the complaints against the Board must have some sort of foundation, and, in order to see just how much, has set his mind on an investigation, and is evidently determined to have it.

THE MATTER IN THE SENATE

rests just where it did yesterday. The Warehouse Commission will hear objections to the confirmation of Bogue, Smith, and Robinson up to Tuesday afternoon, after which time the complaint-box will be closed, and the Committee will proceed to discuss the situation and decide upon the report.

The investigation before the Railroad Committee still hangs fire, but those who profess to know about the charges predict that it will break out in a few days.

The House Committee on Elections met this afternoon. The papers in the Scharlau-Mieroslawski contested election case were dumped into the hopper, but the grinding will not commence until Monday evening, to which time the Committee adjourned without doing anything.

There is some talk of contesting the seat held by Conkrite, the Democratic member from Stephenson, on the ground that, inasmuch as he is Mayor of Freeport, he can't very well hold down a chair in the House, and thus occupy two official berths at the same time.

THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

met this afternoon and considered Senator Shutt's bill to allow the claim of ex-Lieut.-Gov. Glenn for $1,500 for salary as Lieutenant Governor for the years 1875 and 1877. The claim was referred to a sub-committee to hear the arguments of the old gentleman's counsel.

THE LINEGAR HOUSE BILL

on the subject of revenue occupies a good share of public attention, though its final fate is largely problematical. Representative Youngblood says he realizes the necessity of an improved revenue system, but says that the Linegar bill involves grave constitutional points, and could not, if passed, become operative unless the Constitution were amended,—that is to say, where in Sec. 1 of Art. 9 of the Constitution the General Assembly is given power to levy a tax upon peddlers, hawkers, innkeepers, etc., and other corporations or business, the evident meaning of the framers of the section was to reach that class of itinerants who had no tangible property; that the word "corporations" as used there should not be strained to include railroads, which are really of as much a fixed tenure as land itself. Moreover, the proposition set forth in the Linegar bill to tax railroads upon their gross earnings in lieu of all other taxation, is in effect the same proposition that under the name of the Gross bill was badly defeated two years ago.

The proposition to consolidate the three

SUPREME COURT DIVISIONS

appears to have considerable prospect of success. A careful tally gives the consolidation proposition thirty-eight votes in the Senate. In the House the Judicial Department Committee will probably report adversely, but it is almost certain that the Senate bill will pass. The point of permanent location of the present peregrinating Supreme Court will be the real issue to be settled.

FARMERS' CONVENTION.

The Regular Midwinter Meeting of the Wisconsin Farmers—Objects of the Conference and Subjects for Discussion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Jan. 21.—Something in the nature of a mass convention of Wisconsin farmers will be held at the rooms of the State Agricultural Society in Madison on Jan. 31 to Feb. 4, inclusive. While the organization bears the name of the Wisconsin State Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, it has so broadened its phylactories as to write thereon an invitation to all the farmers' clubs, Granges, county societies, mechanics' clubs, fruit-growers, bee-keepers, dairymen, and all kindred societies to send delegates. As the times are good and money plenty, it is expected that the gathering will be one of the most successful and agreeable meetings of the kind ever held in the State, and of vital interest to the tillers of the soil. The first day will be consumed with routine work, a meeting of the Agricultural Board, and reports of Superintendents. The second day will be devoted to a revision of the premium-list of the State Fair, and an address by the Hon. N. D. Fratt, the President of the State Agricultural Society, and by J. M. Smith, President of the State Horticultural Society, and a paper by the Hon. A. A. Arnold on transportation to the seacoast. The other days will be devoted to the discussion of a variety of topics of interest to the farmer, stock-raiser, dairyman, fruit-grower, and, in short, to those subjects that are uppermost in the minds of those who get their living out of the soil.

During the session of the Convention an exhibition of flowers, fruits and grains will be held under the charge of the State Horticultural Society, to which all are invited to contribute. Samples of corn and grain will be preserved in the agricultural rooms when donated for that purpose.

Through the courtesy of the railroad companies, those who attend the Convention, paying full fare one way, will be returned at one-fifth rates.

TELEGRAPH TALK.

Prof. Haskins, of Milwaukee—His Views Concerning Consolidation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 21.—THE TRIBUNE correspondent to-day interviewed Prof. C. H. Haskins, Superintendent of the Northwestern Telegraph Company, in regard to the proposed consolidation of the three companies. It had been stated as the opinion of several prominent telegraph men that the injunction suit would have no effect upon the consolidation. Prof. Haskins said he believed that when Rufus Hatch is satisfied pecuniarily the suit will be withdrawn, as it is evident that his action is solely for the purpose of bearing the telegraph stocks. The Professor does not see any reason why the companies cannot consolidate and at the same time keep within the provisions of their charters. The only State that has a law which would prevent the consolidation is Pennsylvania, and in that Commonwealth the Pacific & Atlantic Company, which was a Pittsburg organization, successfully effected a consolidation with the Western Union seven or eight years ago. Even in that State the so-called statutes upon this subject may be easily evaded.

Prof. Haskins predicts that the final outcome of the suit will be the success of the effort to consolidate. He claims that the fear of an increase of rates is entirely unfounded. The official records of the Western Union show that the general rates have been reduced every year since 1868, in common with reductions by other companies. The decrease of rates has been exactly in proportion to the increase of facilities, and will so continue. This assertion does not refer to the decrease caused by the numerous efforts to establish competitive lines, but to the voluntary actions of the so-called monopoly.

G. A. R.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Mich., Jan. 21.—The annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Michigan, was held here to-day. Thirteen posts were represented, and there was a very full attendance of delegates. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander, B. R. Pierce, Grand Rapids; Senior Vice-Commander, Dan W. Sawyer, Quincy; Junior Vice-Commander, Dallas Johnson, Muskegon; Medical Director, James M. Cook, Muskegon; Chaplain, William H. Miller, Little Traverse; Representative to National Department, O. A. James, Hillsdale; Alternate, William L. Ryan, Muskegon. In the evening a banquet was tendered the Encampment at the Quincy House by the C. O. Loomis Post of Quincy.

The public awards the palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar as a cough remedy.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Indications of the Progress of Small-Pox.

Health Department Not Awake to the Situation.

Persistent Efforts to Show that Everything Is All Right.

The Subject to Be Brought Before the Council Monday.

Taking the Pledge Against Selling Butterine, Etc.

SMALL-POX.

There were six cases of small-pox reported yesterday, and all of them were severe ones. The exceeding carelessness that is exhibited by the Health Department in leaving patients at their homes, only making a pretense at isolating them, is bringing forth its expected fruit. The peculiar character of the weather during the past two or three days has also had a tendency to aid in propagating the disease. There were two deaths from small-pox yesterday,—Wenzel Roeker, a little Swedish boy, aged 6 years, who resided at No. 84 West Fifteenth street, and Michael Buehrer, 54 years, a case reported the day before. He resided at No. 158 West Twenty-first street. Both of these persons were at their homes when they died. In the Buehrer family the infection was traced to a barber on West Twelfth street who was striken with the disease. Mr. Buehrer was frequently shaved there. It is asserted that there are cases hidden away in the Twelfth street district, which have not been reported, which is not at all unlikely. The cases reported yesterday included another from the Alexian Brothers' Hospital; a child 4 years, from No. 14 Huron street; a Mrs. M. Snyder, aged 32, at 494 West Randolph; 455 State, 147 Throop, 774 South Halsted street, and Johanna Bartes, aged 20 years, living at 282 North avenue. A startling feature of the epidemic is that in a number of cases it has severely attacked persons who have been vaccinated. It is also to be noticed that the disease is springing up in all sections of the city, and in the most thickly populated localities. Some well informed medical gentleman insists, that the wet straw and hay in street cars is a great aid to the spread of contagion. The street car on West Randolph street, which left State at 12 o'clock Thursday night, contained a nest of damp, filthy hay, which was absolutely disgusting, so much so that, though there were but few passengers, a number preferred to remain on the platform during a trip which extended to near Western avenue. The conductor stated that the hay had been in the car all day, and Thursday, like yesterday, was chilly and damp. This evil should be remedied, if there is a desire on the part of street-car companies to aid in preventing the spread of contagion. On the North and South Side cars the hay and straw is not nearly as filthy, as a rule, as on the West Side.

If this mild weather should turn into another cold snap, the pest-house will soon prove too small for the number of cases which will undoubtedly be developed. People should be careful to have themselves and their children vaccinated at once, if they have not already done so.

In the family of J. R. McKay, No. 290 Ohio street, five cases of scarlet-fever were reported yesterday—though of a mild type. Another case was reported from No. 3222 Calumet avenue. There were reported three cases of diphtheria, as follows: No. 781 South Halsted, No. 411 West Monroe, and No. 845 West Van Buren street.

There seems to be a desire at the Health Office, on the part of Dr. DeWolf, to shut off information in regard to contagious diseases. Cases reported are not infrequently suppressed, and it is with the greatest difficulty that information can be obtained in regard to them. The loose manner in which business is being done will result in an investigation by the City Council. An unearthing of the deficiencies of the Department would prove a public benefit.

The small-pox ambulance was at the City-Hall door yesterday. There were plenty of blankets in it, but the hard, cold-looking leather-covered seats were anything but inviting, and the dirty, damp floor was covered with an old quilt. If the pest-house people would clean the vehicle a little it would do no harm. The driver, too, is careless, as it is alleged he stops at stores with small-pox patients in his vehicle on the way to the hospital to purchase goods.

Yesterday ex-West Park Commissioner Muus complained that the man Schultz, of No. 330 Blue Island avenue, rode down daily in the street-cars from the pest-house, his face being yet covered with the small-pox scabs. His entire family was stricken down with the disease, simply through the recklessness and carelessness of the Health Officer who allowed the ambulance driver to stop there daily and purchase groceries, leaving his vehicle and patients in the street, and a number of cases in the neighborhood have been traced to this infection. The fact is that gradually developing that about the only work that is being done by the Health Commissioner is explaining away charges that have been daily made against him. The complaint of Mr. Muus will be looked into and the facts denied, of course. But Mr. Muus is a reputable citizen, who has a store at 364 Blue Island avenue, and he insists that it is just as he says. The friends of patients who have died in the hospital experience the greatest difficulty in getting the clothing left by decedents. All sorts of excuses are daily made when they call at the Health Office in regard to the time required to fumigate the clothing, and the poor, unfortunate people are kept running day after day, dancing attendance upon the Health Commissioner, whose erratic conduct has a tendency to offend nearly every person who has the misfortune to have business with the Health Office. Complaints are carefully filed away and rarely ever investigated, and, when they are, it is by a set of incompetents, whom De Wolf keeps about the office as sanitary policemen. To see them together every afternoon in the office, when they report, is enough to inspire a feeling of disgust, and no one knows it better than Dr. De Wolf; yet the evil is not remedied.

INEFFICENT OFFICIALS.

During the week there have been printed in THE TRIBUNE some painful revelations concerning the sanitary condition of some of the thickly-settled sections of the West Side. There have been brought to light pestilence-breeding dens which have escaped the scrutiny of the Health Department, from Commissioner down to policeman, dens which have been poisoning whole neighborhoods and sowing the seeds of future epidemics. But the Health Department, instead of seeking to atone for inefficiency in the past by promptly correcting these evils when brought to its notice, is taking the other tack, and trying to belittle the disgraceful facts which have been brought to public attention. In this case, however, the scheme will not work. Ald. Swift, who lives near one of these places which the Health Commissioner, if he knew his business, would have abated the moment he knew of its existence, and whose family are exposed to sickness and death through the neglect of the Health Department, intends to make it lively for the Commissioner at the Council meeting Monday. Dr. De Wolf has been announcing for some time that he intended to demand an investigation of the many serious charges of incompetency and inefficiency made against him. But he has never asked for the aforesaid investigation. Now, however, it will come without his asking. The fact is that the Health Department has not for some time done anything except deny charges, fail to attend to complaints, and assert that this was the sweetest and healthiest of all possible cities, which is not the case. It is time that some radical changes were made, and men put in there who know and attend to their business.

A great ornament to the office is a man named Gleason, registrar of vital statistics. His ability to hold down a chair is wonderful. His mortality reports are marvels in their way. His weekly reports can never be obtained until the following Tuesday or Wednesday, while in every other city they are always ready with the close of business on Saturday, being always ready for the Sunday papers. The reports are made out on blanks printed for the purpose, and are the easiest things to arrange. There is simply an adding together of certain figures. The diseases are all arranged alphabetically. The annual mortality reports for 1880 are not yet completed while those of the great cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn appeared in print on the second and third days of the present month. If ever there was an office where an overhauling is necessary it is the Health Department, where everything is conducted upon the system of doing nothing and then defending the non-action.

Mr. H. G. Eilers, of the Sewerage Department, exhibited another section of a waste-pipe yesterday, which was taken from the Honoré Building. This, the gentleman stated, had been connected with a sink or closet at the building mentioned, and the plumber is one of those fellows who should be held head downwards for some hours, that his brains may find their place. This "pipe artist" must have been a genius. He connected the waste-pipe with the sewer by breaking through a vitrified sewer-pipe under the building, which connected with the main sewer, thus making an excellent hole for letting sewer gas into the building. Of course the lead pipe corroded away, and then there was a leak. There can be no doubt but that the owners paid enough for good work, but they were swindled. The amount of defective plumbing in this city if investigated would prove startling. Every fellow nearly who can apply solder calls himself a plumber and opens a little shop, many of these irresponsible and incompetent fellows finding a roosting-place on the West Side, though other parts of the city are afflicted with them, but not so extensively.

BOGUS BUTTER.

The showing-up which adulterated butter received in THE TRIBUNE has led to good results, as the following will show. The firms pledge themselves to never sell the vile compounds, and those who signed the document are the leading buttermen in the city. The paper reads:

We, the undersigned, commission merchants, exporters, and dealers in dairy products, do hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to do all in our power to discountenance and prohibit by all legal means the manufacture and sale of adulterated butter; and, further, that we will not manufacture, buy, sell, or cause to be manufactured, bought, or sold, or offered for sale, any adulteration of butter, whether the same be branded "Suine," "Butterine," "Oleomargarine," or any other name whatsoever.

A. C. Knopf,	Allexander, Fish & Co.,
Woodcock & Dexter,	Dowse & Hubbard,
Mann, Barber & Co.,	James L. Van Uxen,
Wayne & Low,	Hawley & Crossette,
Gruber Bros.,	Fish & Bagley,
Macomber & Smith,	Isaac Hoffert,
Lichtenberger & Rang,	T. D. Randall & Co.,
J. S. Meister,	Earle Bros.,
R. C. Miller & Co.,	R. Hamilton & Co.,
Geo. E. Gooch & Co.,	Nellis, Smith & Co.,
Brownell & Davis,	J. H. Phillips & Co.,
Craig & Mullen,	O'Conner & Lally,
A. L. Tucker,	N. D. Crosby & Co.,
Rice, Smith & Co.,	Foster & Borden,
Philip Benz & Co.,	E. R. Nicholls & Co.,
Conner, Burnett & Co.,	Barnett Brothers.,
C. H. Weaver & Co.,	Lynch Brothers,
G. Lasher & Son,	H. H. Pond & Co.,
Krull & Volger,	Charles Baltz,
J. N. Adams,	Amory Bigelow,
Merrill & Macmilian,	Stewart, Wolcott & Co.,
A. Butz & Co.,	H. J. Trumbull & Co.,
Parliament & Espert,	Curtis & Switzer,
N. R. Blatherwick,	C. W. Blatherwick & Co.,
M. A. Norman & Co.,	William Engs & Co.,
Brauns & Rinehart,	W. F. Roos & Co.,
J. G. Gridley & Co.,	F. W. Savage,
J. Newberger & Co.,	H. L. Brown & Son,
Mackenzie Bros. & Co.,	M. Gray & Co.,
Rudolph Gerber,	E. M. Stearns & Co.,
L. B. Smith & Co.,	C. J. Bass & Co.,
Welch Bros. & Alexander,	Butterfield, Smith & Co.,
	Kuecken & Steffen,
F. E. Pooley,	Henry Straussheim,
James H. Dwyer,	Little & Thompson,
Snyder & Snyder,	W. M. Paine & Co.,
C. A. Fitch & Co.,	Paul Nippey & Co.,
Wm. Ermerling,	Henry Holmes,
F. Beckerman,	L. Udeman & Co.,
R. P. Price,	Beek Bros.,
F. A. Hoffmann,	C. F. Dexter,
Henry A. Ott,	A. S. Mathuan & Co.,
Henry C. Scholz,	Buckstone & Co.,
D. S. Ginrich & Co.,	J. H. White & Co.,
William Bagnall,	Linn & Evans,
Taylor Brothers,	Frank R. Peck,
J. W. Carrier,	Ellis Bros., Boston, Mass.,
Richard F. Thomas,	H. Himmelgarn,
Beckwith & Middendorf,	Gerstenberg & Co.,
John Rick,	C. Green & Co.

THE CITY TO BLAME.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—In your article of "The City's Health," in THE TRIBUNE of to-day, you say that Mr. H. G. Eilers, of the Sewerage Department, stated: "The truth was, the fault lay in the owners and the bad condition of private drains."

How can Mr. Eilers blame property-owners for the condition of private drains when they are laid by contractors under the inspection of the City Sewerage Department in such a bungling manner as they were laid on Clybourn avenue, between North avenue and Racine avenue, last summer?

Without laying great stress on the fact that a good many of those sewer connections don't extend through the street-wall, though, as I understand, charged by the contractor, I say that a great many connections lay so high that, in a very cold winter, except extra protected, those drains will freeze up under the sidewalk. If any person will ask Mr. Miller, the Surveyor of the City Street Department; Mr. Boetticher, Inspector of the city on Clybourn avenue; Mr. Kollmann, foreman for the contractor, E. F. Gobel, Esq., or any mason who worked on the walls on Clybourn avenue, last summer, he can ascertain whether there is any exaggeration in my assertion. CHARLES HAUSSNER.

Y. M. C. A.

Annual Meeting To-Morrow.

The twenty-third anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at Farwell Hall to-morrow at 3:30 p. m. The annual reports of President E. G. Keith, Treasurer L. J. Gage, and General Secretary A. T. Hemingway will be presented on that occasion. The proceedings will be varied by speeches from the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, the Rev. Frederick Courtney, the Rev. G. C. Lorimer, the Rev. R. M. Hatfield, and the Rev. A. E. Kittredge. There will be singing by the Farwell Hall choir, assisted by the Third Presbyterian Church quartet, composed of Misses Kittie Wallace, soprano; Paulina Rommeiss, contralto; and Messrs. C. H. Clark, tenor, and A. L. Goldsmidt, basso. Mr. F. T. Baird, of the same church, will officiate as organist. No admission fee will be charged, and all are invited. The annual report of Secretary Hemingway will make the following interesting exhibit of last year's work of the Association:

Total noon meetings	314
No. in attendance	56,088
No. of Sunday-night Gospel meetings	33
No. in attendance	15,370
No. of Gospel temperance-meetings	98
No. in attendance	17,130
No. of commercial-travelers' Gospel-meetings	52
No. in attendance	1,032
No. of young men's Gospel meetings	52
No. in attendance	2,621
No. of requests for prayer in all meetings	2,722
No. of evening lectures	17
No. in attendance	7,700
No. of Sunday afternoon Bible lectures	23
No. in attendance	15,525
The Rev. W. J. Knox-Little lectures	600
Dry-goods trade receptions	800
No. members' reception	6
No. in attendance	1,625
No. of entertainments	5
No. in attendance	4,800
Yoke-fellows' meetings—average attendance	16
Lyceum—average attendance	30
Chinese Sunday-school—average attendance of Chinese	20
Chinese night-school—average attendance of Chinese	15
Young men's Bible class—average attendance	28
Farwell Hall Choir—average attendance	30
Open-air services—estimated attendance	4,000
House of Correction—total No. of inmates	6,755
County Jail—average No. of inmates	300
County Poor House—average No. of inmates	700
County Hospital—total No. of patients	3,489
Women's and Children's Hospital—average No. of patients	18
Attendance at reading-room	45,155
Attendance at gymnasium	20,104
No. of baths taken	5,429
Papers, magazines, and tracts distributed	25,638
Young men referred to boarding-houses	315
Employment found for men and boys	4,644
Total membership of association to date	1,258
RAILROAD WORK.	
No. of meetings for railroad men	337
No. in attendance	16,978
No. in attendance at railroad men's reading-rooms	43,920
No. of visits to cabooses and engines	3,957
No. of visits to switch and flag men	2,675
No. of visits to round-houses, shops, depots, and offices	1,780
No. of visits to families	1,175
No. of visits to sick and injured	385

American Colleges.

President Eliot, of Harvard, says in his annual report: "There are scattered over the United States about 360 colleges or universities, exclusive of institutions which receive only women. Of these nearly 200 have been organized since 1850; only twenty of them were in existence before this century, and only twenty-eight were in existence in 1820. More than one-third charge no tuition fee, or only a nominal one (not over $30 a year). There are, moreover, forty-three agricultural and mechanical colleges (so-called) endowed by the Government, the great majority of which charge no tuition fee. While the population of the United States has probably increased about five-fold in the sixty years between 1820 and 1880, the number of colleges and universities has been multiplied by fourteen. All the old colleges in the original States charged and still charge a tuition fee; but the principal increase in the number of colleges has been at the West, and it is there that the practice of charging no tuition fee most obtains. The difficulty of justly estimating the relative standing or merit of these various institutions is very great, particularly for an uneducated man who tries to choose a college for his sons. The names college and university afford no indication of the real grade of the institutions to which they are applied, and the common criterion of price—the rule that the dearest is probably the best—also fails; for some of the institutions which charge very low fees, or none, are better than some which charge higher fees." President Eliot believes that, in the case of Harvard, an increase of fees has had no bad result.

WISCONSIN STATE GRANGE.

The Annual Session in Milwaukee—Address of Grand Master Parker—He Sounds the Alarm Against Railroad Consolidation and Monopolies—Plowing Into Politics—Is There to Be More Granger Legislation?—Condition of the Grange—Look to the Senate.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 21.—The ninth annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Grange began its session in Milwaukee Tuesday noon, and continued until this afternoon. Thirty-six counties are represented by delegates, and the session has been one of considerable interest and profit to those engaged in agricultural pursuits. So far as the outside world is concerned or interested in the opinions and wishes of this powerful secret organization that once elected a full set of State officers and turned the administration of affairs over to the Democrats, their views are probably well represented by the Grand Master, the Hon. C. D. Parker, who delivered the annual address. Mr. Parker was Lieutenant-Governor from 1873 to 1875, and, as such, signed the notorious "Potter law," which was the crystallization of the Grangers' opposition to the greed of the railroad monopolies. That law went too far,—any law does that attempts to fix the schedule of rates for passengers and freights,—but it did good by asserting the right of the Legislature to hold in check the corporations of its own creation, and the Supreme Court of the State confirmed such action. The recent consolidation of the principal telegraph companies, and the daily absorption of small railroad lines by the mammoth corporations, have thoroughly alarmed the agriculturists of the country, and they will soon make a united effort to protect their own interests, and it is not impossible but that we shall have in the West a repetition of the attempt at Legislative control that was so disastrous to railroad building and railroad securities from 1873 to 1878.

Aside from several annual reports of the officers that related chiefly to the business of the Order, the report of a special committee, in reference to the election of a United Senator, proves of some interest at the present time. The report of the Committee was in the following form:

WHEREAS, It is currently reported that an effort is being made by the great railroad monopolists of this country to pack the United States Senate with men representing their interests exclusively, and as the farmers, business-men, and shippers demand that inter-State commerce be placed under Governmental control and that some such bill as the Reagan bill, now pending before Congress, be passed and enforced; and

WHEREAS, The State of Wisconsin is about to elect a United States Senator to represent, or misrepresent, our interests in Congress for the next six years; therefore,

Resolved, By the Wisconsin State Grange, now in session in the City of Milwaukee, that the interests of the people demand the election of a man to the United States Senate who is not a railroad man, but a man whose paramount interest is in favor of Government control of all inter-State transportation companies.

This was probably aimed at Mr. Sawyer, as it was adopted on the same day that he was placed in nomination, and as a great howl had been raised against him by his opponents as a rich man, a railroader, and a monopolist.

The Grand Master's address was of considerable length, and its principal points were: (1) That Congress should make the Commissioner of Agriculture a member of the Cabinet with the same salary as the Secretaries of the other Departments, and the Department sustained and encouraged by annual appropriations from the National Treasury commensurate with its importance. To this end petitions had been sent out to all subordinate Granges in the country for signatures, the petitions when signed to be sent to the members of Congress. (2) On the question of transportation a resolution which was passed at the National Grange was read, which demanded the enactment of a general law prohibiting all discrimination in favor of or against any class, locality, or interest in the transportation of passengers or freight; also prohibiting excessive charges. (3) No more grants of lands to railroads. (4) No more exemption of railroad lands from taxation. (5) A thorough revision of the patent laws. (6) A graduated income-tax. (7) The enactment of a law to prohibit all taxation of bonds and mortgages; to assess the real estate mortgaged to the occupant and possessor, giving him a lien on the interest payable by him of a pro rata share of the taxes, this to be credited on the notes or mortgages on presentation of the Treasurer's receipts showing the taxes had been paid.

The Treasurer's books showed a membership of over 6,000, and a balance on hand of over one thousand dollars.

HORSE TALK.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin Hears a Case Involving the Ownership of a Horse Valued at $20,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Jan. 21.—The entire day Wednesday was consumed by the Supreme Court in hearing some of the most expensive "horse talk" ever listened to in Wisconsin. The case was that of James C. McKisson vs. James C. Reynolds and Judson G. Sherman, and is for the possession of the valuable trotting horse "Billy Baslider." The case comes up on appeal from the Walworth Circuit, where it was exhaustively argued, and where the defendants were beaten. In the evidence in the Court below, it was stated that the horse could trot in 2:20 and was worth $20,000. Through some alleged sharp practice, the horse was expelled from the National Trotting Association, and his value considerably lessened in consequence. He was then placed by McKisson in the hands of the defendants for the purpose of reinstatement in the Association, and a nominal sale made to them for the sum of $2,000, and a bill of sale given. Reynolds and Sherman now claim that the purchase was bona fide and made in good faith, and that all parties so understood it at the time. McKisson, however, established his claim to the horse in the Circuit Court below, and the defendants come here and ask the Supreme Court to reverse the decision. Eminent counsel have been employed on both sides, and the case has been argued for all there is in it.

WASHBURN OBSERVATORY.

Action of the Board of Regents of the Wisconsin State University—A Successor to the Late Prof. Watson Chosen.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Jan. 21.—At the last meeting of the Board of Regents of the Wisconsin State University resolutions were adopted expressive of the loss which science has suffered in the death of the late James C. Watson. Prof. Henry S. Holden, of the National Observatory at Washington, has been invited by the Board of Regents to take the Directorship of the Washburn Astronomical Observatory and the Professorship of Astronomy in the State University. Prof. Holden has signified his acceptance of the charge, and will enter upon his duties immediately.

SARAH BERNHARDT.

A SONNET.

For The Chicago Tribune.

A woman stands upon the boards and plays
A mimic part; kisses, but loves not; sighs,
Yet is not sad; and the whole race must gaze
Distempered by her miming. Worldly eyes
That look unmoved on life, are sudden filled
With self-born mists when pain is in her face,
And swift emotions riot or are stilled
At her light laugh, her anger or embrace.
Grave men and downy boys, matron and maid,
Talk still of her. Ambitious priests inveigh
With prurient words. And still the price is paid,
And eager thousands yield them to her sway;
For each poor heart (and all our hearts are poor),
Like maid her glass, loves its own portraiture.

CHARLES NOBLE [illegible]

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